



GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

التركيب اللغوي

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Textbook and course contents

Understanding & Using English Grammar (4th Edition)

- The present simple
- The present progressive (continuous)
- The past simple
- The past progressive (continuous)
- The future
- The future progressive (continuous)

Lecture 1

The Present Simple
























- **Lecture Summary**

Present Simple uses
Structure
Spelling Rules
Practices

- **Simple Present Tense: Uses**

Everyday activities: What do you do every day?
Routines, habits
General truths

What do these people do?

bake	style hair	cut
		
deliver	build	draw / design
		
drive	fix	repair plumbing, appliances
		
wash dishes	clean, wax	weld
		
research, do experiments	fly	garden
		
guard	paint	manage / supervise
		
sell	use a computer / program	teach
		
serve, help customers		answer telephone, type, file, take messages
		

Third Person

He / She / It

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

Verb + s

Goes, works, talks, does, speaks

Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense

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

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

2. fly - dry - try - study

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

3. do - (**does**)

go - (**goes**)

have - (**has**)

Find and correct the mistakes:

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

Negatives in Simple Present Tense

Change these to negative:

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

1. I / you / we / they

Plural subject (the workers, the people)

+ do not (don't) + verb

2. He / she / it

Singular subject

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

Questions in Simple Present Tense

Change these statements to questions:

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

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

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

Lecture 2

The Present Simple

- Lecture Summary

Present Simple uses
Structure
Spelling Rules
Practices

I
You
We
They

+

do not
don't

+

verb1

+

Rest of
sentence

We

don't

visit

the moon

SNOB...

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

But the verb loses
s



It snows in the winter.

It

does not
doesn't

It ~~snows~~ in the summer



Write in negative

1- My cat has a swimsuit .

My cat doesn't have a swimsuit .

2- Dan and Dana catch frogs .

Dan and Dana don't catch frogs .

3- Robots eat hot dogs .

Robots don't eat hot dogs .

Yes/ No Questions in Simple Present Tense

1. **Do** + (I – you – we – they) + verb + rest of sentence ?
2. **Does** + (he- she- it) + verb + rest of sentence ?
3. **IS** + (he-she-it) + rest of sentence ?
4. **Are** + (you-we-they) + rest of sentence ?
5. **AM** + (I) + rest of sentence ?

Change these statements to questions and then answer them :

- I work .

DO you work ?

Yes, I do .

- you like my Job .

DO you like my Job ?

Yes, I do .

- he has cats .

Does he have cats ?

Yes, he has .

Lecture 3

The Present Simple & Progressive

Chapter 2

Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

Exercise 1. What do I already know? (Chapter 2)

Correct the errors in verb forms.

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

B: I talking about the political situation in my country.

Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Charts 2-1 and 2-2)

Work individually and then as a class.

Part I. Read each sentence and circle *yes* or *no*. If the information is not true, restate it.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I read a newspaper every day. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> yes | <input type="radio"/> no |
| 2. I am sitting next to someone from Asia. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> yes | <input type="radio"/> no |
| 3. The sun revolves around the earth. | yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> no |

Part II. Answer the questions.

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

Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-1 and 2-2)

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

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

Chapter 2: Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

Exercise 1, p. 13.

2. **I don't know** Sam's wife.
3. My roommate usually **watches** television, **listens** to music, or **goes** out in the evening.
4. When I turned the key, the car **started**.
5. Air **consists** of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.
6. The children **drew** some pictures in school this morning.
7. Right now Sally **is** in the kitchen eating breakfast.
8. While **I was** driving home last night, **I heard** a strange noise in the engine.
9. A: What **are you** talking about?
B: **I am** talking about the political situation in my country.

Exercise 2, p. 13.

1. (*Answers will vary.*)
2. (*Answers will vary.*)
3. No. (The earth revolves around the sun.)
4. Sentence 3 is a general truth.
5. Sentence 1 is a daily habit.
6. Sentence 2 is something that is happening right now.

Exercise 4, p. 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. washes | 5. Do you always lock |
| 3. usually sits . . .
is sitting | 6. am still waiting |
| 4. am trying | 7. is shining |
| | 8. shines . . . wakes |

Lecture 4

The Present Progressive (Continuous)

- Lecture Summary

Present Progressive- Uses
Questions
Negative
Test-Taking strategies

Rule

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

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

Majid **is** play**ing** tennis

Sara **is** sleep**ing**

Present Continuous

Afirmative

I	am	eating
You	are	
He She It	is	
We You They	are	

Present Continuous

Interrogative

am	I	eating
are	You	
is	He She It	
are	We You They	

Present Continuous

Negative

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

Present Continuous - Signal words




















Now- right now

Look!

