

English 101

Lecture (3)

The book contains the following units :

Unit 1 : Making friends

Unit 2 : Interests

Unit 3 : Health

Unit 4 : Celebrations

Unit 5 : Growing Up

Unit 6 : Around Town

Unit 7 : Going Away

Unit 8 : At Home

Unit 9 : Things Happen

Unit 10 : Communications

Unit 11 : Appearance

Unit 12 : Looking Ahead

Making friends

Unit
1

In Unit 1, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple present and present of *be* (review).
- give responses with *too* and *either*.
- talk about yourself, your family, and your favorite things.
- start a conversation with someone you don't know.
- use *actually* to give or "correct" information.



Before you begin . . .

Imagine you want to get to know someone.
What questions can you ask about each topic?

- home and family
- work
- studies
- free time

UNIT 1 : MAKING FRIENDS

In Unit 1 , you Learn how to :

- 1- Use the simple present and present of be.
- 2- Give responses with too and either .
- 3- Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite things .
- 4- start a conversation with someone you don't know .
- 5- use actually to give or "correct " information .

Simple Present Tense

- **English Grammar Rules :**

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

- ❖ **We use the present tense:**

- 1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.**

- a) I take the train to the office.
- b) John sleeps eight hours every night during the week.

Simple Present Tense (Cont...)

- Use the **Present Simple** to express the idea that **an action is repeated or usual**. **The action can be:**
 1. a habit
 2. a hobby
 3. a daily event
 4. a scheduled event or
 5. something that often happens
- It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

We use the present tense: (Cont)

- **2. For Facts or generalization**
 - We use the Present Simple to talk about universal truths (for example, laws of nature) or things we believe are true.
 - a) The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
 - b) We **come** from Switzerland.
 - c) It **rains** a lot in winter.

Examples:

Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

It mixes the sand and the water.

He tries very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano.

Some grammatical rules and points

he, she, it: in the third person singular the verb always ends in **-s**:

he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.

1. *Ali wants a book.*
2. *He wants a book.*

1. *Sarah needs water*
2. *She needs water*

Some grammatical rules and points

Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch - Z:**

*He pass**es**,*
*She catch**es**,*
*He fix**es**,*
*It push**es***

Examples:

Third person singular with *s or es*

1. He sometimes **visits** me.
2. He usually **tells** lies.
3. My dad **shaves** every morning.
4. She **brushes** her teeth three times a day.
5. Tom **teaches** English.
6. Mary **wishes** that she is rich.

Some grammatical rules and points

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*

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Plural Subjects

With **I, you, we, they** and **plural nouns** (for example: kids, boys, girls ...) we use auxiliary verb **do not** or **don't** short form.

I don't play tennis.

You don't play tennis.

We don't play tennis.

They don't play tennis.

Plural nouns:

The **students** don't play tennis.

The **girls** don't play tennis.

Tom and Teddy don't play tennis.

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Singular Subjects

With **she, he, it and singular nouns** (for example: the boy, the kid, Tom ...) we use auxiliary verb **does not** or **doesn't** short form.

We don't use -s with the verb: **doesn't play s**

He doesn't play s tennis.

She doesn't play tennis.

It doesn't happen a lot.

Singular nouns:

The **student doesn't** play tennis.

Tom doesn't play tennis.

Yes - No Questions and Short Answers

Do **you** have a car?

Yes, **I do**.

No, **I don't**.

Does **she** speak English?

Yes, **she does**.

No, **she doesn't**.

They **study together**.

Do they **stud** together?

Ahmad **plays** football.

Does he **play** football?

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with do or does

1. Do you like music? --> Yes **do**

2. Does she know English? --> No, she **Doesn't**

3. Do you and Sandra play the guitar? --> Yes, w **do**

4. Do his brothers like Math? --> No, they **do**

What are Wh - Question Words?

Form:

Wh question word (what, when...) + do / does + Subject (I, you, we...) + verb + others

Wh Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb	others
Where	do	you	go	to?
What	does	she	watch	on TV?
When	does	Mike	leave	school?
Who	do	you	like	much?
Why	does	the teacher	say	that?
How	do	we	reach	him?

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