

English/ Lecture 1

Simple Present Tense: used to describe habits, general truths, and everyday activities.

AFFIRMATIVE RULE --- sub + V1 + s/es + C.

Ex: I play soccer every Saturday.

Ex: She writes a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + does not + v1 + s/es + C.

Ex: I do not play soccer on any day other than Saturday.

Ex: She does not write a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- Does + sub + v1 + s/es + C?

Ex: Do I play soccer every day of the week?

Ex: Does she write a letter?

Present Continuous Tense: used to describe an ongoing action in the present.

AFFIRMATIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + v1 + ing + C.

Ex: I am playing soccer right now.

Ex: She is writing a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + not + v1 + ing + C.

Ex: I am not playing soccer right now.

Ex: She is not writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- is/am/are + sub + v1 + ing + C?

Ex: Am I playing soccer right now?

Ex: Is she writing a letter?

Past Simple

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + V. past + C.

She wrote a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + didn't + V(مجرد) + C.

She didn't write a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences- **YES/NO**

Did + Subject + V1 + C?

Did she write a letter?

4. Interrogative Sentences- **WH**

Wh + did + Subject + V1 + C?

What did she write?

Past Continuous

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + was/were + V1+ ing + C.

She was writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + was/were + not + ing + C.

She was not writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences- **YES/NO**

Was/were + Subject + ing+ C?

Was she writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences- **WH**

Wh + was/were + Subject + not + ing+ C?

What was she writing?

Base Form	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	... (been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen

Present Perfect– It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished.

Affirmative: sub + has/have + p.p + c.

- She has written a letter.

Negative: sub + has/have +not + p.p + c.

– She has not written a letter.

Question: has/have + sub + p.p + c?

- Has she written a letter?

Question: wh+has/have + sub + p. p+ c?

– What has she written?

Present Perfect Continuous– This tense shows the action which started in the past and is still continuing.

Affirmative: sub + has/have + been + v.ing + C.

– She has been writing a letter.

Negative: sub + has/have + not + been + v.ing + C.

– She has not been writing a letter.

Question: has/have + sub + been + v.ing + c?

– Has she been writing a letter?

Question: wh+has/have + sub + been + v.ing + object

– Has she not been writing a letter?

Compound Words

- 1- Life + Style = Lifestyle
- 2- Life + Insurance = Life Insurance
- 3- Home + Work = Homework
- 4- Home + Made = Homemade
- 5- Home + Sick = Homesick
- 6- House + Wife = Housewife
- 7- Book + Shelf = Bookshelf
- 8- Fire + Alarm = Fire Alarm
- 9- Air + Bag = Airbag
- 10- Head + Line = Headline
- 11- Door + Step = Doorstep
- 12- Tea + Pot = Teapot
- 13- Junk + Food = Junk food

Negation with Prefixes

- 1- Possible / impossible
- 2- Like / dislike
- 3- Fortunately / unfortunately
- 4- Regular/ Irregular
- 5- Legal/ Illegal
- 6- Fair/ unfair
- 7- Expensive/ inexpensive
- 8- Agree/disagree

Discussing grammar

- 3 Compare the meaning in the pairs of sentences. Which tenses are used? Why?
- 1 Klaus **comes** from Berlin.
Klaus **is coming** from Berlin.
 - 2 You're very kind. Thank you.
You're **being** very kind. What do you want?
 - 3 What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened?
What **did** you **do** when the accident happened?
 - 4 I've **lived** in Singapore for five years.
I **lived** in Singapore for five years.
 - 5 When we arrived, he **tidied** the flat.
When we arrived, he'd **tidied** the flat.

- 1- present simple/present continuous
- 2- present simple/present continuous
- 3- past continuous/ past simple
- 4-present perfect/ past simple
- 5- past simple/past perfect

Discussing grammar

- 3 Put the verb in the correct tense.
- 1 Charles Dickens _____ (write) *Oliver Twist* in 1837.
I _____ (write) two best-selling crime stories.
She _____ (write) her autobiography for the past eighteen months.
 - 2 _____ you ever _____ (try) Mexican food?
_____ you _____ (try) *chiles rellenos* when you were in Mexico?
 - 3 How many times _____ you _____ (marry)?
How many times _____ Henry VIII _____ (marry)?
 - 4 I _____ (live) in the same house since I was born.
He _____ (live) with his brother for the past week.
 - 5 Cinda's very pleased with herself. She _____ finally _____
(give up) smoking. She _____ (try) to give up for years.

- 1- wrote/have written/ has written.
- 2-have/trying, had/trying.
- 3-have/married, had married.
- 4-lived/ has been living.
- 5- has/given up/ has been trying.

2 Put the words in the right box.

a good impression business arrangements a decision a difference
research a profit/a loss your best a start/a move sth clear
a good job a degree an effort sb a favour a suggestion

MAKE	DO

Make: a good impression/ arrangements/ a decision/ a difference/ a loss
a move/ something clear/ an effort/ a suggestion.

Do: business/ research/ your best/ a good job/ a degree/ somebody a favor.