Listen!

At the moment

What are they doing?

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

Test-Taking Strategies

The boys _____ to the gym everyday

- a) going b) go c) goes

Sary is _____ to the radio right now.

- a) listening b) listens c) listen

Mubarak and Huda usually _____ their parents

- a) Visits b) visiting c) visit

Salim _____ a lexus car

- a) drives b) driving c) drive

Reem _____ to a new house.

- a) moving b) is moving c) move

Jamal _____ at 9.30pm

- a) sleeping b) sleep c) sleeps

We _____ a new house

- a) buy b) are buying c) buys

Maha _____ as a manager.

- a) working b) works c) work

I _____ drinking milkshakes

- a) Like b) liking c) likes

Lecture 5

The Simple Future

- Lecture Summary

Simple Future- Uses
Questions
Negative
Practices

Pre-Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

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

Pre-Test (Negative Sentences)

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

Pre-Test (Yes/No Questions)

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

Pre-Test (Information Questions)

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

Pre-Test Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. C |
| 4. A | 14. B |
| 5. B | 15. C |
| 6. C | 16. B |
| 7. B | 17. B |
| 8. C | 18. C |
| 9. A | 19. A |
| 10. C | 20. B |

Simple Future Tense

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

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

There are two (2) ways to make the Simple Future Tense. In this module we will present **Pattern # 1**. In the module **Simple Future Tense Part II**, we will present **Pattern # 2**.

Pattern # 1:

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

Pattern # 2:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB (BASE FORM)

Pattern # 1

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

Example:

I am going to graduate next May.

Future Time Expressions

tomorrow
tomorrow ► morning ► afternoon ► evening ► night
the day after tomorrow
next ► Monday ► week ► weekend ► month ► year ► semester ► summer ► Eid

today	
this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ afternoon ▶ Friday ▶ week ▶ month ▶ year ▶ Thanksgiving...
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ten minutes ▶ three days ▶ two weeks ▶ nine months ▶ a few years ▶ a little while...
soon	
tonight	

Affirmative Sentences

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

Examples:

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

Negative Sentences

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

Examples:

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

Use of Contractions

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

Examples:

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

Examples of Contractions in Negative Sentences

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

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

YES/NO Questions					
BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	Time	?
Am	I	going to	study	tomorrow.	?
Are	you				?
Is	he she				?
Are	you we they				?
Is	it	going to	rain		?

SHORT ANSWERS

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

Examples:

1. Are you **going to watch** a movie tonight?
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
2. Are you **going to see** the doctor tomorrow?
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
3. Is Mike **going to fix** his car later today?
Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he isn't.
4. Are Sarah and Daniel **going to buy** a laptop next month?
Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
5. Is the dog **going to eat** its food soon?
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
6. Are you **going to move** to Florida next year?
Yes, we are. / No, we're not. / No, we aren't.
7. Is the game **going to begin** in 10 minutes?
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
8. Is Mrs. Medina **going to sign** the house contract next Monday?
Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.

Wh-Questions (Information Questions)

WH-QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SUBJECT

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

OTHER WH-QUESTIONS

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

More Examples:

1. (Q) **What** are you **going to watch** tonight?
(A) **A terror movie.**
2. (Q) **When** are you **going to take** a test?
(A) **Tomorrow at 9:30 am.**
3. (Q) **What** is Mike **going to fix** today?
(A) **His car.**
4. (Q) **Where** are you **going to move** to next year?
(A) **To Florida.**
5. (Q) **Who** is **going to sign** the house contract next Monday?
(A) **Mrs. Medina.**

Practice Exercises (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

- ___ 1. I ____ the laundry this afternoon.
(A) is going to do (B) am going to do (C) are going to do
- ___ 2. Eliezer ____ to a pool party next Saturday.
(A) is going to go (B) are going to go (C) am going to go
- ___ 3. We ____ at the new Italian restaurant tomorrow night.
(A) am going to eat (B) is going to eat (C) are going to eat
- ___ 4. The tutors ____ the students in the English class next week.
(A) is going to help (B) are going to help (C) am going to help
- ___ 5. Carolyn ____ her baby next month.
(A) is going to have (B) am going to have (C) are going to have

