

## Lecture 1

### Auxiliaries

#### 1. (am, is, are/ was, were/ be/ being/ been)

Be + (v+ ing)= He is buying a newspaper.(present continuous)

Be + (p.p) = A newspaper is bought by him.( in passive present simple)

Be + N = I am a student.

Be + adj. = We are happy.

Be + adv. = They were in the garden.

The meeting was in the morning.

#### 2. (have, has/ had)

Have + (p.p) = I have eaten an apple. (present perfect tense)

Has + p.p = She has eaten an apple. (present perfect tense)

Had + p.p = We had drunk black coffee. (past perfect tense)

#### 3. (do, does/ did)

Do + (base verb) = Do you see him? Present simple

Does + (base verb) = Does she see him? Present simple

Did+ (base verb) =Did she see him? Past simple

#### 4. Modals + (base verb)

1. Shall (suggestion) = Shall we take a break?

Should (suggestion) = You should have a break.

2. Will (offer) = I will give you a lift.

would(request)= Would you give me a pen?

3.Can(permission) = You can leave.

could (request) = Could you open the window?

Could (offer) = Could I give you a lift?

3. May (permission) = you may get out.

Might (possibility) = I might go to Paris.

4. Must (strong obligation) =You must have a driving license.

5. Ought to = I ought to have medicine.

6. Have to(obligation)= I have to travel to London.

has to (obligation) = She has to stay with her husband.

had to (obligation)= They had to keep money.

## Lecture 2

### Parts of Speech

They are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition

Note/The sentence must consist of one subject and one verb.

#### Subject + verb

#### 1. Noun - it comes in the following positions:

a. Subject (before a verb)

e.g.:1. A -----gives us a lecture.  
teach     teacher     teaching

2. Our teacher is speaking quickly. True     false

3. The noun of populate is -----population-----

b. Object of verb (after verb)

She told her ----- about the plan.

Manage(v)     manager(NP)     managed(V)     management(NT)

c. Object of preposition (pre.+N)

He speaks with -----.

Lead(v)     leadership(NT)     leader(NP)

He goes to -----.

Busy (adj.)     business (NT)     busily(adv.)

d. Complement after (be: am, is, are.....)

( subject + be + N ) = you are a student.

He is a -----.

Music (np)     musical(adj)     musician(np)

**Note/** nouns can be preceded by articles (the, an, a), possessive prons.(my, our, your, his, her, its, their), modifiers (much, many, some, few, a lot of.....) , and adjectives (musical, careful, ....)

## 2. Verb

a. (after subject)

The detective -----that the maid committed the robbery.

Theorized (v)     theoretician (NP)     theoretic (adj)

b. after to (to +base verb)

I want **to** ----- .

Actor(Np)     acting(N)     act(V)

He is able **to** ----- new items.

Generate (v)     generation(NT)     generator(NP)

## 3. Adjective: it comes in the following positions:

a. before nouns to describe it (wherever noun comes)

1. The -----boy comes quickly.

Cleverness(NT)     clever(adj.)     cleverly(adv.)

2. I answer an -----question.

Obvious     obviously     obviate

3. It is a ----- view.

Magnificent (adj)     magnify(v)     magnification(n)

b. after be

**subj + be + adjective(complement)**

The view **is** wonderful.

1. His job is -----

difficult(adj.)     difficulty(NT)     difficultly(adv.)

## 4. Adverb(-ly): it comes in the following positions:

a. after verb(to describe the verb)

He speaks -----.

Quick(adj.)     quickly(adv.)     quickness(n.)

. before verb (to describe the verb)

She ----- drinks coffee in the morning.  
Slow(adj) slowly(adv) slowness(n)

b. before adjective (to describe the adjective)

e.g. She is very beautiful.

He is so handsome.

