

مللقى طلاب وطالبات جامعة الملك فيصل وجامعة الدمام

جامعة الامام عبدالرحمن الفيصل (تعليم عن بعد)

ادارة اعمال - المستوى الأول

٢٠١٧-٢٠١٦ م / ١٤٣٨ هـ .

المادة :اللغة الانجليزية

للدكتور : عبدالعزيز الفهيد .

Parts of Speech (cont)

Part of speech	function	Example words	Sentence example
Noun	Words that Name People, places, things, or ideas	Khaled, Dammam, Computer, Living room.	-Khaled kicked the ball. - Isabel cooks very well.
Pronoun	word that takes the place of a noun.	He, she, it , they, we.	-He kicked the ball. - she cooks very well
Verbs	Word that express an action or state of being	Do, swim, play, write, eat feel, help.	-Khaled swims every day. - Ali and Mohammad play football.
Adjective	Describe nouns and pronouns.	Nice, big, easy, a/an, the, old, small.	-This is a big class. - I have a nice car.

Parts of Speech (cont)

Part of speech	function	Example words	Sentence example
Adverb	Describing verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.	Well, badly, quietly, brightly, perfectly, very, quite.	- I speak English perfectly. - The girl is feeling badly.
Preposition	Short words to link nouns to another words.	In, on, for, from, to, by, on.	- The picture on the wall. - He traveled to Saudi Arabia.
Conjunction	Connects words, sentences, or clauses	And, but, or, when	- She like silver and gold.
Interjection	Words shows emotions and exclamations.	Wow, Oh!, ouch.	- wow, I won the competition.

Nouns

- Is a word that is usually the name of something such as a person, place, thing, idea, or animals. In English.
- **nouns can be singular or plural.**
- **Person**: Ahmad, Sarah (proper nouns/names of people) teacher, student, doctor,etc.
- **Place**: USA, UK, Dammam, street, building, house
- **Things**: chair, table, laptop, TV
- **Idea**: truth, fear, anger, imagination
- **Animals**: cat, dog, fish, ant, snake

Nouns (cont)

Table (1) :

- For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

Singular	Plural
bottle	Bottle <u>s</u>
window	window <u>s</u>
sticker	sticker <u>s</u>
book	book <u>s</u>
car	car <u>s</u>

Table (2)

- For nouns that end in **ch**, **x**, **s**, **z**, or **s** sounds, add **es**.

Singular	Plural
bus	buse <u>s</u>
watch	watche <u>s</u>
box	boxe <u>s</u>
fox	foxe <u>s</u>
glass	glasses

Table 3

- For nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, change **f** to **ves**.

singular	plural
knife	knives
thief	thieves
life	lives
wife	wives
leaf	leaves

Table (4)

- Nouns ending in vowels like **y** or **o** do not have definite rules:

Singular	plural
memo	memos
baby	babies
toy	toys
kidney	kidneys
stereo	stereos

Table (5)

- Some nouns have different plural forms (irregular):

singular	plural
child	children
woman	women
man	men
mouse	mice
goose	geese

Table (6)

- A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms:

singular	plural
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
series	series
species	species

Singular and plural exercise

➤ Fill the gaps with the correct form of the nouns (singular or plural).

1. They ate some (tomato or tomatoes).
2. You can put (sugar or sugars) sugar in your tea.
3. We have to buy new (furniture or furniture's) .
4. I need to wash my (hair or hairs) .
5. We had lots of (fun or funs) .
6. The Milford's have a lot of (money or moneys) .
7. How many (people or peoples) were at the cinema with you?
8. In this hotel, (family or families) are very welcome.
9. Those (man or men) seem to be very tired.

Articles :

❑ **Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.**

➤ **The** = definite article

➤ **a/an** = indefinite article

✓ **Let's read a book. (any book)**

✓ **Let's read the book. (specific book)**

Articles (cont) :

- **The** is used to refer to a *specific or particular member of a group*.

"I just saw the most popular movie of the year"

- **"A/an"** is used to refer to a *non-specific or non-particular member of the group*

"I would like to go see a movie"

Articles (cont)

- **Remember, using a or an depends on the sound that begins the next word. So...**
- ✓ **a** + singular noun beginning with a consonant: *a boy; a car; a bike; a zoo; a dog*
- ✓ **an** + singular noun beginning with a vowel: *an elephant; an egg; an apple; an idiot; an orphan*
- ✓ **a** + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: *a user (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used); a university; a unicycle*
- ✓ **an** + nouns starting with silent "h": *an hour*

Introduction :

Uncountable Nouns 1

❑ Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements.

- music, art, love, happiness.
- advice, information, news.
- furniture, luggage.
- rice, sugar, butter, water
- electricity, gas, power
- money, currency

Uncountable Nouns 2

❑ We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb.

For example:

- **This news is** very important.
- Your **luggage looks** heavy.

✓ We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:

- **a piece of news.**
- **a bottle of water.**
- **a grain of rice.**

Uncountable Nouns 3

We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **some** money.
- Have you got **any** rice?

We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **a little** money.
- I haven't got **much** rice.

Uncountable Nouns 4

Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:

countable	Uncountable
dollar	music
song	electricity
table	advice
bottle	travel
report	money
job	work
view	furniture

Pronouns: personal Pronouns

number	person	gender	Personal subject pronouns
Singular	1 st	Male/ female	I
	2 nd	Male/ female	You
	3 rd	male	He
		female	She
		neuter	It
	Plural	1 st	Male/ female
2 nd		Male/ female	You
3 rd		Male/ female / neuter	They

Examples :

Personal pronoun	Examples
Subject	I I like coffee.
	You Do you like coffee.
	He He runs fast.
	She She is clever.
	It It does not work.
	We We went home.
	You Do you need a table for three?
	They They are plating football.

Exercise: Complete the following sentences by using the correct pronoun.

- 1) He is dreaming. (**George**)
- 2) It is green. (**the blackboard**)
- 3) They are on the wall. (**the posters**)
- 4) It is running. (**the dog**)
- 5) We are watching TV. (**my mother and I**)
- 6) They are in the garden. (**the flowers**)
- 7) He is riding his bike. (**Tom**)
- 8) She is from Bristol. (**Victoria**)
- 9) She has got a brother. (**Diana**)

Verb Be

Present of be: am, is, are

Use the verb be to identify and describe people and things.

Subject	Be	Not	
I	Am	(Not)	A student
You , They , We	Are	(Not)	Nice
She , He , It	Is	(Not)	From the USA

•You can be used for singular and plural.

You are a student. (singular)

You are students. (plural)

Verb Be Contractions :

•A contraction makes two words into one word. It has an apostrophe(').

•There are two negative contractions for: are not and is not

contractions						
Subject	Be	(not)	subject + be	(not)	subject	BE + NOT
I	Am		I'm			
You We They	Are		You're We're They're		You We They	aren't
She He It	Is		He's She's It's		He She It	isn't

Exercise :

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (**am, are , is**):

1. **are** you the new student ?
2. Yes, **I am**
3. Leila and Nancy **are** students.
4. Nancy **is** Australian .
5. My sister and I **are** students.
6. The girls **are** tired.
7. These women **are** beautiful.
8. The tea **is** delicious.
9. Nadia and Leila **are** friends.
10. The newspaper **is** cheap.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 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.

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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Complete the conversations with the expressions in the box.

Use each expression only once.

✓ I do too.	I can too.	Me too.	Really?
I'm not either.	I don't either.	I can't either.	Me neither.

Donald So, tell me Lee. What do you like to do?

Lee Well, I go to lectures.

Donald I do too. I'm a big fan of history lectures.

Lee me too! They're my favorite lectures. I mean, I can listen to them for hours.

Donald I can too! Do you read history books also?

Lee No, I don't. I don't have a lot of free time.

Donald Me neither! But I want to read more.

Later



Later

Lee What do you do on the weekends?

I mean, do you eat out a lot?

Donald No. I don't usually go to restaurants.

Lee **I don't either!** I like to eat at home.

Donald Oh, are you a good cook?

Lee Um, not really.

Donald **I am not either!** But I like to cook.

Lee Do you ever cook Italian food?

Donald Sure. But I'm allergic to cheese, so I can't eat pizza.

Lee **Me neither!** I'm allergic to cheese, too!

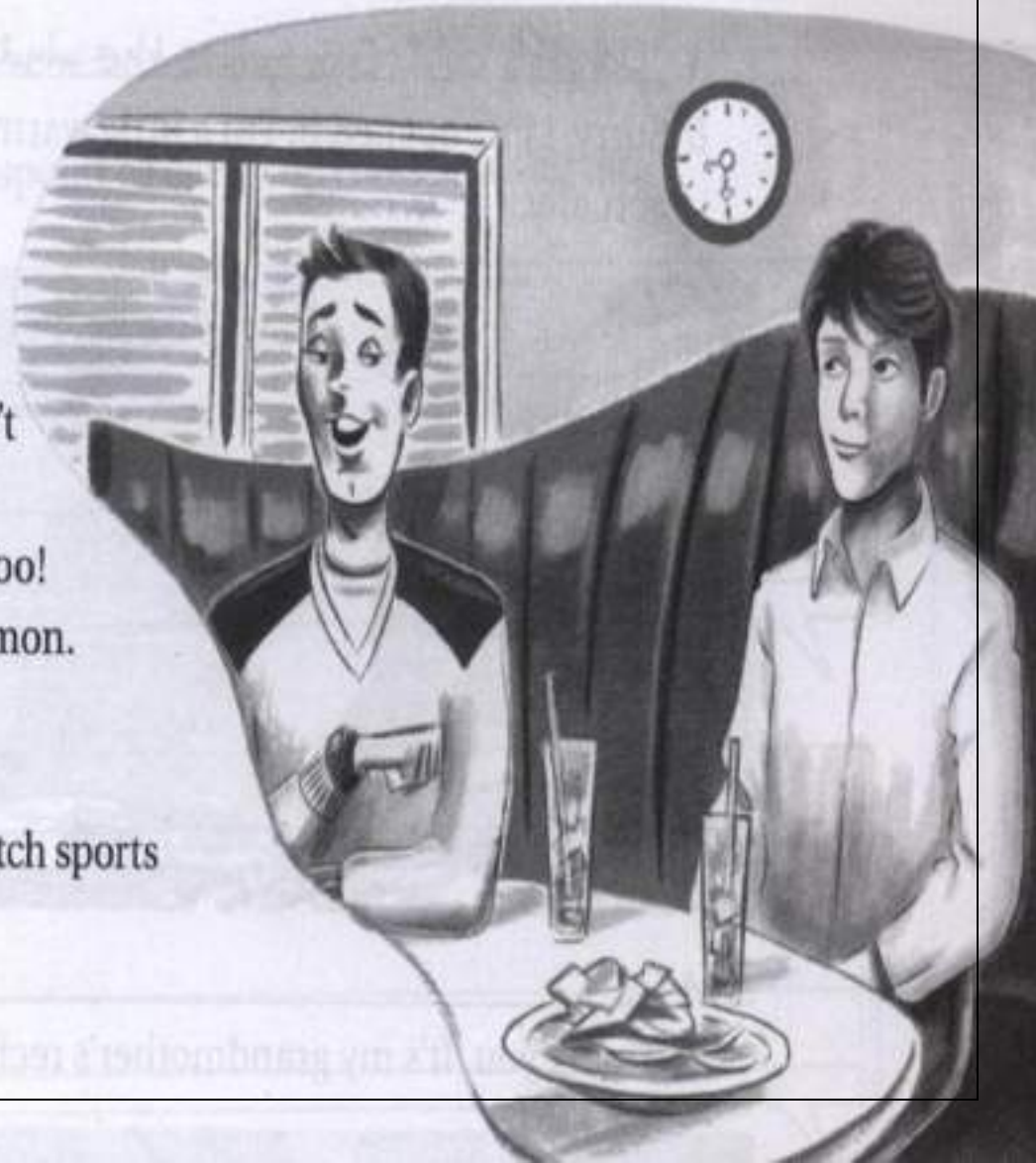
Donald That's amazing! We have a lot in common.

Do you like sports?

Lee Uh, no, not at all.

Donald **really!** I'm a big sports fan. I watch sports all weekend.

Lee Huh. I can't stand sports.



Lesson C

Do you come here a lot?



Paulo Yeah, it is. But actually, I kind of like cold weather.

Max You do? Really? . . . Boy, there are a lot of people out here tonight.

Paulo Yeah, it gets pretty crowded on weekends.