Practice Exercises (Negative Sentences)

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

Practice Exercises (Yes/No Questions)

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

Practice Exercises (Information Questions)

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

Practice Exercise Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. B |
| 4. B | 14. C |
| 5. A | 15. C |
| 6. B | 16. B |
| 7. A | 17. A |
| 8. A | 18. B |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. B | 20. A |

Lecture 6

The Past

- Lecture Summary

Simple Past- Uses
Past Perfect
Present Perfect
Questions
Negative

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

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

- ❖ For a past action when the time is given

Ex: *I met him yesterday*

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

Ex: *I bought this car in Montreal*

- ❖ It is used for an action whose time occupied a period of time now terminated

Ex: *I worked in that bank for four years*

SOME SIGNAL WORDS...

- ❖ Yesterday
- ❖ Last Night
- ❖ Last Week
- ❖ Last Year
- ❖ A month ago...
- ❖ Two years ago...

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST

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

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative:

Question: **When did you** talk to her?

Negative:

I didn't talk to her

I talked to her last night

SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (1)

VERB ENDING	ED FORM
1. CONSONANTS + e <i>Change</i>	ADD -d <i>Changed</i>
2. CONSONANTS + y <i>Study</i>	DROP -y , ADD -ied <i>Studied</i>
3. VOWEL + y <i>Play</i>	ADD -ed only <i>Played</i>

SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (2)

VERB ENDING	ED FORM
4. ONE VOWEL + ONE CONSONANT <i>Stop</i>	DOUBLE THE CONSONANT AND ADD -ed <i>Stopped</i>
5. TWO VOWELS + ONE CONSONANTS <i>Clean</i>	ADD -ed only <i>Cleaned</i>
6. TWO CONSONANTS <i>Return</i>	ADD -ed only <i>Returned</i>

A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE


S
P
E
C
I
F
I
C

T
I
M
E




She **worked** yesterday.

SIMPLE



She **works** every day.



She **will work** again tomorrow.




She **was working** at 9 AM this morning.

PROGRESSIVE



She **is working** right now.



She **will be working** at 6 PM tonight.

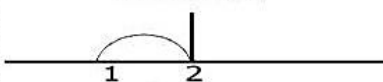
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M
E



When she retired, she **had worked** all her life.


PERFECT



So far, she **has worked** all her life.

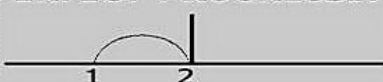


When she retires, she **will have worked** all her life.



When she retired, she **had been working** for 40 years.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



She **has been working** for 40 years.



When she retires, she **will have been working** for 40 years.

Lecture 7

Exercises

Exercise 33. Warm-up. (Chart 2-9)

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

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

2-9 Using Progressive Verbs with *Always*

(a) Mary *always leaves* for school at 7:45.

In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with *always* to describe habitual or everyday activities, as in (a).

(b) Mary *is always leaving* her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?

In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with *always* to express annoyance, as in (b).

(c) I am *always/forever/constantly picking* up Mary's dirty socks!

In addition to *always*, the words *forever* and *constantly* are used with progressive verbs to express annoyance.

2-10 Using Expressions of Place with Progressive Verbs

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

□ Exercise 37. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-10)

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

1. *listen to music \ in her room*

A: Where's Sally?

B: She's in her room listening to music.

2. *listen to music \ in the living room*

A: What's Soon doing?

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

3. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: Where was Jim when you got home?

B: He was _____

4. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: What was Jim doing when you got home?

B: He was _____

5. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: What's Kurt doing?

B: He's _____

6. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: Where's Kurt?

B: He's _____

7. *attend a conference \ in Singapore*

A: Where's Ms. Chang this week?

B: She's _____

❑ **Exercise 38. Check your knowledge.** (Chapter 2)

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eating breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.
3. Yuki staided home because she caught a bad cold.
4. My brother is looks like our father, but I am resembling my mother.
5. Jun, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you spoke English before you were come here?
8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley was suddenly coming into the room. I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.

❑ Exercise 8. Warm-up. (Chart 4-2)

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- It's going to rain tomorrow.
 - I'm going to paint the house next week.
 - Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy.
 - It will be cloudy this weekend.
- Which sentence expresses a prior plan? b
 - Which sentences are predictions? a and d
 - Which sentence expresses willingness? c

4-2 Will vs. Be Going To

Prediction تنبؤ

- According to the weather report, it **will be** cloudy tomorrow.
- According to the weather report, it **is going to be** cloudy tomorrow.