He gave an-----incorrect answer to the question.  
obvious obviously obviate

c. before another adverb (to describe the adverb)

1. She is a ----- beautifully dressed woman.  
Serious(adj) seriousness(n) seriously(adv.)

2. She is ----- beautifully dressed.  
Very(adv.) high(adj.) extreme(adj.)

Very good - So cute

Subj. +be + a /an + **adv + adv + adj. + N.**  
She is a very beautifully dressed woman.

## 5. preposition

### exercise

1. This machine makes the surface soft.

It ----softens--- the surface.

2. He is **an active**-----

Employ(v) employment(NT) employer(NP)

3. The adjective of the word (snow) is-----

Snowy(adj) snowing to snow

## Lecture 3

### Articles

#### 1. Indefinite articles (a, an): it is used with sing. Countable nouns( unknown).

- a. with a thing or an idea that is mentioned for the first time, e.g.:

We have a big house.

There is a supermarket in Adem Street.

- b. with professions

I am a student.

I am a teacher.

He is an engineer.

- c. With some expressions of quantity

A pair of    a little    a couple of    a few    a lot of

e.g. I have a few close friends.

- d. In exclamations with (What + a +count sing. noun)

What a lovely day!

#### 2. Definite article (the): It is used with count, uncount, singular and plural nouns (known).

- a. with a thing or an idea that is already mentioned(known).

We have a Toyota and a BMW. I drive the Toyota and my wife drives the BMW

- b. before the name of ocean, seas, rivers, hotels, theatres, museum, and newspapers.

The Atlantic    the British Museum    The Time

- c. if there is only one of something.

The sun    the Queen    the Government

- d. with superlative adjectives

He is the richest man in the world.

She is the oldest in the class.



## Lecture 4

### Subject and object pronouns

We use a pronoun when we don't want to repeat a noun or a noun phrase.

#### Subject pronouns

The English subject pronouns are: I, you, he, she, it, we they. (Of course, we use 'you' when we're talking to one person and to more than one person.)

1: We use these pronouns when they are the subject of a verb (before the verb).

- I like London.
- You have eaten the chocolate.
- He plays football.
- She hates mushrooms.
- It was cold.
- We are French.
- They are going home.

#### Object Pronouns

In English, we also have object pronouns. These are: me, you, him, her, it, us, them. (Notice that 'it' and 'you' are the same when they're subject pronouns or object pronouns.)

We use the object pronouns in most situations when the pronoun is not the subject of a verb.

1: We use them for the object of a verb.

- John knows me.
- Amanda kissed you.
- The dog licked him.
- David hugged her.
- The teacher dropped it.
- The children love us.
- Luke helped them.

2: We use them after a preposition (including after phrasal verbs).

- It's important to me.
- Can the children come with you?
- Look at her!
- The chocolate is for him.
- David is looking forward to it.
- Keep up with us!
- Lucy works for them.

3: We use them after 'be'. (In very formal English, the subject pronoun is sometimes used here, but this is very old-fashioned and unusual.)

- Who's there? It's me!
- It's you.
- This is her.
- It was him!

4: We use them with short answers.

- A: Who's there? B: Me!
- A: Who ate the cake? B: Him!
- A: I'm tired. B: Me too.

With short answers, we can also use a subject pronoun + a verb. This sounds a bit more formal than the object pronoun alone.

- A: Who's there? B: I am!
- A: Who ate the cake? B: He did!
- A: I'm tired. B: I am too.

5: We use them after 'as' and 'than' for comparison.

- She is as tall as me.
- He is taller than her.

We can again use the subject pronoun + a verb in the same situation.

- She is taller than I am.
- He is taller than she is.

6: We use them after 'but' and 'except'.

- Everybody went home early but me.
- Everybody went home early except him.

