

English Language

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Lecture 1

In this lecture, we will study the following:

Using BE

Noun + is + noun: singular.

noun + are + noun: Plural

Pronoun + BE + Noun

Exercises

Using BE

Be has three forms in the present:

ثلاثة صيغ في الحاضر BE للفعل

am

is

are

<i>VERB TO BE</i>	<i>Example</i>
<i>Am</i>	<i>.I am a student</i> أنا (أكون) طالب
<i>Is.</i>	<i>.He is a student</i> هو (يكون) طالب
<i>Are</i>	<i>.They are students</i> هم (يكونون) طلاب

Using Be with the pronouns. مع الضمائر Be استخدام

Singular Pronouns ضمائر المفرد	Using Be		Plural Pronouns ضمائر الجمع	Using Be	
He	is	هو	they	are	هم/هن/هما
She		هي			نحن
It		هو / هي لغير العاقل			
I	am	أنا			You
you	are	أنتَ / إنتِ			

Exercises

1. He (am , is , are) a teacher. Ahmad (am , is , are) a teacher.
2. She (am , is , are) my friend. Sally (am , is , are) my friend
3. It (am , is , are) under the table. The cat (am , is , are) under the table.
4. They (am , is , are) in the class. The students (am , is , are) in the class.
 1. We (am , is , are) in the restaurant
 2. You (am , is , are) at home.
 3. I (am , is , are) your teacher`

Noun + is + Noun: Singular

Example

Canada is a country.

↓ ↓ ↓

Noun + is + noun

Singular (المفرد).

Singular means one

Canada = a singular noun

is = a singular verb

Country = a singular noun

Noun + is + Noun: Singular

Ahmad is a student

Nadia is a nurse

The cat is an animal

Arabic is a language

Using a and an

Both 'a' and 'an' are used in front of singular nouns:

<i>'a' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with consonants</i>	<i>'an' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with a, e, I, and o</i>
<i>A dog</i>	<i>An apple</i>
<i>A book</i>	<i>An elephant</i>
<i>A lecture</i>	<i>An orange</i>
<i>A mobile</i>	<i>An idea</i>
<i>A student</i>	<i>An umbrella</i>

Vowels: a, e, I, o, u. Consonants: d, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, w, z.

Exercises about the use of “a” and “an”

1. The dog is (a / an) animal.
2. Arabic is (a / an) language
3. Riyadh is (a / an) city
4. Kuwait is (a / an) country
5. Blue is (a / an) colour
6. Love is (a / an) feeling`
7. The printer is (a / an) hardware
8. The fly is (a / an) insect
9. Physics is (a / an) science.
10. Sally is (a / an) student.
11. This room is (a / an) office.

Noun + are + Noun: Plural

Example

Horses are animals

↓ ↓ ↓
Noun are noun

Plural (الجمع). Plural means two, three, or more than one.

Horses = a plural noun

are = a plural verb

Animals = a plural noun

Noun + are + Noun: plural

Dogs are animals

Chickens are birds

Two nouns connected by **and** are plural and are followed by are:

Ahmad **and** Nadia are brothers.

Oil **and** water are resources

Plural of nouns

A- We add *-s* to the end of the noun:

Singular Nouns مفرد	Plural nouns جمع	How to make plural
Cat	Cats	Add <i>-s</i>
Animal	Animals	
Fiend	friends	

Some singular nouns that end in *-y* have a special plural form

Singular	Plural	How to make plural
City	Cities	Omit the <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ies</i>
Country	Countries	
Fly	Flies	
Dictionary	dictionaries	

Exercise.

Change the singular sentences to plural sentences

Singular	Plural
<i>A cat is an animal.</i>	<i>Cats are animals.</i>
<i>An ant is an insects.</i>	<i>Ants are insects.</i>
<i>A dictionary is a book.</i>	<i>Dictionaries are books.</i>
<i>A chicken is a bird.</i>	<i>Chickens are birds.</i>
<i>Winter is a season. Summer is a season.</i>	<i>Winter and summer are seasons</i>
<i>Egypt is a county. India is a country.</i>	<i>Egypt and India are countries.</i>

Lecture 2

In this lecture we will study the following:

Using BE

Contraction with BE.

Negative with BE

BE + Adjective

BE + A place

Contraction with BE.

Contraction is when people push two words together when they speak.

*The mark used in the middle of a contraction is called an **apostrophe***

<i>Pronoun + BE</i>	<i>Contraction</i>
<i>I + am</i>	<i>I am = I'm</i>
<i>He + is</i>	<i>He is = he's</i>
<i>She + is</i>	<i>She is = she's</i>
<i>It + is</i>	<i>It is = it's</i>
<i>You + are</i>	<i>You are = you're</i>
<i>We + are</i>	<i>We are = we're</i>
<i>They + are</i>	<i>They are = they're</i>

*Note that you have to write the apostrophe **above** the line, **not on** the line.*

*Ex. **I'm** a student (correct). **I,m** a student (incorrect).*

Exercise 12. Page 8

Complete the sentences; use contraction (Be + Pronoun)

- 1. **Sara** is a student. **She's** in my class.*
- 2. **Ahmad** is a student. **He's** in my class.*
- 3. I have **one brother**. **He's** twenty years old.*
- 4. I have **two sisters**. **They're** students.*
- 5. I have **a dictionary**. **It's** on my desk.*
- 6. I like my **classmates**. **They're** friendly.*
- 7. I have **three books**. **They're** on my desk.*

Negative with Be:

To negate a sentence with **BE**, we add **not** after the form of **BE**.

