

# General English Language

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# *Fifth Lecture*

**Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading**

**Ch 3-4**



# Elements of Lecture 5

- 1- Previewing Vocabulary
- 2- Present Simple Tense
- 3- Negative Forms
4. Forming Questions
- 5- Spelling & Pronunciation Of Final – es
- 6- Scanning & Skimming



# 1. Vocabulary Previewing

( Interaction Textbook  
pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	basics	The most important things /
2	Generation	A period of time in a family history (20 years)
3	marriage	A state of being husband and wife
4	average	The normal standard
5	either	one of two
6	too	very / so /
7	barbecue	Preparing meat on fire
8	branch	one of the main Parts
9	relative	a member of your family
10	wedding	A marriage ceremony



# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
11	alternate	Do things in turn with another one
12	argue	Discuss angrily / debate
13	picnic	a short journey with food
14	extended	Made larger or longer
15	dialect	accent
16	blog	A website that belongs to a person
17	reunion	Rejoin
8	team	A group of people/ players
9	Traditional family	A family that follow customs
10	nuclear family	a modern family



# I. Exercise

1. I speak English fluently and Reem does, \_\_\_\_\_  
a. either                      b. too                      c. so                      d. neither
2. My \_\_\_\_\_ in this term is 84.3 %.  
a. marriage                      b. package                      c. garage                      d. average
3. All the members of a \_\_\_\_\_ family live in one house.  
a. traditional                      b. nuclear                      c. rich                      d. bad
4. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a \_\_\_\_\_. It was a very delicious meal.  
a. problem                      b. barbecue                      c. test                      d. camera
5. My uncle and my aunt are called my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. relatives                      b. brothers                      c. friends                      d. neighbors
6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. family                      b. friend                      c. team                      d. match



## 2. Simple Present:

# The Importance of Time

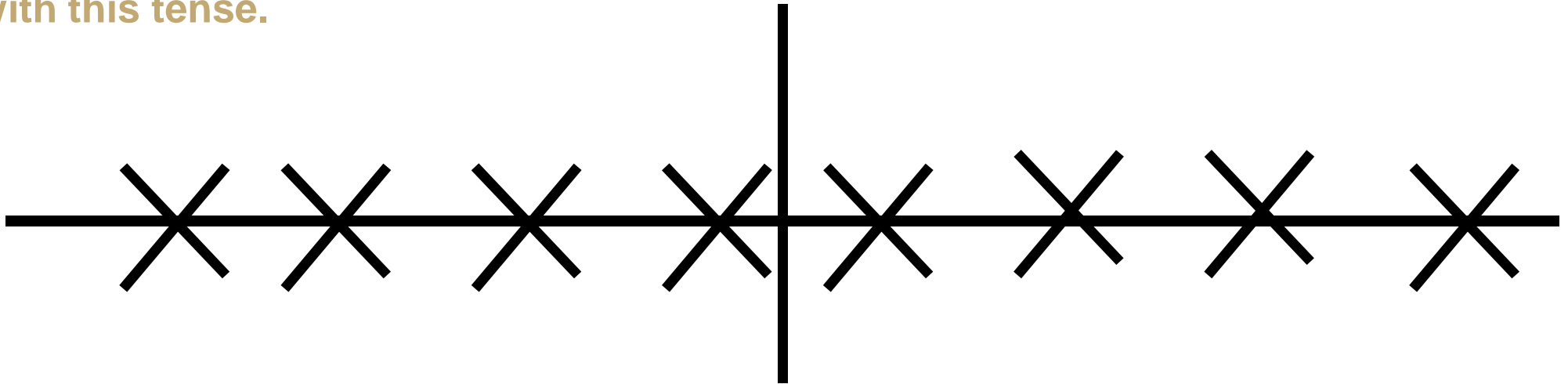
The Verb tense expresses the time of an event or action. Time and how it is expressed in writing is very important to English readers. The English language has twelve different tenses. In this lesson, we will review the meaning of each verb tense.



# The Simple Present Tense

**Expresses a habit or often repeated action.** The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

**Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense.**



She goes to work everyday.

They *always* eat lunch together.