### The possessive Pronouns

Possessive adjectives are used to show possession or ownership of something. While we use them when we refer to people, it is more in the sense of relationship than ownership. The possessive adjectives in English are as follows:

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
<b>I</b>	my	mine
<b>You</b>	your	yours
<b>He</b>	his	his
<b>She</b>	her	hers
<b>It</b>	its	its
<b>We</b>	our	ours
<b>You</b>	your	yours
<b>They</b>	their	theirs

The possessive adjective needs to agree with the possessor and not with the thing that is possessed.



## Examples

- My car is very old.
- Her boyfriend is very friendly.
- Our dog is black.
- Their homework is on the table.

Like all adjectives in English, they are always located directly in front of the noun they refer to. (Possessive Adjective + Noun)

We do not include an S to the adjective when the noun is plural like in many other languages.

Examples:

- Our cars are expensive. (Correct)  
*Ours* cars are expensive. (Incorrect)

However, the verb that is used needs to be in agreement with the noun - if the noun is singular then the verb is singular; if the noun is plural then the verb is plural.

Examples:

- My pen is black. (Singular)  
My pens are black. (Plural)
- Our child is intelligent. (Singular)  
Our children are intelligent. (Plural)

Its vs. It's

Be careful not to confuse its and it's.

Its = The possessive adjective for *It*.

It's = a contraction of *it is*.

More detailed information about Its vs. It's here.

See the difference between Your and You're and Their, They're, and There

## Lecture 5

### Verb Patterns

Some verbs are followed by different verb patterns as shown below:

#### V+ing

1. I **like** swimming in the river.
2. I **love** reading books.
3. I **enjoy** cooking for my family.
4. I **stopped** talking about that.
5. I **hate** sharing my room with anyone.
6. I **finished** working quickly.
7. I **am looking forward to** meeting you soon.
8. I **am thinking of** going abroad.
9. She **goes** shopping with her husband.

#### 2. To + inf.

1. I **would like** to go with my sister.
2. I **want** to work for some days.
3. I **would love** to swim in the river.
  
4. She **decides** to go shopping with me.
5. Your teacher **chooses** to answer the difficult question.
6. Sarah usually **forgets** to lock the door before going out.
  
7. I **promise** to finish the job on time.
8. She **manages** to get good marks in the exam.
9. I **need** to ask you something.
  
10. I **hope** to succeed in the exam.
11. I **tried** to solve the difficult question.
12. She **helps** to finish the work so fast.

#### 4. Both (-ing) or (to+inf.)

1. I have **started** learning/to learn how to swim.
2. They **begin** taking/ to take an English course.

#### 5. Obj. + Base verb

1. I will **let** her go shopping.
2. You **make** John write well.

## 6. Modals + base verb

Shall should  
Will would  
Can could  
May might  
Must  
Ought to  
Have to

1. She **can** go everywhere.
2. They **could** speak English.
3. She **has to** read a lot of books.
4. We **had to** talk about that.
5. You **should** take medicine.(suggestion)

Exercise:

1. They have to ----- hard.  
Working work worked
2. They can----- the company.  
To manage managing manage
3. We hope----- our dreams.  
Achieve achieving to achieve
4. They let-----travel alone.  
He his him
5. Julia hates-----e-mails.  
Receive receiving to receive

## Lecture 6

### Count & Uncount Nouns/ Modifiers

1. Count Nouns = bottles, cups, vegetables, carrots, crisps, grapes, onions, apples
2. Uncount Nouns = ink, water, milk, tea, coffee  
= rice, sugar, salt

Abstract nouns=happiness, sadness, joy

Other nouns = money

Note/Uncount nouns are dealt with as singular.

1. Water is important for life.
2. Milk is essential for kids.

### Modifiers

#### A: Following nouns

1. Some بعض / any اي = Count and uncount nouns  
Some/ any vegetables(C) = some/ any water (UC)
2. Many عدد كثير / a few عدد قليل = Count nouns  
Many pens / a few pens
3. much كمية كثيرة / a little كمية صغيرة = Uncount nouns  
Much water a little sugar

#### B: Structure

1. Positive & question(request, offer) = some  
There is some water on the ground.(positive)  
Could I have some water? (request)  
Could I give you some coffee? (offer)
2. negative & question = any, much , many  
I don't need any tea.(negative)

Is there any sugar in this coffee?(Q)

I don't have much ink. (neg.)