Max Do you come here a lot?

Paulo Yeah, I do, actually.

Max So are you a big modern art fan?

Paulo Yeah, I am. Are you?

Max Actually, no, but my brother's a painter.

Paulo Oh, really? Cool. . . . By the way, my name's Paulo.

Max Nice to meet you. I'm Max.

Think of a Way to Start a Conversation

1.) You met someone new at a family party. The food is really good.

This food is delicious!

2.) It's a very windy day. You're just arriving at a new class.

It's really windy today. / Is this room B? this room is B 3.)

You're in a long line in a museum. It's a cold day.

It's freezing out here. / This exhibit got a great audience.

4.) You're working out at a new gym. The room is very hot.

Do you think this room is too hot?

5.) You're in a new English class. You meet someone during the break.

Do you want to get some coffee?

6.) You're at the bus stop on a beautiful day. Someone arrives and smiles at you.

How often does this bus come?

Actually

1

You can use ***actually*** to give new or surprising information.

A: Do you come here a lot?
B: yeah, I do, ***actually***

2

You can also use ***actually*** to “correct” things people say or think.

A *So, you're American?*

B *Well, ***actually***, I'm from Canada.*

Match each conversation starter with a response

1. I like your jacket. d
2. Do you come here by bus? c
3. Is that your newspaper? e
4. Do you like this class? B
5. Do you live around here? f
6. Boy, it's warm in here. a

- a. Actually, I feel a bit cold.
- b. Yeah. I actually look forward to it.
- c. No, I walk, actually. It takes an hour.
- d. Thanks. It's from Peru, actually.
- e. Um . . . actually, no, it's not. Go ahead and take it.
- f. Yes, right around the corner, actually.

Choose the best response for each conversation starters:

1. I don't know anyone here. Do you?

A . Um, actually, I know everybody.

B . Actually, I don't know him.

2. So, are you British?

A . Actually, where are you from?

B . I'm Australian

3. Boy, it's hot today.

A . Actually, I think it's ok.

B . Well, actually, I do

4. I like your jacket. Is it new?

A . Actually, I like them, too.

B . No, it's my friend's, actually.

5. This documentary is really interesting.

A . It's a reality show, actually.

B . Actually, it was my grandfather's.

6. Do you work around here?

A . No, I have a job, actually.

B . Actually, I'm a full-time student.

7. It's a beautiful day. I love warm weather.

A . You do, actually.

B . Actually, I kind of like cold weather

8. The bus is really late today.

A: It's late every day, actually.

B: Actually, it is late.

Complete the conversations with the conversation starters in the box.

Is this your first English class here?
Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here?
Is it me, or is it kind of noisy in here?

You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.
Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.
✓ Ooh, it's cold. Can I close the window?



1. A Ooh, it's cold. Can I close the window?
B Sorry, I just opened it. I'm a little warm, actually.



2. A You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.
B Thanks. Actually, it's from China.



3. A Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.
B Thank you. It's my grandmother's recipe.



4. A Is this your first English class here?
B Yes, it is. What about you?

Is this your first English class here?

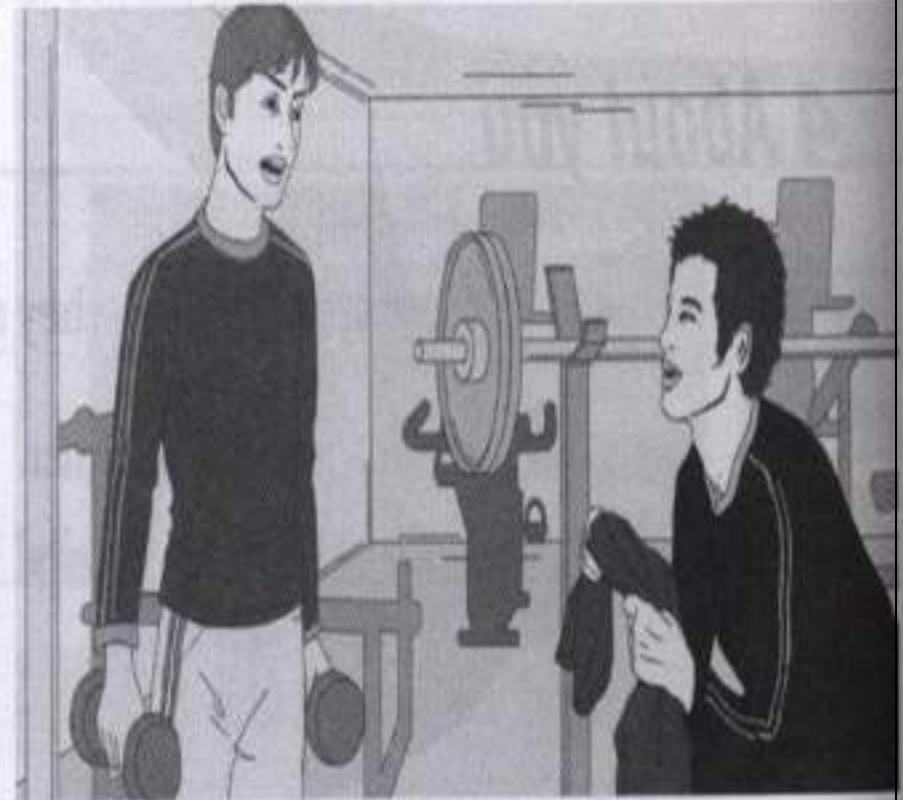
You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.

Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here?

Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.

Is it me, or is it kind of noisy in here?

✓ Ooh, it's cold. Can I close the window?



5. A Is it me, or is it kind of noisy in here?

B Yeah, it's pretty loud! Is this your first time here?

6. A Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here?

B Uh, no, I don't. I'm actually visiting from Guadalajara.

Making conversation



1 Have some topics ready to start a conversation.

Say something about the weather or the place you're in. Talk about the weekend – we all have something to say about weekends!

2 Make the conversation interesting. Know about events in the news. Read restaurant and movie reviews. Find out about the current music scene or what's new in fashion or sports.

3 Be a good listener. Keep eye contact and say, "Yes," "Hmm," "Uh-huh," "Right," and

4 Don't be boring. Don't just say, "Yes" or "No" when you answer a question. Give some interesting information, too.

5 Don't talk all the time. Ask, "How about you?" and show you are interested in the other person, too. People love to talk about themselves!

6 Ask information questions. Ask questions like "What do you do in your free time?" or "What kind of food do you like?" Use follow-up questions to keep the conversation going. But don't ask too many questions – it's not an interrogation!

7 Be positive. Negative comments can sound rude. And if you don't want to answer a personal question, simply say, "Oh, I'm not sure I can answer that," or "I'd rather not say."

8 Smile! Everyone loves a smile. Just be relaxed, smile, and be yourself.

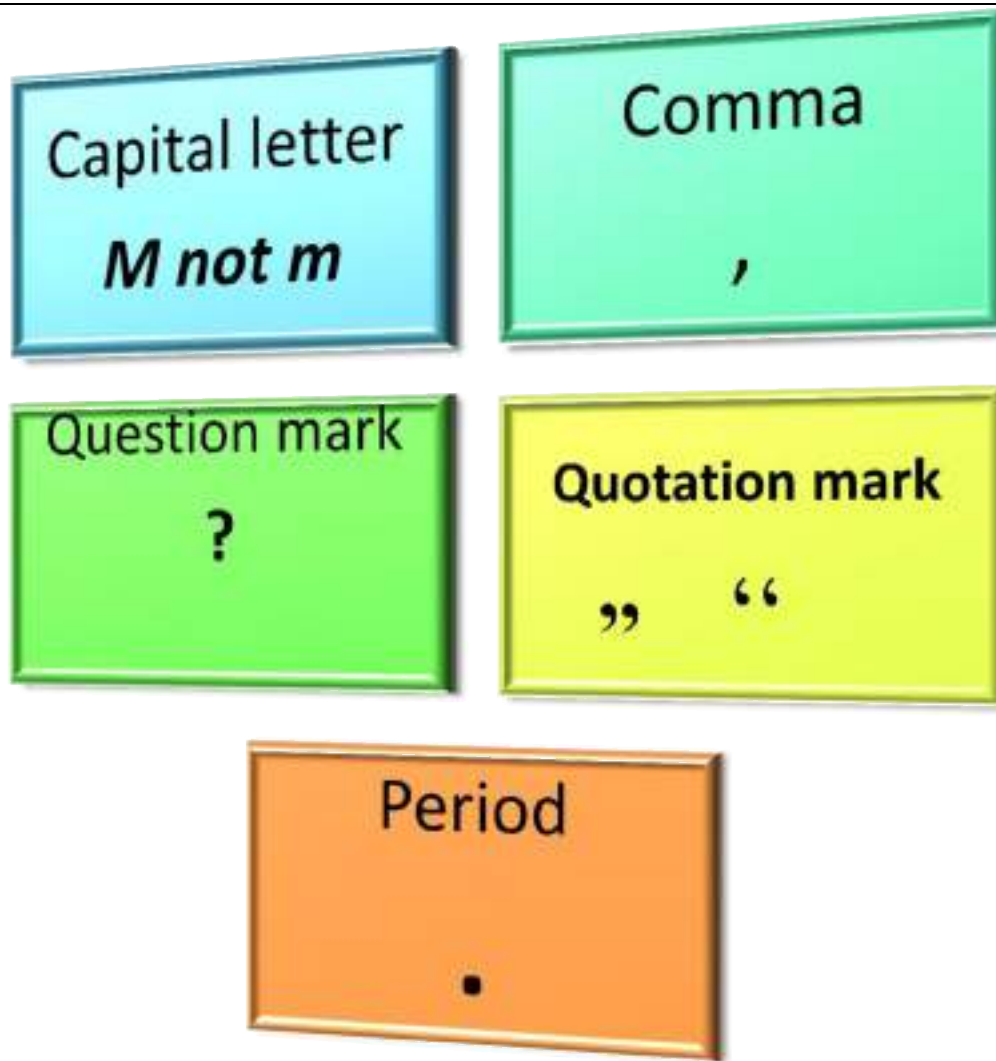
"I know." And say, "Really? That's interesting." It encourages people to talk.

Punctuation

Why do we need punctuation?

- Punctuation allows the authors writing to be easy to read and understandable for the reader.

Types of Punctuation



- **1. Use Capital letter to start a sentence.** I am a good student.

He was born on August 4th, 1990.

- **2. Use a comma (,) before quotation marks (“ ”) and lists.**

The teacher says, “study hard to pass the exam”.

She has two dogs, three cats, one bird, and five fish in her house.

- **3. Use a period (.) at the end of a statement and a question mark (?) at the end of a question.**

I went to the store for groceries.

Will you come over after school?

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English 101

Lecture (5)

Unit 2: INTERESTS

A graphic for Unit 2: Interests. It features a dark blue background with the word 'Interests' in a large, white, italicized font. To the right, the word 'Unit' is in a smaller white font above a large, blue, stylized number '2'. Below this, there is a list of learning objectives in white text.

In Unit 2, you learn how to . . .

- use different verb forms.
- use object pronouns, and the pronouns *everybody* and *nobody*.
- talk about your hobbies, interests, and taste in music.
- say *no* in a friendly way.
- use *really* and *not really* to make statements stronger or softer.

Lesson A

The objectives of this lesson:

- You learn how to use different verb forms.

New vocabulary

1) **Hobby:**

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

For example: I like to paint as a hobby.



LESSON A: LEISURE TIME

Can you paint?

Are you good at sports?

What else do you enjoy doing in your free time?

Are you interested in learning new things?

What are your hobbies?

College News

Meet our new reporter for the *College News*. . .


The *College News* interviewed Eric Kane, our new reporter. Eric is a full-time student majoring in journalism. We asked him about his hobbies.

1 *College News:* **What are your hobbies?**

Eric Kane: Well, I enjoy writing. I like to do a bit of creative writing every day – in the evenings mostly. Someday I want to write a novel, but for now it's just a hobby.

1 *CN:* **Can you paint?**

Eric: Yeah, I draw and I can paint a little, but not very well. I'd like to do sculpture or something. And I like to do clay modeling, but I really can't do it at all.



2 *CN:* **What else do you enjoy doing in your free time?**

Eric: Let's see, what else? Well, I design cards. I'm good at drawing, and I'm really into computer graphics, so I sit and learn new programs, and I play around with them.