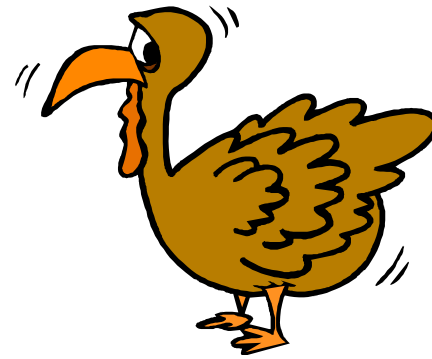




# The Present Tense

Use the **simple present tense** to tell about things that happen again and again.

Americans **eat** turkey on Thanksgiving.

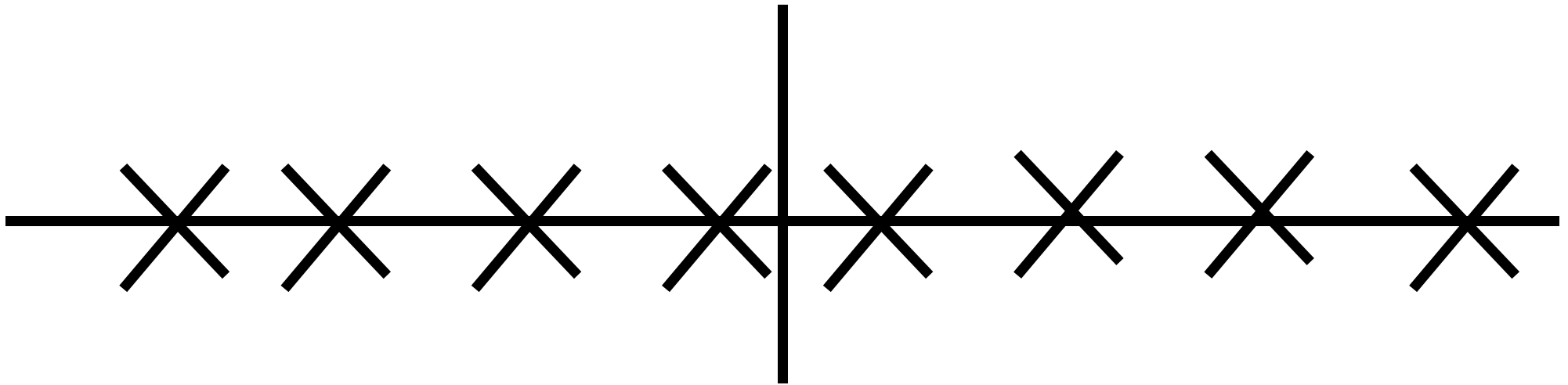


A Japanese always **bows** to others.



# The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.



Snow falls in December in Minnesota.

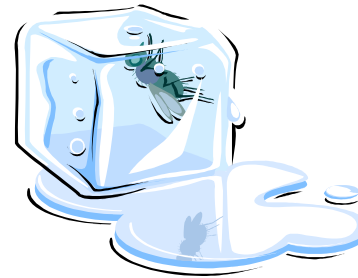
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



# The Present Tense

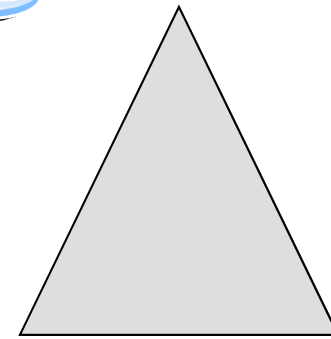
Use the **simple present tense** to tell facts.

Water **freezes** at 32 degrees.



32°

Triangles **have** three sides.



# Daily Customs

She usually **works** on her basket after dinner.



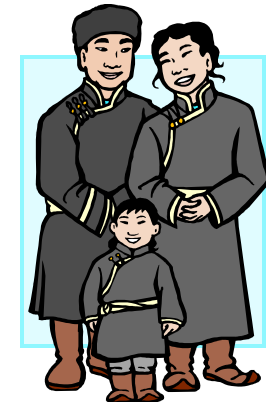
He usually **drinks** tea after a meal.



They **go** to a dance every Sunday.



They **take** a walk with their son every day.