Will and **be going to** mean the same when they make **predictions** about the future (*prediction* = a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future).

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

Prior Plan تخطيط

- Why did you buy this paint?
—I'm **going to** paint my bedroom tomorrow.

Be going to (but not **will**) is used to express a **prior plan** (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking).*

In (c): The speaker already has a plan to paint his/her bedroom.

Willingness رغبة

- The phone's ringing.
—I'll **get** it.
- How old is Aunt Agnes?
—I don't know. She **won't** tell me.
- The car **won't** start. Maybe the battery is dead.

Will (but not **be going to**) is used to express **willingness**. In this case, **will** expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

In (d): The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment; she/he does not have a prior plan.

Will not / won't can express **refusal**, as in (e) with a person or in (f) with an inanimate object.

*COMPARE:

Situation 1: A: *Are you busy this evening?*

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

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

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

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Exercise 33, p. 33.

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

Exercise 37, p. 34.

3. in his bedroom watching TV.
4. watching TV in his bedroom.
5. taking a nap on the couch in the living room.
6. on the couch in the living room taking a nap.
7. attending a conference in Singapore.

Exercise 38, p. 35.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I always **eat** breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.
3. Yuki **stayed** home because she **caught** a bad cold.
4. My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.
5. Jun, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I **found** a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you **speak** English before you **came** here?
8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley suddenly **came** into the room. I **didn't know** she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly **spoke**, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.

Exercise 8, p. 63.

1. b
2. a . . . d
3. c

Exercise 10, p. 64.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. willingness | 5. willingness |
| 2. plan | 6. prediction |
| 3. prediction | 7. willingness |
| 4. plan | 8. plan |

Lecture 8

Exercises

Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Chart 6-1)

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

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

6-1 Final -s/-es: Use, Pronunciation, and Spelling

Use

- (a) Noun + **-s**: *Friends* are important.
Noun + **-es**: I like my *classes*.

A final **-s** or **-es** is added to a noun to make the noun plural.
Friend and **class** = singular nouns
Friends and **classes** = plural nouns

- (b) Verb + **-s**: Mary *works* at the bank.
Verb + **-es**: John *watches* birds.

A final **-s** or **-es** is added to a simple present verb when the subject is a singular noun (e.g., *Mary, my father, the machine*) or third person singular pronoun (*she, he, it*).
Mary works = singular **She works** = singular
The students work = plural **They work** = plural

Pronunciation

- (c) seats → *seat/s/*
ropes → *rope/s/*
backs → *back/s/*

Final **-s** is pronounced /s/ after voiceless sounds, as in (c): "t," "p," and "k" are examples of voiceless sounds.*

- (d) seeds → *seed/z/*
robes → *robe/z/*
bags → *bag/z/*
sees → *see/z/*

Final **-s** is pronounced /z/ after voiced sounds, as in (d): "d," "b," "g," and "ee" are examples of voiced sounds.*

- (e) dishes → *dish/əz/*
catches → *catch/əz/*
kisses → *kiss/əz/*
mixes → *mix/əz/*
prizes → *prize/əz/*
edges → *edge/əz/*

Final **-s** and **-es** are pronounced /əz/ after "sh," "ch," "s," "x," "z," and "ge"/"dge" sounds.
The /əz/ ending adds a syllable.
All of the words in (e) are pronounced with two syllables.
COMPARE: All of the words in (c) and (d) are pronounced with one syllable.

Spelling

- (f) sing → *sings*
song → *songs*

For most words (whether a verb or a noun), simply add a final **-s** to spell the word correctly.

- (g) wash → *washes*
watch → *watches*
class → *classes*
buzz → *buzzes*
box → *boxes*

Final **-es** is added to words that end in **-sh**, **-ch**, **-s**, **-z**, and **-x**.

- (h) toy → *toys*
buy → *buys*
(i) baby → *babies*
cry → *cries*

For words that end in **-y**:
In (h): If **-y** is preceded by a vowel, only **-s** is added.
In (i): If **-y** is preceded by a consonant, the **-y** is changed to **-i** and **-es** is added.

Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 6-2)

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

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

6-2 Basic Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Plural Verb	
(a) My <i>friend</i> lives in Boston.	(b) My <i>friends</i> live in Boston.	Verb + -s/-es = third person singular in the simple present tense Noun + -s/-es = plural
	(c) My <i>brother</i> and <i>sister</i> live in Boston. (d) My <i>brother</i> , <i>sister</i> , and <i>cousin</i> live in Boston.	Two or more subjects connected by and require a plural verb.
(e) Every <i>man, woman, and child</i> needs love. (f) Each <i>book and magazine</i> is listed in the bibliography.		EXCEPTION: Every and each are always followed immediately by singular nouns. (See Chart 7-11, p. 129.) In this case, even when there are two (or more) nouns connected by and , the verb is singular.
(g) That <i>book</i> on political parties is interesting. (i) The <i>book</i> that I got from my parents was very interesting.	(h) The <i>ideas</i> in that book are interesting. (j) The <i>books</i> I bought at the bookstore were expensive.	Sometimes a phrase or clause separates a subject from its verb. These interrupting structures do not affect basic agreement. For example, in (g) the interrupting prepositional phrase on political parties does not change the fact that the verb is must agree with the subject book . In (i) and (j): The subject and verb are separated by an adjective clause. (See Chapter 13.)
(k) <i>Watching</i> old movies is fun.		A gerund (e.g., <i>watching</i>) used as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb. (See Chart 14-8, p. 322.)

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Exercise 7, p. 87.

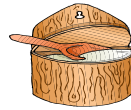
1. The verb agrees with the subject: In sentence a., the subject is singular, so the verb is singular. In b., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural.
2. In a., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., *every* is followed by a singular noun, so the verb is singular.
3. In a.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

Lecture 9

Count and Noncount nouns

NONCOUNT NOUNS

- Whole groups or whole masses.
Furniture, coffee and sugar.



- Abstract concepts.
Love, wisdom, spirituality.



- Phenomenon of Nature
Sunshine, rain, snow.



SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS

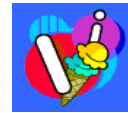
Whole groups made up of similar items



Fluids



Solids



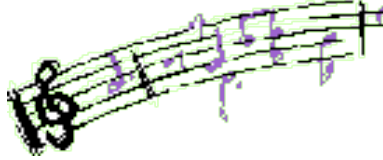
Gases



Particles



Abstractions



Languages

Tesekkürler



להתראות
בקרוב

สุขสันต์วันคริสต์มาส



Bayramınız
Kutlu Olsun

ฉันทักทาย

Mutlu Yillar



Fields of Study



10784.36
5x9=45
2.719372



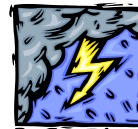
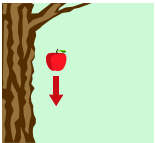
Recreation



Activities



Natural Phenomena



Generic Nouns

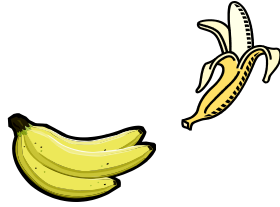
- Articles are used to make generalizations.

A is used for singular nouns

A banana is yellow.

An umbrella

An egg






O is used for plural nouns and noncount nouns




O Bananas are yellow.

O Fruit is good for you.



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

Definite Nouns

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

Expressions of Quantity for Count nouns

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

Expressions of quantity for noncount nouns

A little
Much
A great deal of

Expressions of quantity for both count and noncount nouns

no
Some/any
A lot of/lots of
Plenty of
Most
all

Negative vs. Positive

She has <i>few</i> friends.	She made <i>a few</i> friends.
I have <i>little</i> money.	I saved <i>a little</i> money.

Exercise 32. Let's talk: class activity. (Chapters 1→3)

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

1. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.
b. When the rain stopped, Paul jumped on his bicycle and rode to work.

QUESTION: Who got wet on the way to work?

ANSWER: Gloria.

2. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.
b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.

QUESTION: Who is teaching at this school now?

3. a. Alice was opening the door when the doorbell rang.
b. George walked to the door after the doorbell rang.

QUESTION: Who had been expecting a visitor?

4. a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.

QUESTION: Who still lives in Chicago?

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

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

6. a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.
b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.

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

7. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.
b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.

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

8. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.
b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.

QUESTION: Who is better at planning ahead?

9. a. Jack had been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. He spoke it very well by the time he moved to Peru.
b. Robert has been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. His Spanish is getting quite good.

QUESTION: Who is studying Spanish in school?

Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

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

Example:

TEACHER (*book open*): His idea \ interesting

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

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

Exercise 24. Let's talk. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

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

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

Exercise 25. Game. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | I | |
| — | ✓ | 1. The news about the economy ^{was} were disappointing. |
| ✓ | — | 2. The economy is not doing well. |
| — | — | 3. Economists is worried. |
| — | — | 4. Economics is a field of study. |

C I

- — 5. Where's Kenya on the map?
- — 6. Where's my gloves? I can't find them.
- — 7. More men than women are left-handed.
- — 8. Chinese have more than fifty thousand written characters.
- — 9. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese works in agriculture.
- — 10. Two hours is too long to wait, don't you think?
- — 11. How many people is there in Canada?
- — 12. What is the population of Canada?
- — 13. Everybody in my family enjoys music and reading.
- — 14. Some of the movies these days contains too much violence.

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Exercise 32, p. 57.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 2. Mr. Sanchez | 6. Mr. Fox |
| 3. Alice | 7. Dan |
| 4. Carlos | 8. Ken |
| 5. Jane | 9. Robert |

Exercise 23, p. 96.

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

Exercise 24, p. 96.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. has | 5. is |
| 2. is | 6. is |
| 3. need | 7. is |
| 4. needs | 8. are |

Exercise 25, p. 96.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 3. I, are | 9. I, work |
| 4. C | 10. C |
| 5. C | 11. I, are |
| 6. I, are | 12. C |
| 7. C | 13. C |
| 8. I, has | 14. I, contain |

Lecture 10

Modal Auxiliary

What do they mean?

Can- Could

will- Would

Shall- Should

Must- Have to – Ought to

May- Might

Modals Giving permission

Would you please help me?

Could you help me

Can you help me?

Will you help me?

May I?

Modals Expressing ability

I can speak English (present ability)

Last year I could speak English (past ability)

I am able to (present)

I was able to (past)

I will be able to (future)

Modals Expressing expectation

The train should arrive now

Ought to seldom used! (negative or questions only!)

Should – ought to – had better (express advice)

You are sick. You should see a doctor!

You 'd better not stay home.

Modals Expressing preferences

I would like

I would rather to go to Costa rather than Blockbuster

Modals Expressing Need or obligation

Must (You must have a driving license to drive)

Must not to (you must not bother your parents)

Have to

You have to study for the exam.

Not have to

You do not have to come with us.

Modals Expressing possibility and impossibility

May --- may not

Might Might not

Could ... could not

.....have enough money

It can't be five!

That couldn't be my uncle!

Borrow & Lend

Borrow = you take from some one

May I borrow your pen?

Borrowing a book from a library

Lend = you ask some one to give you something

Can you lend me your car?

Lending someone money



Chapter 8

Pronouns



Exercise 1. What do I already know? (Chart 8-1)

Correct the errors in pronoun usage.

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



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Chapter 8: Pronouns

Exercise 1, p. 135.

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

Lecture 11

Phrasal Verbs

What do they mean?

Verb + preposition (particles)

separable- inseparable

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

agree with

belong to

talk to

wait for

look for

Remind – of

Ask ----- about

Inseparable verbs

Check into (register)

Come across (find/ met)

Drop by (visit)

Keep up with (stay on the same level)

Go over (review)

Go through (experience/ have)

Take care of (supervise)

Stay up (remain awake)

Separable Phrasal verbs

Bring up (raise)

Look over (review, read quickly)

Try out (test)

Work out (find a solution)

Separable phrasal verbs

Academic:

Add up

fill in

Finish up

fill out

Write up

hand in

Check in

hand out

Check out

hand back

Do over

Look over

11-4 The Passive Form of Modals and Phrasal Modals

Passive form: modal* + *be* + past participle

(a) Tom	<i>will</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>invited</i>	to the picnic.
(b) The window	<i>can't</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>opened.</i>	
(c) Children	<i>should</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>taught</i>	to respect their elders.
(d)	<i>May I</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>excused</i>	from class?
(e) This book	<i>had better</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>returned</i>	to the library before Friday.
(f) This letter	<i>ought to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>sent</i>	before June 1st.
(g) Mary	<i>has to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>told</i>	about our change in plans.
(h) Fred	<i>is supposed to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>told</i>	about the meeting.

Past-passive form: modal + *have been* + past participle

(i) The letter	<i>should</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>sent</i>	last week.
(j) This house	<i>must</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>built</i>	over 200 years ago.
(k) Eric	<i>couldn't</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>offered</i>	the job.
(l) Jill	<i>ought to</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>invited</i>	to the party.