Examples:

I **am** your teacher. I **am not** your teacher.
Ahmad **is** a teacher. Ahmad **is not** a teacher
Sally **is** my friend. Sally **is not** my friend.
The cat **is** under the table. The cat **is not** under the table.
The students **are** in the class. The students **are not in** the class.
We **are** in the restaurant. We **are not** in the restaurant.
You **are** at home. You **are not** at home.

Be + Adjective:

- Adjectives often follow (come after) a form of **BE** (am, is, are).

Examples:

The students **are intelligent**.
The exam **is easy**.

- Adjectives describe or give information about a noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- a. Sally is beautiful.
- b. My friends are happy.
- c. I am tired.

Be + Adjective:

<i>Noun/pronoun + Be</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
<i>Fire is</i>	<i>hot</i>
<i>Ice cream and snow are</i>	<i>cold</i>
<i>A box is</i>	<i>square</i>
<i>Balls and oranges are</i>	<i>round</i>
<i>Sugar is</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>An elephant is</i>	<i>big</i>
<i>A mouse is</i>	<i>little</i>
<i>A rain forest is</i>	<i>wet</i>
<i>A desert is</i>	<i>dry</i>
<i>A joke is</i>	<i>funny</i>
<i>Good health is</i>	<i>important</i>

BE + A place:

BE is often followed by a place:

Maria is here.

They are at the library.



place



place

A place can be one word; examples:

here

there

Maris is

downtown

downstairs

upstairs

inside

outside

A place can be more than one word (prepositional phrase) → preposition + Noun:

preposition Noun

Sally is	at	the library.
	on	the bus
	in	her room
	at	work
	next to	Maria
	outside	the
	between	Ahmad and Dalia

at the library is a prepositional phrase.

Some common prepositions:

Above, at, behind, between, from, in, next to, on, under, etc

Above



at

At is usually used to point out a specific time:

Ex.

The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m.

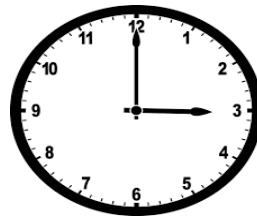
She will meet you at 3:00 O'clock

At is also used to indicate a place:

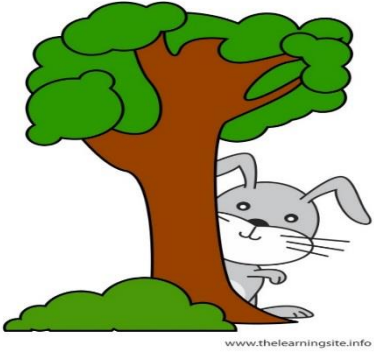
Ex.

There is a party at the club house.

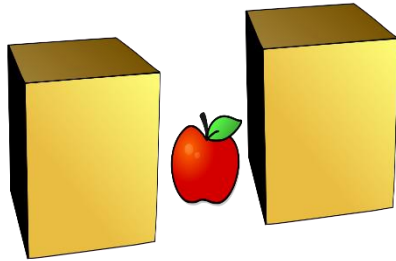
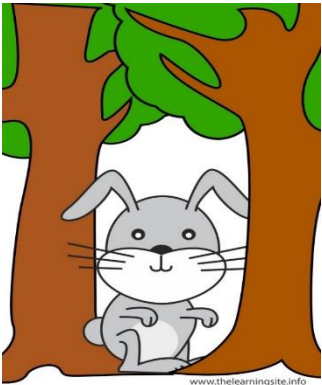
I saw many people at the park.



behind



between



from

From shows the **starting point** of the movement.

Ex.

Sally drives *from* her flat *to* work.

From is generally used to show someone's **origin**.

Ex.

Nadia came *from* Brazil.

Ahmad came *from* Syria.



in

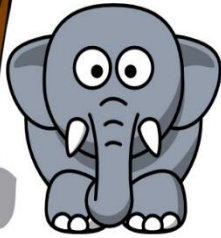


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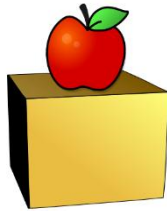
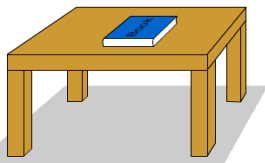
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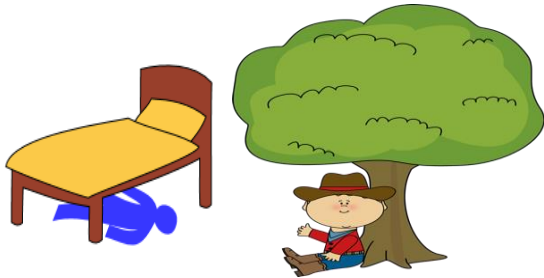
The dog is next to the bones.



On



Under



End of Lecture 2 😊