

كلية الدراسات التطبيقية وخدمة المجتمع

عمادة التعليم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد



جامعة الدمام
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English 101

Lecture (17)

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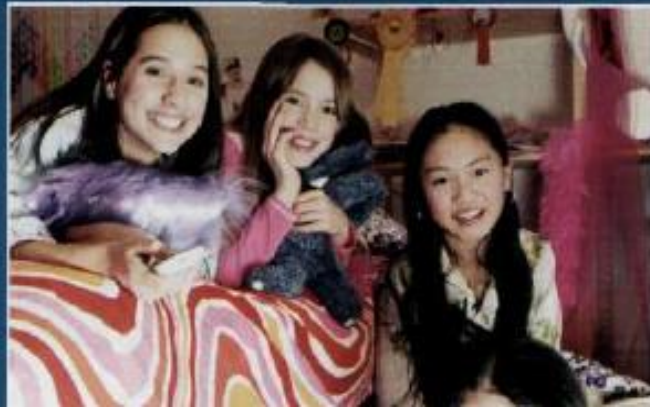
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Unit
5

Growing up

In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple past in statements and questions (review).
- use time expressions to talk about the past.
- use *all, most, a lot of, a few*, etc.
- talk about memories of childhood, school, and your teenage years.
- correct yourself with expressions like *Wait, Actually*, and *I mean*.



FORM

There are regular verbs and irregular verbs.

- All regular past tense verbs end in “ed”

Regular: *study* *studied*

live *lived*

stay *stay~~ed~~*

- Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular: *go* *went*

be *was – were*

do *did*

**These verbs don't follow any spelling rules.
Irregular past verb forms must be learned.**

Spelling of “ed” form

- Most verbs – add “ed”

Example:	walk	walk ed
	order	order ed

- Verbs that end in “e” – add only “d”

Example:	live	live d
	decide	decide d

- Verbs that end in consonant “y”- change y to i and add “ed”

Example:	study	studie d
	carry	carrie d

- Verbs that end in **CVC [stressed vowel]** double the last consonant

Example:	<u>shop</u>	shop ped
	<u>stop</u>	stop ped
	<u>permit</u>	permi tted
	<u>admit</u>	admi tted

Do not double the last consonant if the last syllable is not stressed:

<u>listen</u>	listene d
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Negative Statements

- To form negative statements:
did + not (didn't) + **base form**

Example: He **didn't** **call** me.

She **didn't** **study** French.

- **Don't use didn't with the verb TO BE**
use to be + not:

Example: He wasn't there yesterday.

They weren't happy.

Yes/No questions & short answers

- To form yes/no questions, use:
did + subject + base form

Example: **Did he study** English last night?
Did they learn to play the piano?

- To form short answers to yes/no questions, use:

yes + subject pronoun + did

Or

no + subject pronoun + didn't

Example: **Yes, he did.**
No, they didn't.

Exercise

Complete the conversations with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, *weren't*, *did*, or *didn't*.

1. *Rick* So, Dina, did you grow up here in Miami?

Dina Yes, I did, but we Weren't born here.

My sister and I were born in Puerto Rico,
and we moved here when we were kids.

Rick did you study English when you were
in school in Puerto Rico?

Dina Yes, we did – for a few years – but we Didn't
really learn English until we came here.

Rick Wow! And now you speak English better
than I do – and I was born here!



2. *Thomas* When were you born, Grandma?

Grandma I was born in 1929.

Thomas Really? were you born here in Los Angeles?

Grandma No, I Wasn't. Your grandfather and I were both born in China.

Thomas So when did you come to the U.S.?

Grandma My family Didn't move here until I was 13 years old.

Thomas did you go to school in China?

Grandma No, I Didn't. My parents Weren't rich, so I had to work.

Thomas And when was Grandpa born?

Grandma He was born in 1928, but he says he Wasn't really born until 1947.

Thomas Why does he say that?

Grandma Because that's when he met *me*.



Unscramble the questions. Then answer the questions with your own information.

1. you / When / born / were ? When were you born?

2. Where / born / your / were / parents ? Where were your parents born?

3. grow up / you / Where / did ? Where did you grow up?

4. best friend / Who / your / was / ago / five years ? Who was your best friend five years a child?

5. a child / you / move / when / Did / ever / were / you ? Did you ever move when you were a child?

6. you / play video games / Did / when / you / little / were ? Did you play chess when you were little?

7. long / you / were / elementary school / How / in ? How long were you in elementary school?

Time expressions:

1. For

Did you live there **for a long time**?

2. Until { up to a specific point in time.}

e.g. We lived here **until 1992/ February**.

3. From _____ to _____ {two points of time}

e.g. I stayed in Riyadh **from March to September**.

4. ago {time expression + ago}

e.g. My family moved to the UK **ten years ago**.

5. Then: (and then)

e.g. We lived in Brazil. **Then** we moved to the U.S.

e.g. We lived in Brazil, **and then** we moved to the U.S.

6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.

e.g. We left **when I was six**

Complete the story with the words in the box. You can use some words more than once.