2 *CN:* **Are you good at sports?**

Eric: Not really. I prefer to watch sports on TV. I like to play pool, is that a sport? I guess I jog occasionally. But I hate going to the gym and working out.

3 *CN:* **Are you interested in learning new things?**

Eric: Yeah. I love to do new stuff in the time I learn new skills, so yeah, I'm really excited about writing for the *College News*.

GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

Verb

I can **play** the piano.
I can't **play** very well.
I can't **sing** at all.

to + verb

I love **to swim**.
I like **to play** pool.
I hate **to work** out.
I prefer **to watch** TV.
I'd like **to play** jazz.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.
I like **playing** pool.
I hate **working** out.
I prefer **watching** TV.

Preposition + verb + -ing

I'm good **at drawing** people.
I'm not interested **in skiing**.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.
I like **playing** pool.
I hate **working** out.
I prefer **watching** TV.

Complete the following questions

1. Can you speak (speak) Spanish?
2. Do you enjoy cooking (cook)?
3. Are you good at skating (skate)?
4. Do you like To play/ playing (play) table tennis?
5. Can you swim (swim)?
6. Are you interested in joining (join) an exercise class?
7. Do you prefer To exercise/ exercising (exercise) alone or with friends?
8. Would you like to learn (learn) a new sport?

Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

cook do sculpture draw play ✓read work out



1. Pam and Victoria aren't interested in reading books. They both prefer to read magazines. They really enjoy reading fashion magazines.



2. Ian would like To work out every day. He doesn't like working out in the gym at all. He enjoys working out at home with a video.



3. Sun Hee can't Do sculpture now. She's interested in Doing sculpture and would like to take a class.



4. Tom isn't good at Drawing people. He can't draw people at all, but he can draw animals very well.

Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

cook	dance	draw	play	✓read	work out
------	-------	------	------	-------	----------



5. Amy and Sally usually like To cook , but they hate cooking Italian food. They prefer To cook Chinese food.



6. Erica can't play tennis very well. She enjoys playing tennis, but she's not very good at playing it.

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

bowl	go	ski	try
✓exercise	play	swim	watch

Aisha You and I watch too much TV. We need some exercise.
Nadia I know, but I don't really enjoy exercising .
Aisha But you like to play / playing tennis, right?
Nadia Yeah, but these days I prefer to watch / watching tennis on TV.
Aisha How about bowling? We can both bowl .
Nadia Yeah, but it's always pretty noisy.
Aisha I guess you're right.
Nadia Well, you're good at swimming .
 And the pool is nearby.
Aisha But it's always crowded.
Nadia Oh, I know! We both like to ski / skiing .
Aisha Actually, I can't stand the cold and snow.
Nadia Really? Well, are you interested in trying something new?
Aisha Sure. I'd like to go to the new Thai restaurant in our neighbourhood.
Nadia Great idea, Aisha. Let's talk about exercise tomorrow.



Lesson B

The objectives of this lesson:

- You learn how to use **object pronouns**, and the pronouns **everybody** and **nobody**.

New vocabulary

1) **Crime:**
illegal activities in general.

For example: We moved here because there was very little crime.



2) **Poetry:**
poems in general, or the art of writing them

For example: He reads a lot of poetry.



New vocabulary

3) Biography:

a book that tells what has happened in someone's life, written by someone else.

For example: He wrote a biography of Shakespeare.



4) Mystery:

an event, situation etc. that people do not understand or cannot explain.

For example: Twenty years after the event, his death remains a mystery.



New vocabulary

5) Science fiction:

is a genre of fiction dealing with imaginative content space travel,



6) Novel:

a long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.



Books

			
crime stories	1 poetry	biographies	mysteries
			
science fiction	history books	novels	travel books

I love ...	I like ...	I don't care for ...	I can't stand ...
crime stories			

"I love crime stories." "Yeah, I do too. And I love mysteries."

Look at the pictures. Write the type of book.

			
1. crime stories	2. mysteries	3. biographies	4. poetry
			
5. novels	6. History books	7. Science fiction	8. Travel books

المحاضرة السادسة



English 101

Lecture (6)

**LESSON B: Everybody and nobody -
Object Pronouns**

LESSON C: I really like making things

A banner for Unit 2 titled "Interests". The word "Interests" is written in a large, white, italicized font on a dark blue background. To the right, the word "Unit" is written in a smaller font above a large, blue, 3D-style number "2". Below the banner, there is a list of learning objectives for the unit.

In Unit 2, you learn how to . . .

- use different verb forms.
- use object pronouns, and the pronouns *everybody* and *nobody*.
- talk about your hobbies, interests, and taste in music.
- say *no* in a friendly way.
- use *really* and *not really* to make statements stronger or softer.

Lesson B

Grammar :
Object pronouns
Everybody and nobody

Object Pronouns

Number	person	Gender	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
Singular	1 st	Male/female	I	Me
	2 nd	Male/female	You	You
	3 rd	Male	He	Him
		Female	She	Her
	Neuter	It	It	
Plural	1 st	Male/female	We	Us
	2 nd	Male/female	You	You
	3 rd	Male/female/Neuter	They	them

Example :

1) **I** study with Ahmad .
Ahmad studies with **me**

2) **You** call me .
I call **you**

3) **He** runs fast
I respect **him**

4) **She** is clever.
Do you know **her**?

5) **We** are at home.
Fahd drove **us** home

6) **It** doesn't work.
Can you fix **it**?

7) Do **you** need a table for
three?
Should I send the message to
all of **you**.

8) **They** play football.
I want to visit **them**.

Grammar: object pronouns

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

1. All the students are here today.
2. There are no students here today.

A. Nobody is here today. No one is here today.

B. Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are. We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for **people**, and pronouns ending in **-thing** for **things**.

Everybody enjoyed the concert.

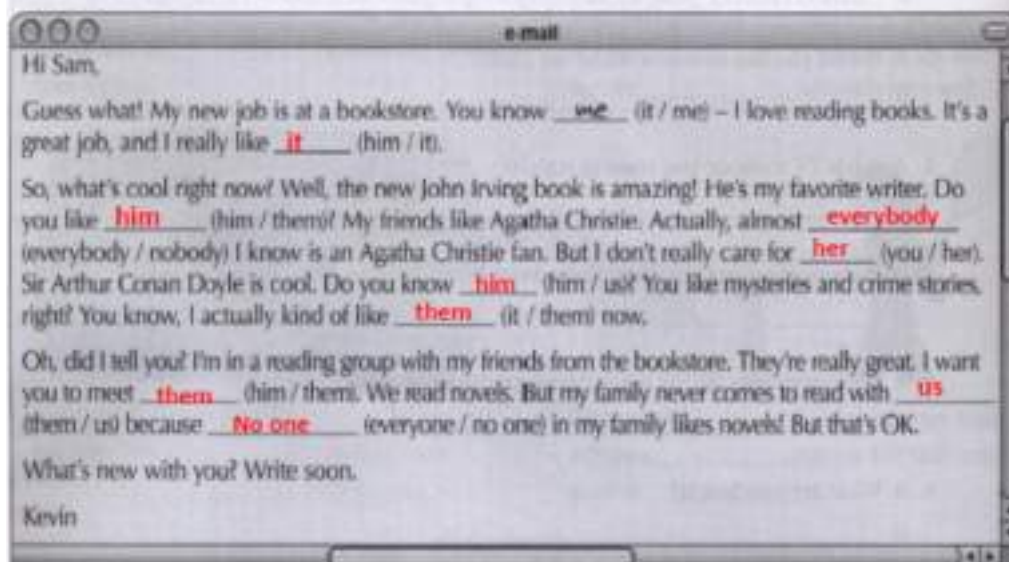
I opened the door but there was **nobody** at home.

It was a very clear day. We could see **everything**.

We use a **singular verb** after an indefinite pronoun:

EXERCISE: OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete Kevin's e-mail with the correct pronouns.



COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH **OBJECT PRONOUNS**.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS WITH **EVERYBODY** OR **NOBODY**.

- A I read science fiction a lot. Do you read it too?

B Yes. Everybody in my class reads science fiction.
- A Elliot Martin – he was on TV last night. Do you know him ?

B Of course I do. EVERYBODY knows Elliot Martin.
- A I don't really like poetry. Do you ever read it ?

B No, never. NOBODY in my family likes it.
- A I like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Agatha Christie. They're good crime writers. What do you think of them ?

B Oh, they're great. Almost EVERY BODY reads their books.
- A My favorite writer is John Irving. Do you like him ?

B Yeah, I do. He's one of the best. NOBODY writes books like he does.

LESSON C :
I REALLY LIKE MAKING THINGS.

I really like making things.

*In this Lesson, we will learn how to Say **no** in a friendly way.
Use **really** and **not really** to make statements stronger or softer.

NEW VOCABULARY :

Knit: to make clothes, etc. by using two long needles to connect wool or another type of thread into joined rows.

e.g. She's busy **knitting** baby clothes.



NEW VOCABULARY

Sweater: a piece of clothing made from wool which covers the upper part of the body and the arms, and which does not open at the front.
e.g. a red woolly **jumper**



NEW VOCABULARY

Photography: (the activity or job of taking) photographs or films.
e.g. The film won an award for its **photography**.



I really like making things.

Conversation strategy Saying no in a friendly way

A What can you add to this answer to make it sound friendly?

A Do you have any hobbies?

B No, I don't have a lot of free time.

Now listen. What hobbies do Mei and Mary have?

Mary What are you knitting, Mei?

Mei A sweater. It's for my sister.

Mary Wow. Do you make a lot of things?

Mei Yeah, I really enjoy knitting. I guess it's my main hobby. Do you have any hobbies?

Mary Um, no. I don't really have much time for hobbies. But I like to take photos. Do you do any photography?

Mei No, not really, um... I'm not really into photography. I prefer knitting sweaters... I really like making things. But I'd love to see your pictures sometime.

Mary Oh, well. I have some on my computer. Stop by my desk after lunch, and I can show them to you.

Notice how Mei and Mary say more than just no when they answer questions. They need to be friendly or polite, so they say more. Find exercises in the conversation.

"Um, no. I don't really have much time for hobbies. But I like to..."

MATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS.

1. Do you have a lot of hobbies? e
2. Do you like making things? a
3. Are you interested in cooking? f
4. Are you into photography? d
5. Can you knit or crochet? e
6. Do you collect anything? c
7. Are you good at fixing cars? b

- a. Um, no. I'm not really good with my hands.
- b. Not really. I'm not very mechanical.
- c. No, I don't. A friend of mine collects coins, though.
- d. Well, no. I don't even have a camera.
- e. No, not really. I don't have a lot of free time.
- f. Not really, but I like to bake cakes and things.
- g. No, but my sister can. She makes her own sweaters.

Really / Not really

You can use *really* to make statements stronger and to make negative statements softer.



- I really enjoy knitting.
- I really like making things.
- I'm not really into photography

Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.



- I don't really have much time for hobbies
- No, not really

المحاضرة السابعة



English 101

Lecture (7)

**Really / Not really
and, but, or, also,
and because**

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- say *no* in a friendly way.
- use *really* and *not really* to make statements stronger or softer.

Really / Not really

You can use *really* to make statements stronger and to make negative statements softer.



- I really enjoy knitting.
- I really like making things.
- I'm not really into photography

Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.



- I don't really have much time for hobbies
- No, not really

Answer the following questions. Give your own answers using **REALLY OR NOT REALLY**.

1. Are you interested in sports?

Not really. I don't really play any sports.

2. Are you into computers?

Well, I am really into computer games.

3. Do you enjoy doing jigsaw puzzles?

Not really. I think jigsaw puzzles are boring.

4. Are you good at fixing things?

No, not really. I'm not good with my hands.

5. Do you make your own clothes?

No, I'm not really into sewing. But I really like shopping.

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.	✓ Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.	No, but he has a big cap collection.
Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.	No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Um, no, he just plays computer games!	Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

Jenny I really like your sweater. Is it new?

Kate Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.

Jenny Can you knit or crochet?

Kate No, I am not really good with my hands But I bake a little.

Jenny Oh, did you make this cake?

Kate Actually, no. my sister got it at the bakery

But I like to make cookies sometimes.

Jenny Me too. Do you ever make chocolate chip cookies?

Kate Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies

My family loves them!



Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.	✓ Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.	No, but he has a big cap collection.
Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.	No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Um, no, he just plays computer games!	Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

2. Mike I want to buy a Yankees baseball cap for my brother.

Greg Why? Is it his birthday?

Mike No, but he has a big cap collection.