Lecture 12

Global Connections

What do they mean?

They connect two sentences

And – But – Nor – Or – So

Adverb clauses (condition/ contrast/ reason/ time)

If	after/before
Unless	until
Although	when/ since
Even though	
So that	
Because	

Transitions

For example

In addition/ furthermore

In fact/ as a matter of fact

However/ in contrast

Therefore/ as a result/ consequently

First/ second/ third etc..

(هذا السؤال ذكره في نهاية المحاضرة شفهي وقال نجاويه)

he gained a lot of weight he bought a new car

a. Therefore

b. Because

c. Nor

d. Although

تأكدوا من اجابتها

❑ **Exercise 33. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 12-6)

Add punctuation and capitalization.

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

❑ **Exercise 34. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 12-6)

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

When the police officer came over to my car, he said let me see your driver's license, please

What's wrong, Officer I asked was I speeding

No, you weren't speeding he replied you went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street you almost caused an accident

Did I really do that I said I didn't see a red light



Exercise 33, p. 259.

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

Exercise 34, p. 259.

When the police officer came over to my car, he said, "Let me see your driver's license, please."

"What's wrong, Officer?" I asked. "Was I speeding?"

"No, you weren't speeding," he replied. "You went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street. You almost caused an accident."

"Did I really do that?" I said. "I didn't see a red light."

Lecture 13

The Passive voice

Active sentence

Noha made a cake

Passive voice

The cake was made by Noha

11-2 Tense Forms of the Passive

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

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

Structure of the passive voice

Present

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

Past

Was/ were + verb ed + by

The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

Passive voice with it

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

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

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

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



Chapter 11

The Passive

Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 11-1)

Match the sentences to the pictures. Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?

- A 1. The girl hit the ball.
- A 2. The ball was hit by the girl.
- B 3. The girl was hit by the ball.
- B 4. The ball hit the girl.
- A 5. The girl was hitting the ball.
6. The girl was hit the ball.



Picture A

Picture B

11-1 Active vs. Passive

Active: (a)

subject	verb	object
Mary	helped	the boy.

Passive: (b)

subject	verb
The boy	was helped

 by Mary.

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

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

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

Passive: (c)

be +	past participle
He is	helped
He was	helped
He will be	helped

 by her.

Form of the passive: **be** + *past participle*

Active: (d) An accident **happened**.

Passive: (e) (none)

Only transitive verbs (verbs that can be followed by an object) are used in the passive. It is not possible to use intransitive verbs (such as *happen*, *sleep*, *come*, *seem*, *die*) in the passive. (See Appendix Chart A-1.)

❑ **Exercise 2. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 11-1)

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

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

❑ **Exercise 3. Warm-up.** (Chart 11-2)

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

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

Chapter 11: The Passive

Exercise 1, p. 211.

- | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A | 4. B |
| 2. A | 5. A |
| 3. B | 6. (<i>grammatically incorrect</i>) |

Exercise 2, p. 212.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 3. A | 7. A |
| 4. A | 8. P |
| 5. P | 9. A |
| 6. P | 10. A |

Exercise 3, p. 212.

2. is being opened
3. has been opened
4. was opened
5. was being opened
6. had been opened
7. will be opened
8. is going to be opened
9. will have been opened
10. Was . . . opened
11. Will . . . be opened
12. Has . . . been opened

❑ Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 and 11-2)

Change the active verbs to passive if possible. Some verbs are intransitive and cannot be changed.

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

❑ Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 11-3)

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

11-3 Using the Passive

- (a) Rice *is grown* in India.
 (b) Our house *was built* in 1980.
 (c) This olive oil *was imported* from Crete.

Usually the passive is used without a *by*-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action.

In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India.

Examples (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the *by*-phrase.

- (d) My aunt *made* this rug. (*active*)

If the speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (d).

- (e) This rug *was made* by my aunt.
 That rug *was made* by my mother.
 (f) *Life on the Mississippi was written* by Mark Twain.

Sometimes, even when the speaker knows who performs an action, he/she chooses to use the passive with the *by*-phrase in order to focus attention on the subject of a sentence.

In (e): The focus of attention is on two rugs.

In (f): The focus is on the book, but the *by*-phrase is included because it contains important information.