How much water is in a bottle?(Q)

I didn't take many photos in the party.(neg.)

How many pencils are in the bag?

3. positive = a few / a little

A few potatoes are in the fridge.

I have a little rice.

### Outline/ summary

1. Some (both count & uncount, positive, question)
2. Any (both count & uncount, negative, question)
3. Much (uncount) (question, negative)
4. Many (count) ( question, negative)
5. A few (count ) ( positive)
6. A little (uncount) ( positive)

Exercise:

1. I don't have much friends. false (many)
2. We bought many sugar. false (much)
3. There are not some water in the cup. false (any)
4. She brought any coffee. False (some) or (She didn't bring any coffee)

## Lecture 7

### Passive

عند تحويل الجمل الى مبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات الاتية

1- نضع المفعول به محل الفاعل

2- ننزل الافعال المساعدة مع مراعاة مطابقتها مع الفاعل

قبل الفعل الرئيسي حسب الزمن وكما موضح بالاسفل 3be- نضيف احدى تصاريف

4- ينزل الفعل الرئيس بعد تحويله الى التصريف الثالث

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Am / is / are | simple present                |
| 2. Was / were    | simple past                   |
| 3. Be            | future – modals(can-could...) |
| 4. Being         | continuous                    |
| 5. been          | perfect                       |

Q/Make passives of the following:

1. She deletes the question.(passive)  
The question is deleted.
2. They folded many papers.(passive)  
Many papers were folded.
3. They will tell their teacher the truth.(passive)  
Their teacher will be told the truth.  
He can carry a heavy box.  
A heavy box can be carried.
4. I am bringing much sugar.  
Much sugar is being brought.  
She was taking her bag.  
Her bag was being taken.  
I will be carrying my keys.  
My keys will be being carried.
5. She has finished her job.  
Her job has been finished.  
We had carried heavy boxes.  
Heavy boxes had been carried.

## Lecture 8

### Let & go

Let + Object + inf.



e.g.

1. Let's take a taxi to airport.
2. Let him go to a museum.
3. Let the boy speak.
4. Let her sing in the party.

Exercise:

Let they talk.false

Let them talk. True

Let we tell him the truth.false

Let's tell him the truth. True

Let me to go to garden.false

Let me go to garden. true

### Go

#### Go + (v+ing)

e..g. 1. I go shopping.

2. I went shopping last day.

3.She goes eating some fish.

They go to swim. False

They go swimming. True

We went walk yesterday.false

We went walking yesterday. true

## Lecture 9

### Time and Tense

There is difference between time and tense.

There are three times:

1. Past
2. Present
3. Future

There are more tenses according to time

#### 1. Past time

Past simple  
Past continuous  
Past perfect  
Past perfect continuous

#### 2. Present time

Present simple  
Present continuous  
Present perfect  
Present perfect continuous

#### 3. Future time

future simple  
future continuous  
future perfect  
future perfect continuous



## lecture 10

### Present Time: Present simple Tense

#### 1. Affirmative Structure :

S + V →  
Pl.n./ You/They/ We/ I **read** a book.  
Sing.n./ It/He/She **reads** a book.

We/You/They **are** students.  
It/He/ She **is** angry.  
I **am** a student.

Note/(are, is, am) are auxiliaries and main verbs at the same time because they are the only verbs in the sentence .

#### 2.Negative Structure :

I/We/You/They **don't** + base verb  
He/She/It **doesn't**

I **don't read** a book.  
She **doesn't read** a book.  
I not read a book. (**false**)  
I read not a book. (**fase**)

Notes/ (don't and doesn't) are auxiliaries that are followed by base verbs.