Does your brother collect anything?

Greg My brother? Um, no. he is lazy and just watches TV all day

Mike Really? Does he have any hobbies?

Greg Not really, he does crossword puzzles, though

Mike Oh, yeah? My brother is on the computer all the time.

Greg Oh, does he do computer graphics?

Mike Um, no, he just plays computer games



Lesson C**Hobby groups****Some Young People's Hobbies**

There are many hobbies and hobby sites on the Internet. Camping and chess sites are two of them. Although these two hobbies are very different, they have one thing in common: both are very popular with young people. Why?

One reason camping is so popular is because it's cheap. There are campgrounds around the world, and they're all different. Some have indoor swimming pools and restaurants. Others don't even have water! But the areas near campgrounds are almost always beautiful.

Camping is relaxing. Campers can get up early in the morning and cook breakfast with their family. They can spend the day swimming, fishing, going hiking in the mountains, looking at wildlife, or just reading. There's usually no noise, no traffic, and no stress. Campers usually sleep very well at night.

And what about chess? It's cool now, but in the past not many young people played the game. A lot of young people got interested in learning chess when they saw it on TV. And many famous people enjoy playing chess. Young people often follow what famous people do, even if it's chess!

More and more schoolchildren are learning the game. Many schools have chess clubs, and there are national competitions every year. And people can play chess on computers, too. That means a person can compete against a computer, or can even play against a friend or cousin on the internet. You can play chess anywhere – even when you're camping!

B Read the article again. Then write *T* (true) or *F* (false) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

- Camping and chess have nothing in common. F They have one thing in common.
- Camping is popular because it's cheap and stress-free. T
- Campers hardly ever sleep well at night. F Campers usually sleep very well at night.
- Many young people played chess in the past. F In the past, not many young people played chess.
- The first *Harry Potter* movie helped make camping popular. F TV shows helped make chess popular.
- Many schools now have chess clubs. T
- You can go camping on the Internet. F You can't go camping on the internet.

Conjunctions: **and, but, or, also, and because.**

We use *and, or* and *but* to connect two parts of sentences which are similar in grammatical.

For example:

1. I do photography **and** I like art.
2. I **also** like books, especially history books.
3. I don't like biographies **or** poetry.

Contrast two ideas

I like fishing, **but** my friends don't.

Give a reason

I can't go on vacation **because** I have some work to do.

2 My favorite hobby

Writing A Read about this hobby. Complete the sentences with *and, but, or, also, or because*

Message Board

Rock climbing

One of my hobbies is rock climbing. I go once _____ *or* _____ twice a month with my friends. We prefer to climb the mountains near my house _____ *because* _____ they are really beautiful. We usually go to Bear Mountain _____ *or* _____ to Kennedy Park. I prefer Kennedy Park _____ *because* _____ it's nearer. Kennedy Park _____ *also* _____ has a great campground.

It's great to be outdoors, _____ *but* _____ the weather isn't always very good. If it's raining _____ *or* _____ snowing, climbing can be very dangerous _____ *because* _____ the rocks get wet and slippery.

I can _____ *also* _____ go rock climbing indoors, especially during the winter. Sometimes my friends _____ *and* _____ I go climbing at the mall, _____ *but* _____ it's not the same. I just go once a month, usually on a Thursday _____ *or* _____ Friday.

المحاضرة الثامنة



English 101

Lecture (8)

Unit 3: HEALTH

Health

Unit 3

In Unit 3, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple present and present continuous.
- use *if* and *when* in statements and questions.
- talk about health, remedies, sleep habits, and stress.
- encourage people to talk by making comments and asking follow-up questions.
- use expressions like *Wow!* and *You're kidding!* to show surprise.

Lesson A

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use the **simple present** and **present continuous**.

New vocabulary

1) **junk food:**
Food that is unhealthy but is quick and easy to eat



2) **hiking:**
The activity of going for long walks in the countryside.



New vocabulary

1) Weight:

The amount that something or someone weighs.



2) Diet:

The kind of food that a person eats each day.



New vocabulary

5) Snack:

A small amount of food that is eaten between meals, or a very small meal.



Complete the following sentences with the words from the box :

Junk food - weight - diet - snack - hiking

1. I like Hiking . Every weekend I go walking in the mountains.
2. You can trust Ahmad. He is a very Honest man.
3. You should eat vegetables and fruits. Junk food is very unhealthy.
4. Don't eat large meals all the time. Sometimes a small Snack is better.
5. I have some extra kilos. I should lose some _____ .
6. If you want to lose weight, it is important to ~~have~~ lose a healthy Weight _____ .
7. Eating vegetables is very healthy, but I prefer to have _____ Diet for lunch.

Meat

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Brian doesn't eat a lot of junk food.
- He doesn't eat red meat.
- He is doing karate.



“Well, I generally don't eat a lot of junk food, and I don't eat red meat at all. And right now I'm doing karate. It's getting me in shape quick.”

-Brian Jones

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Michael is not doing anything right now.
- He is studying for exams this month.
- He is eating a lot of snacks .
- He isn't getting any exercise at all.



“Um... to be honest, I'm not doing anything right now. I'm studying for exams this month, so I'm eating a lot of snacks, and I'm not getting any exercise at all.”

-Michael Evans

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- * The Parks exercise six days a week.
- * They go swimming every other day, in between they go to the gym.
- * One in a while, they go hiking.



“Yeah, we exercise six days a week. We go swimming every other day, and in between we go to the gym. And once in a while, we go hiking.”

-The Parks

Complete these sentences with a simple present or present continuous verb.

1. I usually Go to the gym twice a week.

2. This month, I am eating a lot of snacks.

3. I generally eat / have healthy food.

4. I am doing karate right now.

Present Simple

- Use **Present Simple** to talk about “all the time” and routines. (Facts and habits)
- How **do** you **stay** in shape?
- I **walk** everywhere.
- **Do** you **exercise** regularly?
- Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.
- No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Present Continuous

Grammar Simple present and present continuous

Use the simple present to talk about "all the time" and routines.

How do you stay in shape?
I walk everywhere.

Do you get regular exercise?
Yes, I do. I exercise six days a week.
No, we don't. We don't exercise at all.

Use the present continuous to talk about "now" and temporary events.

What sports are you playing these days?
I'm doing karate. It's getting me in shape.

Is she trying to lose weight?
Yes, she is. She's drinking diet drinks.
No, she's not. She's not trying to lose weight.

Present Continuous

- Use 1:
- * Use **Present continuous** to talk about "now"
- * I **am sitting**.
- * I **am not standing**.
- * You **are learning** English now.
- * What sports **are** you **playing** these days?
- * I **am doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

Present Continuous

- The structure of the present continuous tense is:
 - Subject + *to be* + base + *ing*.

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She/ He	is	not	living	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

Present Continuous

- Use 2:
- Use **Present continuous** to talk about **temporary events**. **Longer Actions in Progress Now**
- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer*.
- **Is** she **trying** to lose weight?
- Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
- No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

USE 3: Near Future



I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.

I **am not working** next week.

Are you playing football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

* **Abstract Verbs**

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

* **Possession Verbs**

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

* **Emotion Verbs**

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

- He **is needing** help now. *Not Correct*
- He **needs** help now. *Correct*
- He **is wanting** a drink now. *Not Correct*
- He **wants** a drink now. *Correct*

A Complete the conversations with the simple present or present continuous. Then practice with a partner.

① *A* How do you cope (cope) with stress?

B Well, I _____ (take) a course in aromatherapy right now, and I _____ (enjoy) it. But everybody in my family is pretty relaxed. We _____ (not get) stressed very often.

② *A* What kind of exercise _____ you usually _____ (do)?

B I _____ (like) swimming. My wife and I usually _____ (go) to the pool every day in the summer. Right now it's cold, so I _____ (not swim) at all. But my wife _____ (go) every day, even when it's cold.

③ *A* _____ you _____ (eat) a lot of fast food these days?

B Well, I _____ (love) it, but right now I _____ (try) to eat a balanced diet. It's hard because my husband _____ (not like) fruit and vegetables.

المحاضرة التاسعة



English 101

Lecture (9)

REVIWE LESSON B: ACHES & PAINS IF & WHEN

The image is a banner for 'Health Unit 3'. The word 'Health' is written in a large, white, cursive font on a dark blue background. To the right, the word 'Unit' is written in a small, white, sans-serif font above a large, white, sans-serif number '3'. Below the banner, there is a list of learning objectives in white text on a dark blue background.

In Unit 3, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple present and present continuous.
- use *if* and *when* in statements and questions.
- talk about health, remedies, sleep habits, and stress.
- encourage people to talk by making comments and asking follow-up questions.
- use expressions like *Wow!* and *You're kidding!* to show surprise.

Present Continuous

• The structure of the present continuous tense is:

• Subject + *to be* + base + *ing*.

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She/ He	is	not	living	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

A Complete the conversations with the simple present or present continuous. Then practice with a partner.

① A How do you cope (cope) with stress?

B Well, I am taking (take) a course in aromatherapy right now, and I am enjoying (enjoy) it. But everybody in my family is pretty relaxed. We Don't get (not get) stressed very often.

② A What kind of exercise do you usually Do (do)?

B I like (like) swimming. My wife and I usually go (go) to the pool every day in the summer. Right now it's cold, so I Am not swimming (not swim) at all. But my wife goes (go) every day, even when it's cold.

③ A are you eating (eat) a lot of fast food these days?

B Well, I love (love) it, but right now I Am trying (try) to eat a balanced diet. It's hard because my husband Doesn't like (not like) fruit and vegetables.

Lesson B

Aches and pains

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use the **joining clauses with If and When** and **learning new vocabularies**.

New vocabulary

1) Fever:

a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast.



2) flu:

a common infectious illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot (influenza).



New vocabulary

3) cough:
to force air out of your lungs
through your throat with a short,
loud sound.



4) Stomachache:
a pain in the stomach.



New vocabulary

5) Toothache:
pain caused by something being wrong
with one of your teeth.



6) Headaches:
a pain you feel inside your head.



New vocabulary

7) A cold:

A common illness that makes it difficult to breath through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.



8) Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.



New vocabulary

10) Allergies:

a condition that makes a person become sick or develop skin or breathing problems because they have eaten certain foods or been near certain substances.



joining clauses with **if** and **when**

Grammar *Joining clauses with if and when* 🎧

What do you take **when** you have a cold?

I don't take anything **when** I have a cold.

When I have a cold, I don't take anything.

What do you do **if** you get a really bad cold?

If I get a really bad cold, I drink hot vinegar with honey.

I drink hot vinegar with honey **if** I get a really bad cold.

What is a clause ? A clause is a group of words that contains a verb (and usually other components also). A clause may form part of a sentence or it may be a complete sentence in itself. For example:

She likes swimming and she swims every weekend.

I am driving the car that I bought last week.

When: for usual situations. : If you say **when** something happens, you imply it definitely *will* happen, even if the precise timing is unknown. You use **if** when there's uncertainty about whether the event will happen at all. ***If: for unusual situations.***

joining clauses with **if** and **when**

When not if

If it is certain that something has happened, is happening or will happen, we have to use when:

When I arrived back home, Sandra was no longer there.

If not when

If it is uncertain that something has happened or will happen, we have to use if:

He'll be here soon, **if** he caught the 1.30 train.

If I manage to get to Argentina next year, I'll come and visit you.

Exercise

Join the phrases with when to make them true about yourself.

1. Have a fever/ take medicine
when I have a fever , I usually take medicine.
2. Get a stomachache/ stay in bed.
I stay in bed when I get a stomachache.
3. Have a cough / go to the doctor.
sometimes I go to the doctor when I have a cough.
4. Feel sick / lie down for a while
when I feel sick, I usually lie down for a while.
5. Have a sore throat / drink hot tea with honey
when I have a sore throat, I always drink hot tea with honey.
6. Have a headache / take aspirin.
when I have a headache, I never take aspirin.

Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers.



Ann / the flu

1. What does Ann do when she has the flu?
When Ann has the flu, she stays in bed.



Dan / a cold

2. What does Dan do when she has a cold?
if Dan has a cold, she visits the doctor.



Rick / a headache

3. What does Rick do when he has a headache?
Rick takes medicine when He has a headache



Pat / a toothache

4. What does Pat do if she has a toothache?
Pat goes to see a dentist if She has a toothache

المحاضرة العاشرة



English 101

Lecture (10)

LESSON C: HOW COME YOU'RE TIRED?