- ❑ **Exercise 8. Reading and grammar.** (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)
Read the paragraph. Underline the passive verbs. Discuss why the writer chose to use passive rather than active. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

Early Writing Materials

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

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

1. Before paper was invented, what materials were used for writing?
2. What was parchment made from?
3. What three things were done to animal skins to make writing material?
4. Who first used paper?
5. When was ink first used?
6. In ancient times, what ingredients did the Egyptians and Chinese use for ink?
7. What substances are in ink today?

- ❑ **Exercise 9. Looking at grammar.** (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)
Make complete sentences with the given words. Use the simple past. Some are active, and some are passive.

1. We \ allow, not \ to go to the park alone when we were young
→ *We weren't allowed to go to the park alone when we were young.*
2. A package \ deliver \ to our apartment yesterday
3. Maria \ teach \ her son to read when he was three
4. When I was in elementary school, we \ require \ to wear uniforms
5. As we watched, the airplane \ disappear \ into the clouds
6. I \ agree \ with your decision yesterday
7. Timmy \ drop \ a plate after dinner last night
8. The plate \ fall \ to the floor with a crash
9. What \ happen \ yesterday
10. Something very sad \ happen \ yesterday
11. My cat \ hit \ by a speeding truck
12. She \ kill \ instantly
13. She \ die \ instantly

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Exercise 5, p. 213.

3. (no change)
4. That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.
5. The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.
6. (no change)
7. (no change)
8. After class, the board is always erased by one of the students.
9. (no change)
10. (no change)
11. (no change)
12. The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.
13. Was the thief caught by the police?
14. (no change)

Exercise 8, p. 215.

Early Writing Materials

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

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

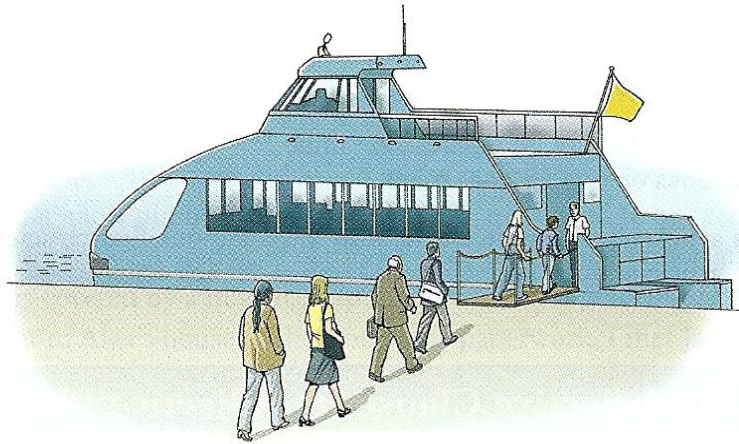
1. Papyrus and parchment were used for writing.
2. Parchment was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats.
3. The hair was removed, and the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth.
4. The Chinese first used paper.
5. No one knows when ink was first used.
6. Natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark, were used for ink.
7. Synthetic chemicals are in ink today.

Exercise 9, p. 215.

2. A package was delivered to our apartment yesterday.
3. Maria taught her son to read when he was three.
4. When I was in elementary school, we were required to wear uniforms.
5. As we watched, the airplane disappeared into the clouds.
6. I agreed with your decision yesterday.
7. Timmy dropped a plate after dinner last night.
8. The plate fell to the floor with a crash.
9. What happened yesterday?
10. Something very sad happened yesterday.
11. My cat was hit by a speeding truck.
12. She was killed instantly.
13. She died instantly.

Exercise 48. Reading and grammar. (Charts 13-1 → 13-10)

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



(1) Ellen lives on an island and commutes to work by passenger ferry, which means she takes a boat with other foot passengers to the city where they work.

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

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

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

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

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Exercise 48, p. 293.

- (2) 6:00 . . . parking lot . . . bus
- (3) reports
- (4) coffee
- (5) commuting for an hour and a half

Lecture 14

The Final exam

1. I bought _____ pepper yesterday.

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

2. _____ people are there in the hall?

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

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

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

4. I eat _____ chicken every day.

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

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

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

6. a business executive's life stressful?

- a. Are b. Is c. Am

7. The babyat the moment.

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

8. Fred is tired because

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

9. Yousefa book after lunch every day.

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

10go out last night?

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

11. that new film yet?

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

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

- a. was driving b. drove c. drive

تم بحمد الله

وتأكدوا من حل التمارين الي
اجاباتها مظلله