# Exercise

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her mother in the house.  
a. help      b. doesn't help      c. don't help      d. doesn't helps
2. The men \_\_\_\_\_ their work in the best way.  
a. don't do      b. does      c. doesn't do      d. don't
3. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't smoke nowadays .  
a. My brothers      b. You      c. My father      d. I
4. \_\_\_\_\_ they play football every week?  
a. Do      b. Does      c. Are      d. Done
5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he always come late?  
a. is      b. do      c. does      d. was



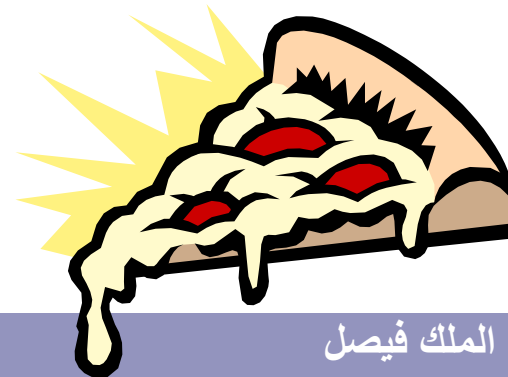
# 3. Negative Statements

Use contractions like **don't** and **doesn't** for negative statements in speaking or in informal writing.

Some women **don't** **wear** a lot of makeup.



Maria **doesn't** **eat** pizza.



§ *Negative and question* forms

Use DOES (=the third person of the auxiliary DO) + the infinitive of the verb.

He wants. Does he want? He does not want.



# 4. Simple Present –Forming Questions

We have two negative forms :-

A. **Doesn't** When the verb ends with s:-

Kamal **Lives** in an apartment.

**Does** Kamal **live** in an apartment ?

Where **does** Kamal **live**? – In an apartment

B. **Don't** when the verb is infinitive without to

We live in an apartment

**Do** you **live** in an apartment ?

Where **do** you **live**? We live in ----





## Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think



# Put in : do/don't/does/doesn't

1. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you speak English?

2. Where's Ann? I \_\_\_\_\_ know.

3. George is a good tennis player but he \_\_\_\_\_ play very often



## Write the questions for the following answers. (Present Simple)

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B : I work in a bank.

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: My brother is an engineer.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: He lives in an apartment building.



## 5. Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an **-s** or **-es** ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** the stick.



# Grammatical View

## Present Simple, third person singular

Note:

he, she, it

A: in the third person singular the verb, **always ends in :** S

*he want* S

*she need* S



# Third-Person Singular



B. Add es To verbs ending in x, sh, or ss:  
pronunciation : /z/

*he fixes*

*it pushes*

*he passes*

*she catches*

*He goes*



# Third-Person Singular

C: 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*



# Irregular Forms

Third-person singular forms of **have**, **do**, and **go** are not regular.

have



has

He **has** a new shirt.

do



does

She **does** the work.

go



goes

He **goes** to school.





## 6. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph ( Interaction, Page 47)

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to one hundred people lived together in a group of houses.



These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also large. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing.



# Scan and skim the previous paragraph

1. The underlined word “ ones” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. families      b. countries      c. children      d. Americas
2. Food and clothing are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. grandchildren      b. families      c. members      d. basics
3. The underlined pronoun “ she” refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. a brother      b. an aunt      c. a Mexican women      d. a family
4. How many children did a Mexican woman have ?  
a. 2.5      b. 7      c. 4      d. 3
5. What happened to the traditional family? \_\_\_\_\_  
a. getting larger      b. breaking into smaller groups  
c. became rich      d. had no children



# Activities

**1. Ask your friends questions about what they do at different times. Also ask about their families.**

- *"What time **do you get up?**"* - *"When **do your brothers go to bed?**"*

**Write down the questions and give them to your teacher for checking.**



# Exercise

1. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ us every week.  
a. visit                      b. visits                      c. visiting                      d. has visited
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degree centigrade.  
a. boiled                      b. boiling                      c. boil                      d. boils
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the work at 7 every morning.  
a. begins                      b. have begun                      c. begin                      d. beginning
4. \_\_\_\_\_ drinks milk before sleeping.  
a. The child                      b. The children                      c. The boys                      d. You
5. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ carefully when it rains.  
a. drove                      b. drives                      c. driving                      d. drive
6. My mother cooks rice and meat \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. now                      b. yesterday                      c. once a week                      d. last



# Exercise

1. The underlined letter /s/ in the word ‘leaks’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. hats                      b. toys                      c. windows                      d. rains
2. The underlined letter /es/ in the word ‘fixes’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. employs                      b. rooms                      c. matches                      d. helps
3. The underlined letter /s/ in the word ‘goes’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. heats                      b. repairs                      c. breaks                      d. catches





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