SHOWING SURPRISE: WOW, REALLY ...

LESSON D: WAYS TO RELAX

Health

Unit **3**

In Unit 3, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple present and present continuous.
- use *if* and *when* in statements and questions.
- talk about health, remedies, sleep habits, and stress.
- encourage people to talk by making comments and asking follow-up questions.
- use expressions like *Wow!* and *You're kidding!* to show surprise.

Lesson C

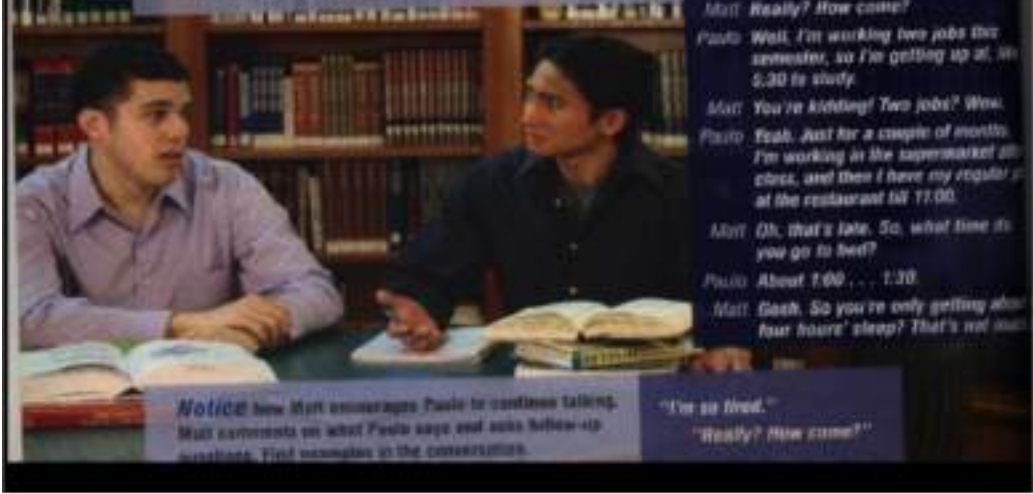
How come you're tired?

1 Conversation strategy Encouraging people to talk

A Which are the best responses to keep the conversation going? Check (✓) the boxes.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm so tired. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yeah, I know. | <input type="checkbox"/> Oh? Why is that? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yeah, My too. | <input type="checkbox"/> Oh, I'm sorry. | <input type="checkbox"/> You look tired. Are you busy at work? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Really? How come? | | |

Now listen. Why is Paulo tired?



Paulo: I'm so tired.
 Matt: Really? How come?
 Paulo: Well, I'm working two jobs this semester, so I'm getting up at, uh, 5:30 to study.
 Matt: You're kidding? Two jobs? Wow.
 Paulo: Yeah. Just for a couple of months. I'm working in the supermarket all night, and then I have my regular job at the restaurant till 7:00.
 Matt: Oh, that's late. So, what time do you go to bed?
 Paulo: About 1:00 . . . 1:30.
 Matt: Gosh. So you're only getting about four hours' sleep? That's not much.

Notice how Matt encourages Paulo to continue talking. Matt comments on what Paulo says and asks follow-up questions. Find examples in the conversation.

"I'm so tired."
 "Really? How come?"

B Match each sentence with an appropriate reply. Then practice with a partner.

1. I need a lot of sleep. a
2. I can't sleep if there's light in my room. a
3. I usually go to bed early during the week. e
4. If I can't fall asleep, I usually read. f
5. I often take a nap after lunch. c
6. I only sleep about five hours a night. b

- a. I can't either. Do your windows have blinds?
- b. That's not much. Are you getting enough sleep?
- c. At the office? How long do you sleep?
- d. Really? How much sleep do you need?
- e. That's good. Do you wake up early, too?
- f. That's a good idea. What do you read?

Showing surprise

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

<i>Oh!</i>	<i>Gosh!</i>
<i>Really?</i>	<i>Oh, my gosh!</i>
<i>Wow!</i>	<i>You're kidding!</i>
<i>Oh, wow!</i>	<i>Are you serious?</i>
<i>No way!</i>	<i>No!</i>

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

A: I am working two jobs.
B: you are kidding!

A: I had an accident
B: Oh, my gosh!

In conversation . . .

Oh and *Really* are in the top 50 words. *Wow* and *Gosh* are in the top 500.

Circle the best response to show surprise.

- My brother talks in his sleep.
 - My brother does too.
 - Wow! What does he say?
- I love getting up early on weekends.
 - I always get up early.
 - Early? I like to sleep late.
- I take two or three naps every day.
 - Oh! Are you sleeping enough at night?
 - I know. And you snore, too.
- I eat a lot of chocolate when I can't sleep.
 - Me too. I love to eat chocolate at night.
 - You're kidding! I can't sleep when I eat chocolate.
- My grandfather goes running six days a week.
 - No way! How old is he?
 - I see. He's very healthy, right?
- I often dream about food.
 - I do too. I always dream about ice cream.
 - Food? Are you hungry when you go to bed?
- I have three part-time jobs.
 - It's important to work hard.
 - Really? Aren't you tired a lot?
- If I can't sleep, I always read a history book.
 - Me too. I also read a novel.
 - Gosh! Why not a novel or a crime story?

Lesson D *Ways to relax*

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT STRESS

Am I stressed?

If you can't sleep well or can't concentrate, ...
If you feel depressed or want to cry a lot ...
If you have a headache or an upset stomach, ...
If you can't relax and you feel irritable, ...
If you are extremely tired, ...

... then it's possible you are stressed.



Is stress bad for me?

Occasional stress is common and can be good for you. However, if you feel stressed for a long time, it can be serious. Stress can make you sick. It can also affect your memory or concentration, so work or study is difficult.

What can I do?

Fortunately, there's a lot you can do. Try some of these relaxation techniques. If you still feel stressed, make an appointment to see your doctor.

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

1 **Breathe** Take a breath, hold it for four seconds, and then breathe out very slowly. Feel your body relax.

2 **Exercise** Walk or exercise for just 30 minutes each day and feel better.



3 **Talk** Call a friend, talk about your problems.

4 **Meditate** Close your eyes and focus on something calm. Feel relaxed.

5 **Pamper yourself** take a hot bath, or have a massage.



6 **Do something you enjoy** Listen to music, Sing, Watch TV, Meet a friend.

Department of Health - "Take care of yourself."

Lesson D *Ways to relax*

Sleep is very important to keep you healthy and happy. If you feel really stressed it's possible that you're not sleeping well at night or getting enough rest. This can affect your ability to concentrate and do your job or study.

Here are some techniques to help:

Stop work about half an hour before you go to bed and don't watch TV.



Don't drink strong tea or coffee, or eat very sweet things. Have a treat with rice or pasta as they can make you sleepy. If you don't like reading, turn on the radio and listen to a discussion. Find a show where people are talking. Sometimes the sound of someone's voice can relax you. If you can't sleep

because you're worrying, get up and do something different. Try something quiet and calming like a crossword puzzle. Some people like to wash the dishes or clean things around the house.

Be sure to get some exercise every week. Try tennis, go swimming, or play golf. These activities all help you with stress and they're fun.

Some sports, like running and weight lifting don't help because they put a lot of strain on your body and that can mean more stress.

Above all, don't worry if you're not sleeping!



Read the article. Then answer the questions.

1. Why is sleep important?

Sleep is important to keep you healthy and happy.

2. When should you stop work?

About half an hour before you go to bed.

3. What food help you sleep?

Rice and pasta can help you sleep.

4. Why does the writer recommend crossword puzzles?

Crossword puzzles are quite and calming.

5. Which sports help with stress? Name three sports.

a. Tennis b. swimming c. golf

Write responses to show surprise. Then ask follow-up questions.

1. A My friends Chuck and Tina exercise when they can't sleep.

B No way! _____ What kind of exercise do they do?

2. A My best friend never remembers her dreams.

B _____

3. A I sometimes sleep at the office.

B _____

4. A Sometimes I can't sleep because my dog snores.

B _____

5. A My brother has the same nightmare once a week.

B _____

6. A My father sleepwalks every night.

B _____

7. A I never use an alarm clock.

B _____

8. A My brother goes running right after he eats dinner.

B _____

المحاضرة الحادية عشر

عمادة التعليم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد - كليات التطبيقية وخدمة المجتمع

جامعة الدمام
UNIVERSITY OF DAMMAM

English 101

Lecture (11)


LESSON A: SPECIAL OCCASIONS
NEW VOCABULARY
INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS
FUTURE

Unit
4

Celebrations

In Unit 4, you learn how to . . .

- use *going to* and the present continuous to talk about the future.
- use indirect object pronouns.
- talk about birthdays, celebrations, and favorite holidays.
- use "vague" expressions like *and everything*.
- give "vague" responses like *Maybe and it depends*.



New vocabulary

1) Graduation

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.



2) Engagement

an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.



New vocabulary

3) Wedding

A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.



4) Birth

the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.



New vocabulary

3 Retirement

When you stop working, usually because of your age.



4 Public Holiday

A special day when people do not go to work or school.



Dates and Months

Dates & Months

Months ▾

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Cardinal Numbers

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▾

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Lesson A

Special occasions

Sara: Mrs. Baker's retiring on the thirty-first, remember? She's going to be 65.

Sara: Oh, that's right. What are we going to get her?

Fahad: We're going to buy her something special, like a coffee table book or art.

Sara: Hmm, idea. Are we going to have a gathering to wish her well?

Fahad: Right. Let's, um, get some cake and drinks. We can do all that on Thursday, the 14th.

Sara: OK. And what about a retirement gathering for you?

Fahad: Yeah, thanks. That's going to be in about 30 years.



B Complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

1. January is the first month of the year.
2. March is the _____ month of the year.
3. June is the _____ month of the year.
4. July is the _____ month of the year.
5. October is the _____ month of the year.
6. December is the _____ month of the year.

Grammar *Present continuous for the future; going to* 🗣️

You can use the **present continuous** or **going to** to talk about plans.

The **present continuous** is often used for plans with specific times or places.

What are you **doing** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What are you **going to do** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use **going to** for predictions.

It's **going to be** fun. (NOT it's being fun.) It's **going to** snow tomorrow. (NOT it's snowing tomorrow.)



GOING TO

We use 'going to' when we want to talk about a plan for the future.

- I'm **going to** see my father later today.
- They're **going to** buy it next month.
- We're **going to** have breakfast first.
- He's **going to** see what they can do.
- I'm not **going to** talk for very long.

We use the future with "GOING TO" to talk about plans

POSITIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be	Going to	Infinitive
I	Am	Going to	have
He / She / It	Is		Study
We / You / They	Are		Go shopping.

Examples:

- Maria's going to travel this holiday.
- They're going to go to a very expensive restaurant.
- I'm going to come home late.

NEGATIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be + not	Going to	Infinitive
I	Am not	Going to	Clean
He / She / It	Is not (isn't)		Cook
We / You / They	Are not (aren't)		travel

- I'm not going to go to the party.
- Juan isn't going to work today.
- They aren't going to stay at that hotel.

QUESTION FORM

Question Word	Verb To Be	Subject	Going to	Infinitive
What	Am not	I	Going to	Do
Where	Is not (isn't)	He / She / It		Go
_____	Are not (aren't)	We / You / They		travel

Examples

- What are you going to do later?
- What is she going to cook?
- Are they going to attend the meeting?
- Where is Maria going to study?

PRACTICE ONLINE

(select the link and give ctrl + click to practice online. When you finish you can check your answers)

Exercises on going to Future)

- [positive sentences in going to future](#)
- [negative sentences in going to future](#)
- [question in going to future](#)
- [mixed exercise in going to future](#)

Put the verbs into the correct form (future). Use going to.

- It is going to (rain) .
- They (eat) stew.
- I (wear) blue shoes tonight.
- We (not / help)..... you.
- All (not / walk)..... home.
- (cook / you)..... dinner?
- Sue (share / not)..... her biscuits.
- (leave / they)..... the house?
- (take part / she)..... in the contest?
- I (not / spend)..... my holiday abroad this year.

Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

The answer to "what" is called a direct object

The answer to "who" is called an indirect object

I'm going to buy **my father** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.
Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:
me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.
Let's send **them** a card.

Exercise: going to

- Complete the questions using **going to**.