✓ago for from in last long then to until when

This is a picture of my best friend, Mi Young. I took it a few years ago. Mi Young and I met in 1993. We were very young when we became friends. Mi Young is a very interesting person. She was born in Busan, South Korea, in 1989. Her family moved to the U.S. when she was three years old. They lived in Boston until Mi Young was fifteen. then they moved to New York City. I cried for a long time after they moved.



Mi Young didn't live in New York long because her family moved to Chicago and she went to college when she was eighteen. We studied together at the University of Chicago for four years – from 2005 to 2008. We graduated last year. Eight months ago, Mi Young got a great job in Chicago. Two months ago, I got a job there, too. I'm starting my job in two weeks, and I can't wait!

LESSON B: FAVORITE CLASSES

In this lesson, you learn how to :
Use all, most, a lot of, a few, etc.

What languages did you learn in school?



Keiko

All the students in my high school had to take English – it was required. And I needed English to get into my university. (Tokyo)



Brad

I took Spanish last year, and most of my friends did, too. There are a lot of Spanish speakers around here, so it's kind of useful. (Los Angeles)



Mirka

Well, years ago, most people learned Russian and only a few people took English. I studied both. (Warsaw)



Paul

A lot of my classmates dropped French after ninth grade. Almost all of them – except me. But then later, some of them had to take evening classes because they needed it for work. (Lagos)

Circle the correct expression to complete these sentences.

1. Most / Most of my friends are fluent in English.
2. A few / A few of people in my city know Russian.

Determiners

- **All** high schools have Math teachers.
- **A lot of** people do not like Math.
- **No** students like exams.

1. What do we call the words in red?
2. How do we use them?
3. Why do we put “of” sometimes and we delete it other times?

- **All, most, A lot, some, few, no, and none** are “quantifiers”
 - They are used before nouns to say **how much** or **how many** of something we are talking about.
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Determiners

- **General Statement**

{Determiner + noun}

All, most, A lot of, some, a few, no + plural noun

All people like nature.

Most Canadians speak English.

A lot of people don't like math.

A few people get scholarships.

No students like exams.

Note: No can also be followed by a singular noun

No student like exams

Determiners

• Specific Statement

{Determiner + of + determiner + noun}

All (of), most of, A lot of, some of, a few of, none of + of + other determiner + plural noun

None of my friends go to the library after school.

Most of the people that I know stay up late.

A lot of the students in my class don't like math.

A few of the students in my school get full marks.

Other determiners

the

my

you

this

that

us

them

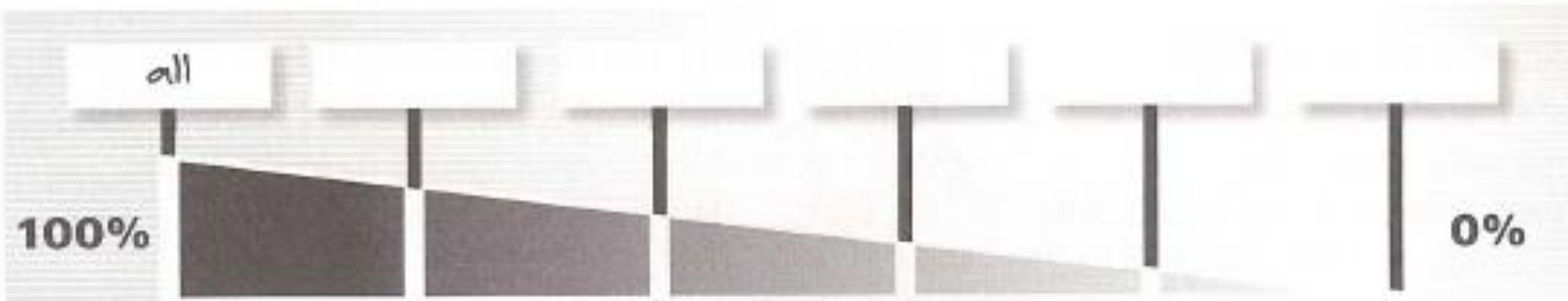
Note: All can be used with or without of before determiner + noun

All of my friends hate waking up early.

All my friends hate waking up early.

A Write the determiners in order in the chart below.

a few ✓all a lot of most none some



B Read the test results. Complete the sentences with the determiners in the box. Use each expression only once.

	Chemistry	English	Geography	Geometry
Passed	55%	100%	90%	15%
Failed	45%	0%	10%	85%

A few A few of All of A lot of Most of None of ✓Some Some of

1. Some students in the class passed chemistry. Some of them failed chemistry.
2. All of the students passed English. None of the students failed it.
3. Most of the students passed geography. A few students failed it.
4. A few of the students passed geometry. most people failed it.

Building Vocabulary

music

- choir
- band
- orchestra



science

- chemistry
- physics
- biology



social studies

- history
- geography
- economics



physical education (P.E.)

- gymnastics
- track
- dance



literature

art

drama

computer studies



mathematics

- geometry
- algebra
- calculus



Vocabulary Exercise

A Circle the word that doesn't belong. Then write the general category of the subjects.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1. history | <u>chemistry</u> | economics | geography | <u>social studies</u> |
| 2. gymnastics | dance | <u>art</u> | track | Physical education |
| 3. geometry | Computer studies | algebra | calculus | <u>mathematics</u> |
| literature | biology | chemistry | physics | <u>science</u> |