Note: sentences with (am, is , are) are negated by adding not to them.

They are students.  
They **don't** are students. (**false**)  
They **aren't** students. (true)

She is clever.  
She **doesn't** is clever. (**false**)  
She **doesn't** be clever. (**false**)  
She **isn't** clever. (true)

#### Negative Contractions

1. do **not** = don't
2. does **not** = doesn't
3. is **not** = isn't
4. are **not** = aren't

5. am not = 'mnot

### 3. Interrogative

#### 1. Yes/No questions- structure:

Do/ or Does + S + base verb...?

----- she write her homework every day? Yes, she does. or No, she doesn't.

Is does do

-----the nurses take care of the patients? Yes, they do. or No, they don't.

Are do does

Am/is/are + S + complement (n. , adj. , adv.)

1.----- their teacher quiet? Yes, he is. Or No, he isn't.

Does are is

2.----- his teachers quiet? Yes, they are. Or No, they aren't.

Do are is

#### 2. Wh-Questions- structure

Wh- + Aux. + S + base verb or Complement or nothing...?

fail sleep am is are do does

1. Where ----- I?

You----- in my house.

2. What ----- your job?

I ----- a teacher.

3. Where ----- his parents?

They ----- in the garden.

4. When ----- she sleep?

She ----- at midnight.

5. Why ----- they fail?

They ----- because they are lazy.

### 4. Verb with -s ( 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular)

If the subject is plural or (I) , the verb will be base. If the subject is singular, the verb will end with "s". write=writes read= reads

1. For verbs that end in (-O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, or -Z) we add -es in the third person

go – goes

catch – catches

wash – washes

kiss – kisses

fix – fixes

buzz – buzzes

2. For verbs that end in (a consonant + Y), we remove the Y and add -ies

marry – marries

study – studies

carry – carries

worry – worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a vowel + Y, we just add -S

play – plays

enjoy – enjoys

say – says

## 5. Adverbs of Frequency

1. Always = She always speaks English in work.
2. Usually = He usually feeds his cat cheap food.
3. Often = They often have a shower before bed.
4. Sometimes = Married people sometimes wish they were single.
5. Occasionally = I occasionally eat meat.
6. Seldom = My father seldom watches TV at night.
7. Rarely = He rarely makes a mistake.
8. Never = They never forget each other.

## 4.Uses:

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

We use the present simple tense for:

1. repeated or regular actions in the present time period  
The train to Berlin leaves every hour.  
The cinema opens at 7:00 P.M.
2. habits(routine)  
I get up early every day.  
Carol brushes her teeth twice a day.  
They travel to their country house every weekend.  
John sleeps eight hours every night during the week.  
I take the train to the office.
3. Facts which are always true all the time.  
It rains a lot in winter.  
A dog has four legs.  
We come from Spain  
Vegetarians don't eat meat.
4. Facts which is true for a long time.  
The President of The USA lives in The White House.  
The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace.

They speak English at work.

She works in a bank.

I live in oxford.

مهنة-عمله-مكان عمله- سكنه- لغته - صفاته الجسدية الثابتة

Q/Do as required:

1. He does his homework at 5:00 p.m.

-He doesn't do his homework at 5:00 p.m.(Negative)

-Does he do his homework.....? (Yes/No Q)

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

-When does he do his homework?(wh-Q)

He does his homework at 7:00 p.m.

2. They do the laundry.

They don't do the laundry.(neg.)

Do they do the laundry?(yes/no Q)

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

What do they do? (wh-Q)

3. He has breakfast at 7:00 a.m.

-He doesn't have breakfast.....(neg.)

-Does he have .....? (yes /No Q)

Yes, he does

No, he doesn't.

-Where does he have breakfast?(wh- Q)

He has breakfast in his house.

4. We have two kids.

-We don't have two kids.(neg.)

-Do you have two kids?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

-How many kids do you have?