1. Are you going to do anything special this weekend?
2. Are you going to invite your friends over for a gathering?
3. Is someone going to bake you a special cake?
4. Are your parents going to buy you something nice?
5. When are your parents going to go on vacation?
6. What are you going to give your brother at Eid?
How about your sisters? And your nieces and nephews?

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *going to*.

1. *Sam* What are you going to do (you / do) this weekend?
Diane I _____ (see) my grandmother. We _____ (have) a birthday party for her.
Sam That's nice. So, _____ (it / be) a big party?
Diane No, not really. We _____ (not do) much. It _____ (be) just the family. Mom _____ (bake) her a cake. Then her friends _____ (take) her dancing. She's a tango teacher.
Sam Your grandmother's a tango teacher? Cool.
2. *Yumi* That was Jun on the phone. He can't take us to Sarah's party.
Karu Oh, no. Why not?
Yumi No car. His parents are going to the mountains, and they _____ (take) the car.
Karu Well, we can't drive. Who else _____ (be) there?
Yumi Dan, but he _____ (not go) until after work.
Karu Well, it looks like we _____ (walk). Wear comfortable shoes!

المحاضرة الثانية عشر



English 101

Lecture (12)

Revision

LESSON B: SPECIAL DAYS

NEW VOCABULARY

Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

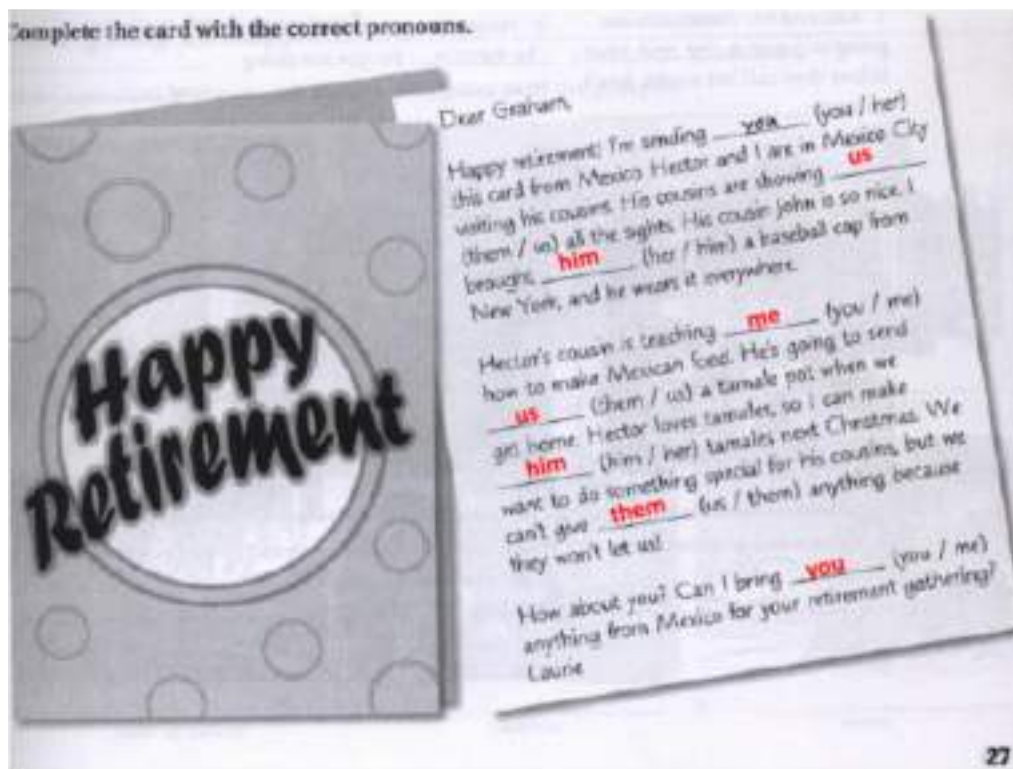
The answer to "what" is called a direct object

The answer to "who" is called an indirect object

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *going to*.

1. Sam What are you going to do (you / do) this weekend?
Diane I Am going to see (see) my grandmother. We Are going to have (have) a birthday party for her.
Sam That's nice. So, Is it going to be (it / be) a big party?
Diane No, not really. We Are not going to do (not do) much. It Is going to be (be) just the family. Mom Is going to bake (bake) her a cake. Then her friends are going to take (take) her dancing. She's a tango teacher.
Sam Your grandmother's a tango teacher? Cool.
2. Yumi That was fun on the phone. He can't take us to Sarah's party.
Karu Oh, no. Why not?
Yumi No car. His parents are going to the mountains, and they are going to take (take) the car.
Karu Well, we can't drive. Who else Is going to be (be) there?
Yumi Dan, but he Is not going to go (not go) until after work.
Karu Well, it looks like we Are going to walk (walk). Wear comfortable shoes!

Complete the card with the correct pronouns.



Dear Graham,

Happy retirement! I'm sending you (you / her) this card from Mexico. Hector and I are in Mexico City visiting his cousins. His cousins are showing us (them / us) all the sights. His cousin John is so nice. I brought him (her / him) a baseball cap from New York, and he wears it everywhere.

Hector's cousin is teaching me (you / me) how to make Mexican food. He's going to send us (them / us) a tamale pot when we get home. Hector loves tamarles, so I can make him (him / her) tamarles next Christmas. We can't give them (us / them) anything because they won't let us!

How about you? Can I bring you (you / me) anything from Mexico for your retirement gathering?
Laure

Lesson B Special days

New vocabulary

- **Decorate:** to add something to an object or place, especially in order to make it more attractive.
- **Degree:** a course of study at a college or university, or the qualification given to a student who has done this course.
- **Member:** a person, animal or thing which is part of a group.
- **Parade:** a large number of people walking or in vehicles, all going in the same direction, usually as part of a public celebration of something.
- **Reception:** a formal party at which important people are welcomed.
- **Gown:** woman's dress, especially a long one worn on formal occasions.
- **Exchange:** to give something to someone and receive something from them.
- **The poor:** people who have little money and/or few possessions. Opposite of the rich.
- **Offer up:** to give something for God.
- **Gifts:** a present or something which is given.

Vocabulary Exercise

Decorate – degree – members – parade – reception – gown – exchange – the poor – offer up – gifts

1. After her graduation she decided to have a big Reception for her friends.
2. In Ramadan, people usually give money to The poor.
3. John has a Degree in biology from university of Harford.
4. Sarah received a lot of gifts for her birthday party.
5. During the graduation ceremony, every graduate should wear a cap and a Gown.
6. He is going to decorate his car, because tomorrow is his wedding.
7. All the members of our family gather on Friday.
8. On the national day, most people go on a car parade.
9. I want to exchange my car for a bigger one.
10. I offer up my prayers to God every day.

Lesson B Special days

1 Building vocabulary

Match → **A** What do people do on these special days? Find two expressions from the box for each event. What also do people do? Add ideas.

decorate their car
 get a degree or diploma
 telephone family members
 go to a street parade
 travel to Mecca
 stay in a tent
 have a reception
 wear a cap and gown
 exchange promises
 give meat to the poor
 offer up a sheep or goat
 ✓ give gifts



Eid al-Fitr
 give gifts
 telephone family members



Hajj
 travel to Mecca
 stay in a tent



National Day
 decorate their car
 go to a street parade

decorate their car
 get a degree or diploma
 telephone family members
 go to a street parade
 travel to Mecca
 stay in a tent
 have a reception
 wear a cap and gown
 exchange promises
 give meat to the poor
 offer up a sheep or goat
 ✓ give gifts



graduation day
 get a degree or diploma
 wear a cap and gown



Eid al-Adha
 offer up a sheep or goat
 give meat to the poor



wedding day
 have a reception
 exchange promises

3 Grammar *Present continuous for the future; going to*

You can use the present continuous or **going to** to talk about plans.

The present continuous is often used for plans with specific times or places.

What are you **doing** for New Year's Eve?

What are you **going to do** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use **going to** for predictions.

It's **going to be** fun. (NOT ~~it's being fun~~) It's **going to snow** tomorrow. (NOT ~~it's snowing tomorrow~~)

A Match each plan with a prediction. Then role-play with a partner. Ask follow-up questions.

1. My best friend's **getting married** in May. c
2. We're **going trick-or-treating** on Halloween. d
3. My parents are **going to get me something special** for graduation. e
4. My sister's **graduating** from law school soon. b
5. I'm **going to get my dad a tie** for his birthday. a

- a. I think he's going to love it!
- b. She's going to be a great lawyer.
- c. It's going to be a fun wedding.
- d. It's going to rain, but we don't care.
- e. I think they're going to get me a laptop.


Read George's calendar. Write a sentence about each plan. Use the present continuous.

Read George's calendar. Write a sentence about each plan. Use the present continuous.

May						
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8 Meet my cousin Steve for lunch	9 8:00 - Go to Keith and Karen's wedding	10 Tennis after work	11 Lunch with Joe	12 Gym before work	13 2:00 - Meet Greg for dinner	14 5:00 - Go to Mark's graduation

- On May eighth, George is having lunch with his mother.
- On May ninth, George is going to Keith and Karen's wedding
- On May tenth, George is playing tennis after work
- On May eleventh, George is having lunch with Joe
- On May twelfth, George is going to gym before work
- On May thirteenth, George is meeting Greg for dinner at 2
- On May fourteenth, George is going to Mark's graduation

Write a prediction about each picture. Use *going to* or *not going to*.

		
1. It's not going to be sunny. (sunny)	2. They are going to travel to Mecca. (travel to Mecca)	3. They are going to exchange rings. (exchange rings)
		
4. He's going to offer up a sheep. (offer up a sheep)	5. She's going to get a diploma. (diploma)	6. It's going to snow. (snow)

المحاضره ١٣



Celebrations



In Unit 4, you learn how to . . .

- use going to and the present continuous to talk about the future.
- use indirect object pronouns.
- talk about birthdays, celebrations, and favorite holidays.
- use "vague" expressions like *and everything*.
- give "vague" responses like *Maybe* and *If I don't know*.

Unit

4

Lesson C Festivals and things

Conversation strategy "Vague" expressions

What do you think the underlined expressions mean? Check the items.

There are lots of sports and stuff like that.

games matches holidays

Now listen. What happens during the sports event?



Thomas: Are you going to the big sports event next week?

Osir: I don't know. It depends, when it exactly?

Thomas: Well, it's just, um ... it's a big festival. There are lots of sports and stuff like that. Everybody goes for at least one day, you know ...

Osir: You mean it lasts several days?

Thomas: Yeah. There are sports activities for children too, so all the families can go and enjoy it.

Osir: Oh-ho-ho. I'm not big on sports, actually.

Thomas: And there's good food. You can get all kinds of good food, beer and things. Do you want to go?

Osir: Mmm. Well, maybe.

NOTICE how Thomas uses "vague" expressions like *and everything* and *and stuff like that*. He doesn't need to give Osir a complete list. Find examples in the conversation.

You can get all kinds of good food, burgers and things.

Why we use "Vague" Expressions?

People use vague expressions like:
and everything
and things like that
and that sort of thing

When they expect the listener to know what they're referring to

B What do the "vague" expressions mean in these conversations? Choose two ideas from the box for each one. Then practice with a partner.

anniversaries	art exhibits	painting	✓ holidays	fruit salads
ice cream	cultural events	sculpture	see old friends	spend time at home

- A Do you go to a restaurant to celebrate special occasions *and stuff*? **holidays**
B Yeah, we know a nice place. They bring out cakes *and everything*. **ice cream**
- A Are you into art *and stuff like that*? **Painting, sculpture**
B Yeah, we have a lot of museums *and things like that* around here. **Art exhibits**
- A What are you doing this weekend?
B I'm staying home. I really want to see my family *and everything*. **See old friends**

Strategy plus "Vague" responses

You can use responses like these if you're not sure about your answer:

I don't know.
I'm not sure.
Maybe.
It depends.

Are you going to the big sports event next week?

I don't know. It depends. What is it exactly?



In conversation . . .

I don't know and *I'm not sure* are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

Maybe.

It depends.

3 Scrambled conversation

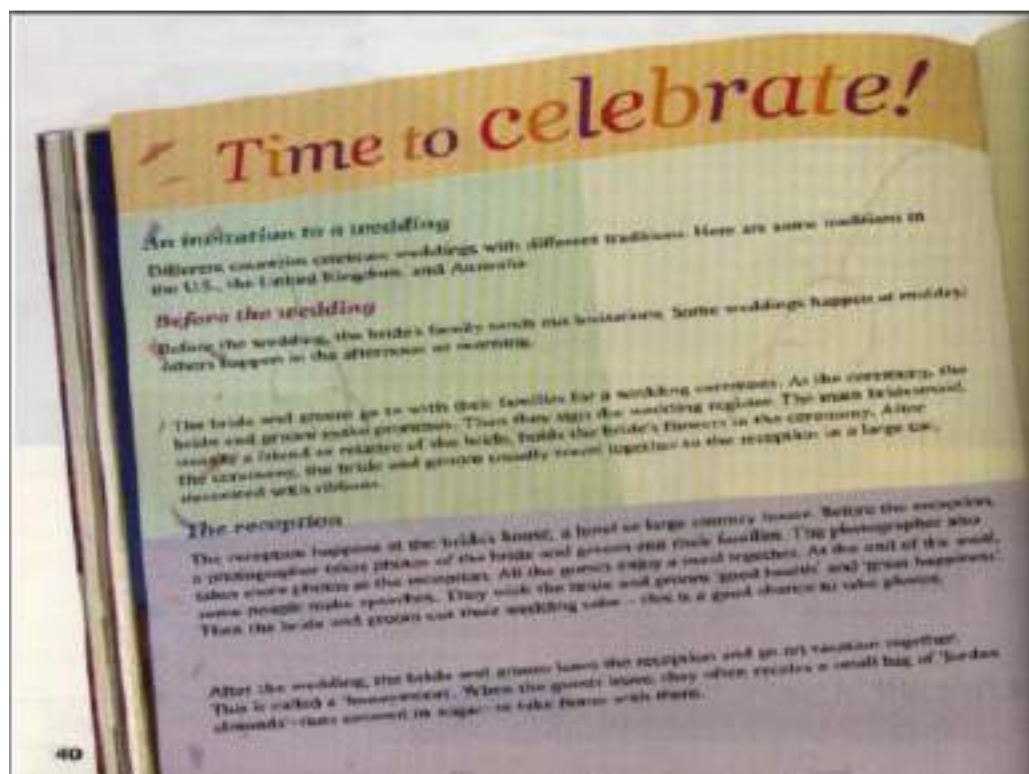
Conversation strategies

Number the lines of the conversation in the correct order.

- 7 But you can also shop for cool Chinese gifts and things.
- 1 Would you like to go to a Chinese festival?
- 4 OK. So, what do people do?
- 10 There's going to be free food? Great, I'd love to go.
- 6 Well, I don't know. I'm not big on dances and stuff like that.
- 9 Well, at least the food is great, and it's free.
- 8 Uh, maybe, but I don't have money for shopping right now.
- 3 It's for Chinese New Year.
- 5 Lots of things, like lion dances and everything!
- 2 I'm not sure. What kind of festival is it exactly?

Vocabulary

- **An Invitation:** when someone is asked to go to an event.
- **Traditions:** way of acting which people in a particular society group have continued to follow for a long time.
- **Bride:** a woman who is about to get married.
- **Groom:** a man who is about to get married or has just got married.
- **Sign:** to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents.
- **Register:** a book or record containing a list of names.
- **Bridesmaid:** a girl or woman who during the marriage ceremony helps the woman who is getting married.
- **Ribbons:** a long narrow strip of material used to tie things together or as a decoration.
- **Honeymoon:** a holiday taken by a man and a woman immediately after their marriage.
- **Nuts:** they dry fruit of particular trees which grows in a hard shell and can often be eaten.



A Read the article. Then add the correct heading to each paragraph.

Traditional ways to celebrate History of the holiday When is Father's Day?
 Ideas for Father's Day ✓ Why people celebrate Father's Day

Father's Day

Why people celebrate Father's Day

In many countries, there is a special day of the year when children of all ages celebrate their fathers. On this day – Father's Day – children tell their fathers that they love them, and thank them for their love and care.

History of the holiday

Father's Day is not a new celebration. Historians say a boy left a father's Day message on a card made of clay about 4,000 years ago. The modern festival of Father's Day came from the United States when Sonora Louise Smart Dodd first thought of having a Father's Day celebration in 1909 to show her love for her father. In the United States, Father's Day became an official holiday in 1966.

When is Father's Day?

People in different countries celebrate Father's Day on different days. In the United States and the United Kingdom, it's on the third Sunday in June, whereas in Russia, it's in the the month of February.

Traditional ways to celebrate

Although many countries celebrate Father's Day at different times of the year, the holidays have one purpose in common – to show love and appreciation for fathers. For example, on Father's Day morning, some children bring their fathers breakfast in bed. Others give their fathers gifts they made especially for this holiday. And adults send their fathers cards.

Ideas for Father's Day

What are you going to do next Father's Day? Maybe you can use some of these ideas to make your fathers feel special.

- make or buy your father a beautiful card
- write him a letter telling him why you appreciate him
- do a special chore for him
- make him a special meal or bake a cake
- buy him his favorite candy
- plant a flower or tree somewhere he can see it

Look at the pictures. Write the special event. Then complete the descriptions with the expressions in the box.

decorate their cars

go to a street parade

offer up a sheep or goat
exchange promises

exchange rings

✓ travel to Mecca

✓ wear a cap and gown

get a diploma

give gifts

stay in a tent

give meat to the poor

give meat to the poor



graduation day



Hajj



National Day

1. Ana and her classmates are going to wear a cap and gown. When they call her name, Ana's going to get a diploma.

2. People are going to travel to Mecca. People are going to stay in a tent.

3. People are going to decorate their cars and go to a street parade.



Eid al-Fitr

4. Hassan and Mahmoud are going to give gifts and give meat to the poor.



Wedding day

5. Ahmad and Keisha are going to get married. During the wedding they're going to exchange rings and exchange promises.



Eid al-Adha

6. People are going to offer up a sheep or goat and give meat to the poor.

Dates & Months

Months ▼

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Cardinal Numbers

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 Eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▼

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Prepositions of Time

ON

▫ Days

on Saturday – on Monday

I visit my grandparents on Friday.

▫ Dates

on 26th of November – on September 13

I was born on September 13th.

▫ Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.

I only work on weekdays.

AT

▫ Part of the day (exception)

at night

I always watch TV at night.

▫ Specific Time

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at midnight

I often wake up at 6 a.m.

My break starts at midday.

Prepositions of Time

for

▫ Duration of time

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

I lived in Manchester for 7 years.

I waited for them for an hour.

Since

▫ A specific time

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived there since 2003.

Try to fill the spaces with a preposition:

- The shop closesmidnight.
- Fahad went homelunchtime.
- They often travelweekends.
- Do you workMondays?
- I have a meeting9am.
- Her birthday is20 November.
- He has been a teacher 3 years.
- I live in Dammam 2002.

المحاضره ١٤



English 101

Lecture (14)

LESSON A: CHILDHOOD

THE SIMPLE PAST



TIME EXPRESSIONS

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.*



Childhood

Isabel That's a great baseball shirt, Mei. Are you from Seattle?

Mei Oh, kind of, I lived there, but I wasn't born there.

Isabel Oh, yeah? Where were you born?

Mei In São Paulo, actually.

Isabel São Paulo? Brazil?

Mei Yeah. My parents were born in Hong Kong, but they moved to São Paulo in 1986, just before I was born.

Isabel Wow. How long did you live there?

Mei Until I was six. Then we moved to the U.S.

Isabel To Seattle?

Mei Yeah. We lived there for ten years, and we came here to San Francisco about three years ago.

Isabel Huh. So did you grow up bilingual?

Mei Well, we always spoke Chinese at home. I couldn't speak English until I went to school. And actually, I can still speak a little Portuguese.



Write the years in numbers or words.

1. twenty ten 2010

2. nineteen oh-four 1904

3. two thousand eight 2008

4. nineteen seventy-seven 1977

5. 1982 nineteen eighty-two

6. 2006 Two thousand six

7. 2013 Twenty thirteen

8. 1998 Nineteen ninety eight



The Simple Past Tense

Regular and irregular forms



The Simple Past Tense.

The simple past tense describes actions and states that began and ended at a specific time in the past.

Example: I lived in France in 1980.
He was sick last week.
They were late yesterday.



FORM

There are regular verbs and irregular verbs.

- All regular past tense verbs end in “ed”

Regular: *visit* *visited*
 live *lived*
 stay *stayed*

- Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular: *go* *went*
 buy *bought*
 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 walked
 order ordered

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

Example: live lived
 decide decided

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

Example: study studied
 carry carried

- Verbs that end in **/VC/ (stress on V)** double the last consonant

Example: shop shopped
 stop stopped
 permit permitted
 admit admitted

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

listen listened



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.



(+)	(-)	(?)
I played	I didn't play	Did I play?
You played	You didn't play	Did you play?
He played	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played	It didn't play	Did it play?
We played	We didn't play	Did we play?
They played	They didn't play	Did they play?

Short answers:

- Yes, {I/we/you/he} **did**

- No, {I/you/we/they} **didn't**



We use the Simple Past

1. To talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past. You state when it happened using a time expression (yesterday, last month):

"Last year I took my exams".



2. It can be used to describe events that happened over a period of time in the past but not now:

"I lived in Asia for two years"



3. It is also used to talk about habitual or repeated actions that took place in the past:

"When I was a child we always went to the seaside on bank holidays."



Time Phrases

Some common time expressions used with the past tense are:

yesterday

many years ago

a long time ago

before this year

at that time

for many years

in 19—

last night, Saturday, weekend, year...

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**



Yes/No questions & short answers

◆ To form **yes/no questions**, use:

did + subject + base form

Example: **Did he study** English last night?

Did they go to the restaurant yesterday?

◆ 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.



Form of Simple Past

Positive

Negative

Question

He spoke.

He did not speak.

Did he speak?

-I _____ to the cinema last week.

was go

went

did go

goed

-The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much.

enjoyed

wasn't enjoy

didn't enjoyed

didn't enjoy

-What _____ you _____ last weekend?

were / do

did / did

did / do

do / did



المحاضره ١٥

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 *stayed*

- **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 walked
 order ordered
 - Verbs that end in “e” – add only “d”
Example: live lived
 decide decided
 - Verbs that end in consonant “y”- change y to i and add “ed”
Example: study studied
 carry carried
 - Verbs that end in CVC [stressed vowel] double the last consonant
Example: shop shopped
 stop stopped
 permit permitted
 admit admitted
- Do not double the last consonant if the last syllable is not stressed:
- listen listened

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 five 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!

What languages did you learn in school?



Noko

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



Mirko

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



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)



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.

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

<p>music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> choir band orchestra 	<p>science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemistry physics biology 	<p>social studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> history geography economics
<p>physical education (P.E.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gymnastics track dance 	<p>literature</p> <p>art</p> <p>drama</p> <p>computer studies</p>	<p>mathematics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <u>Physical education</u> |
| 3. geometry | <u>computer studies</u> | algebra | calculus | <u>mathematics</u> |
| <u>literature</u> | biology | chemistry | physics | <u>science</u> |
- 

المحاضره ١٦



English 101

Lecture (16)

LESSON C: WELL, ACTUALLY

LESSON D: TEENAGE YEARS

USING *I MEAN,*

Growing up

Unit 5

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*.



Lesson C Well, actually, . . .

Conversation strategy Correcting things you say

A Can you think of possible ways to complete these replies?

- 1 How old were you when you moved here?
2 I was seven. Actually, no, I was . . .

- 3 Who took you to school on your first day?
4 My dad. No, wait, my . . . took me.

Now listen. What does Thomas remember about his first day at school?



Thomas Look at these old photos. My uncle ~~is~~ them to me.

Ali Oh, is this you?

Thomas Yeah, with my best friend. We were in kindergarten together.

Ali Oh. Do you remember much about kindergarten?

Thomas Not really. Well, I remember my first day of school. Actually, I don't remember the day, but I remember on the way home I missed my bus stop.

Ali Oh, no!

Thomas Yeah. And I kept rising around until I was the last kid on the bus.

Ali So how did you get home?

Thomas Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver had to call and find out my address or everything, and he took me home.

Ali So that was when you were five?

Thomas Yeah. Oh . . . no, wait, . . . I was only four. I started school early.

Notice how Thomas corrects the things he says with expressions like these: *Wait, Actually, No, wait*. Find examples in the conversation.

"No, wait. . . I was only four."

2 Strategy plus I mean

You can use *I mean* to correct yourself when you say the wrong word or name. This is just one use of *I mean*.

Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver, had to . . .

In conversation . . .

Mean is one of the top 100 words. About 90% of its uses are in the expression *I mean*.

Match the sentences with the corrections. Then compare with a partner.

1. I don't remember anything about my childhood. e
2. I started gymnastics when I was five. d
3. I hated swimming lessons. b
4. I lived with my grandparents for a year. f
5. I played piano until I was ten. a
6. All my friends were very nice. c

- a. Actually, no, I was 11 when I quit.
- b. Well, they were OK, but I was always scared.
- c. Well, most of them, not all of them.
- d. No, wait. I was six.
- e. Well, actually, I remember a few things.
- f. No, wait. Actually, it was two years.

2 Strategy plus I mean

You can use *I mean* to correct yourself when you say the wrong word or name. This is just one use of *I mean*.

Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver, had to . . .

In conversation . . .

Mean is one of the top 100 words. About 90% of its uses are in the expression *I mean*.

A Complete the questions by correcting the underlined words. Use the words on the right.

1. Did you read a lot of cartoons, I mean, comic books?
 2. Did you have a motorbike, I mean, a _____?
 3. How often did you visit your parents, I mean, your _____?
 4. Did you go skiing in the winter, I mean, _____?
 5. Were you afraid of cats, I mean, _____?
 6. Did you have an imaginary classmate, I mean, _____?
 7. Did you collect animals, I mean, _____?
 8. Were you good at playing chess, I mean, _____?
- 7 stuffed animals
8 basketball
6 friend
2 mountain bike
4 skating
✓ comic books
5 horses
3 grandparents

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

Actually, no, it was 2002.

Well, at least most of them didn't.

No, wait. I was nine.

Well, actually, it was dark brown.

Actually, no, I was 18 when I quit.

Well, no, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents.

Well, not perfect, actually. My dad lost his job.

✓ Well, not all of them. Josie speaks three languages.

No, wait. . . . Her name was Mrs. Santos.

1. *A* All my friends are bilingual. They all speak two languages.

Well, not all of them. Josie speaks three languages.

B That's amazing!

2. *A* My best friend and I had sleepovers every weekend when we were kids.

Well, no, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents

B That sounds like fun.

3. *A* We moved to Rio de Janeiro when I was ten.

No, wait. I was nine

B So you were pretty young.

4. *A* I was on a swimming team until I was 16.

Actually, no. I was 18 when I quit.

B That's the reason you swim so well.

5. *A* My brother and I had a perfect childhood.

Well, not perfect, actually. My dad lost his job.

B Really? But you were generally pretty happy, right?

6. *A* My cousin lived with us for a year – in 2003, I think.

Actually, no. It was 2006.

B That was your cousin Alice, right?

7. *A* My favorite teacher in elementary school was Mrs. Santana.

No wait... her name was Mrs. Santos.

B Oh, yeah? My favorite teacher was Mr. Stiller.

8. *A* When I was little, none of my friends had pets.

Well, at least most of them didn't.

B But you had a dog, right?

9. *A* I had black hair when I was born.

Well, actually, it was dark brown.

B Really? I was born with no hair at all!

Teenage years

1 Reading

A Brainstorm the word *teenager*! What do you think of? Make a class list.

teenager: parties, loud music, fights with parents

B Read the interview. Which of Jennifer's answers are funny? Which are interesting?

AN INTERVIEW WITH . . .
Jennifer Wilkin



Jennifer works in publishing. We asked her about her memories of being a teenager.

Did you enjoy being a teenager?
 It was mostly OK, but I had some difficulties, like everyone else. When you're a teenager, you're unsure of yourself.

What were the fashions then?
 I was a teenager in the '60s, and so the clothes were very colorful. I was a fashion rebel, though – I always wore black, and I wore a lot of cheap silver jewelry. Often I wore vintage clothing.

What kind of music did you listen to?
 My tastes were varied – I was a classical violinist, but I listened to punk rock and new wave music. I had all my "weird" cassette tapes, and I was never without them.

What's your best memory from your teenage years?
 I guess it was a trip I took every summer with my youth group. It was a time to travel, be with close friends, and be away from my parents.

And your worst?
 I think going to school was the worst. I'm not a social type, and it gave me all kinds of anxiety.

What's one thing you remember about school?
 I remember that everybody tried to be different, but they tried to be the same, also.

What was your favorite subject?
 My favorite subject was psychology. I loved analyzing my friends.

Were you ever in trouble? Why?
 I got detention lots of times because I was late for school every morning, but I never got in real trouble.

How did you spend your free time?
 Actually, I spent a lot of time driving around in friends' cars, honking at people's houses as we drove by. I also spent time reading, playing with my dog and cat, or tormenting my younger sister.

What do you miss about your teenage days?
 NOTHING! Except my jeans size.

What's one piece of advice you would give to today's teenagers?
 Get off your computer, and turn off the TV!

المحاضرة ١٧



English 101

Lecture (17)

UNIT 6

NEW VOCABULARY

USING *THERE IS, THERE ARE*

LOCATION EXPRESSIONS

USING *CAN & COULD*

Unit
6

Around town

In Unit 6, you learn how to . . .

- use *Is there?* and *Are there?* to ask about places in a town.
- use location expressions like *across from* and *outside*.
- use *Can* and *Could* to offer help and ask for directions.
- talk about stores and favorite places in your city or town.
- check information by repeating key words, using "checking" expressions and asking "either" questions.

Places in your town

› Stores and Shops:

grocery store, clothes store, drugstore

› Free-Time Places:

coffee shop, restaurant, parks

› Services:

Post office, banks, hospitals

New vocabulary

- ✓ **Department store:** a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.
- ✓ **Avenue:** a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.
- ✓ **Directions:** instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place.
- ✓ **Museum:** a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.
- ✓ **Straight:** continuing in one direction without bending or curving.
- ✓ **Block:** a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.
- ✓ **Ferry:** a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.
- ✓ **Terminal:** the area or building at a station, airport or port which is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft or ship.
- ✓ **Aquarium:** a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.
- ✓ **Stadium:** a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.



There is / There are

• We use **there is (singular) / there are (plural)** to say that something is located in the place or exists:

There is an apple on the table. **There is** a student in the class.

There are five apples on the table. **There are** twenty five students in the class.

We use **there isn't (singular) / there aren't (plural)** to say that something isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:

There isn't an apple on the table. **There isn't** a student in the class.

There aren't any apples on the table. **There aren't** any students in the class.

We use **is there...? (singular) / Are there...? (plural)** to ask whether something is located in the place or exists:

• **Is there** + a/an + singular noun?

Is there an apple on the table?

Are there + any + Plural noun?

Are there any apples on the table?

Complete the following sentences using there is / there are / is there / are there.

- 1) **There is** _____ a lamp in the room.
- 2) Ahmad, **is there** _____ a computer in the class?
- 3) **Are there** _____ students in the class?
- 4) **There are** _____ two little trees in the garden.
- 5) **There is** _____ a nice door in the house.
- 6) **Are there** _____ many cars in the parking?
- 7) Mum, **is there** _____ some water in the glass?
- 8) In London **There are** _____ a lot of museums.
- 9) In this class **There are** _____ some students.

Location Expression



A Look at the map on page 54. Complete the questions with *Is there a* or *Are there any*. Complete the answers with *one*, *some*, *any*, and location expressions. Then practice with a partner.

Driver Is there a bank around here?
Jack Yeah, there's one right on Main Street. It's next to the deli. Do you see Sam's Deli – just across the street?
Driver Oh, yeah. Can I park there? I mean, is there a parking lot?
Jack Well, there's one just behind the bank, but the entrance is on Lincoln.
Driver Are there any public restrooms there?
Jack No, there aren't any. But there's a department store on the corner of Main and Third. I'm sure there are some there, inside the store.
Driver Thanks. Oh, and is there a supermarket anywhere?
Jack Uh, there's one over there – across from the bank.
Driver And one more thing – Are there any shoe stores near here?
Jack Yes, there's Riviera Shoes on Main, between Second and Third Avenues.

Getting Around

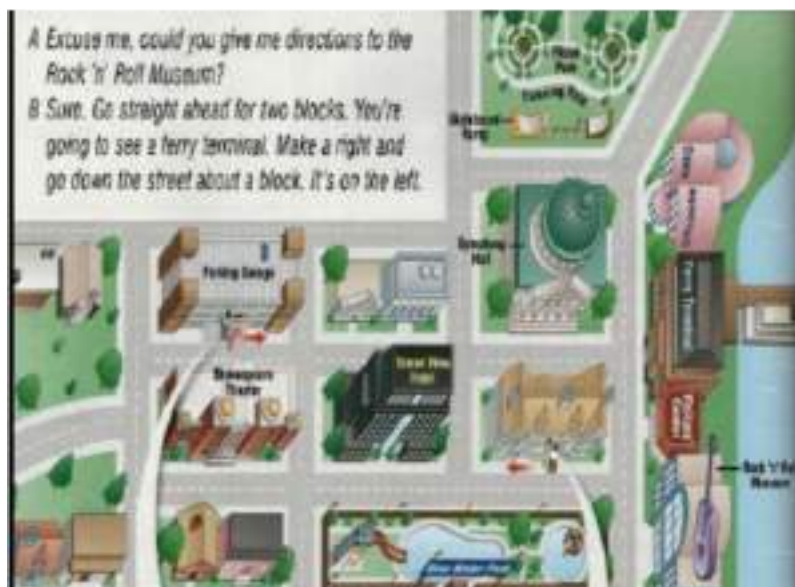
› When people go to different places, it's called **getting around**.

› **How do you usually get around?**

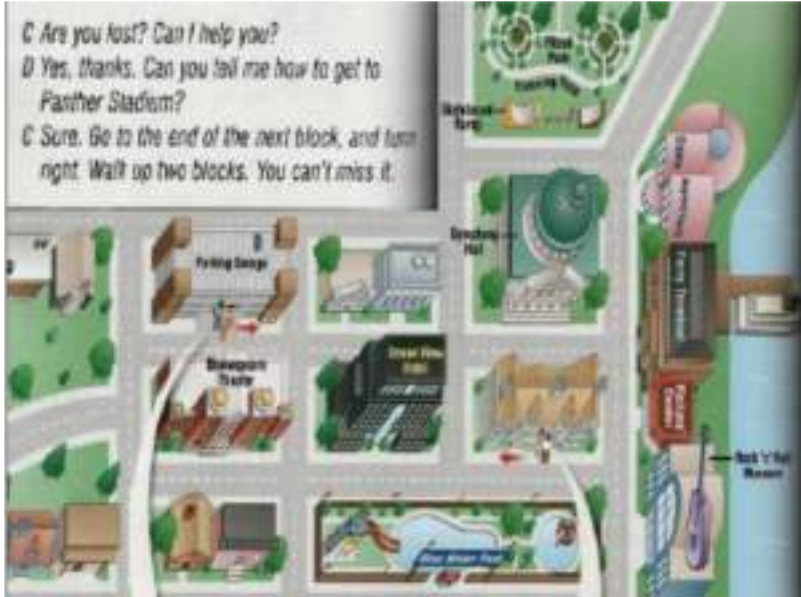
Car – Taxi – Bus – Subway – Train – Bicycle – Walk

› **When you want to find out how to get to a place, what can you do?**

look at a map Ask people



C: Are you lost? Can I help you?
 D: Yes, thanks. Can you tell me how to get to Panther Stadium?
 C: Sure. Go to the end of the next block, and turn right. Walk up two blocks. You can't miss it.



You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:
 "Could you tell me how to get to the apartment?"

- 5 The apartment is going to be on your right.
- 2 You're going to see a ferry terminal.
- 1 Go straight ahead for two blocks.
- 3 Make a left.
- 4 Walk up the street about one block.



You're in the Ocean View Hotel. You ask:
 "Can you give me directions to Symphony Hall?"

- 3 Then make a right.
- 2 Turn left again at the corner, and walk up a block.
- 4 It's right there, on the left.
- 1 When you go out of the hotel, turn left.



Offers and Requests

Grammar *Offers and requests with Can and Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What can I do?

How can I help?

Requests

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

Conversation

Can you . . . ? is more common than **Could you . . . ?** for requests. People use **Could you . . . ?** to make their requests more polite.

Can you . . . ?

Could you . . . ?

المحاضره ١٨



English 101

Lecture (18)

**LOCATION EXPRESSION
LESSON C: EXCUSE ME**

Around town

Unit

6

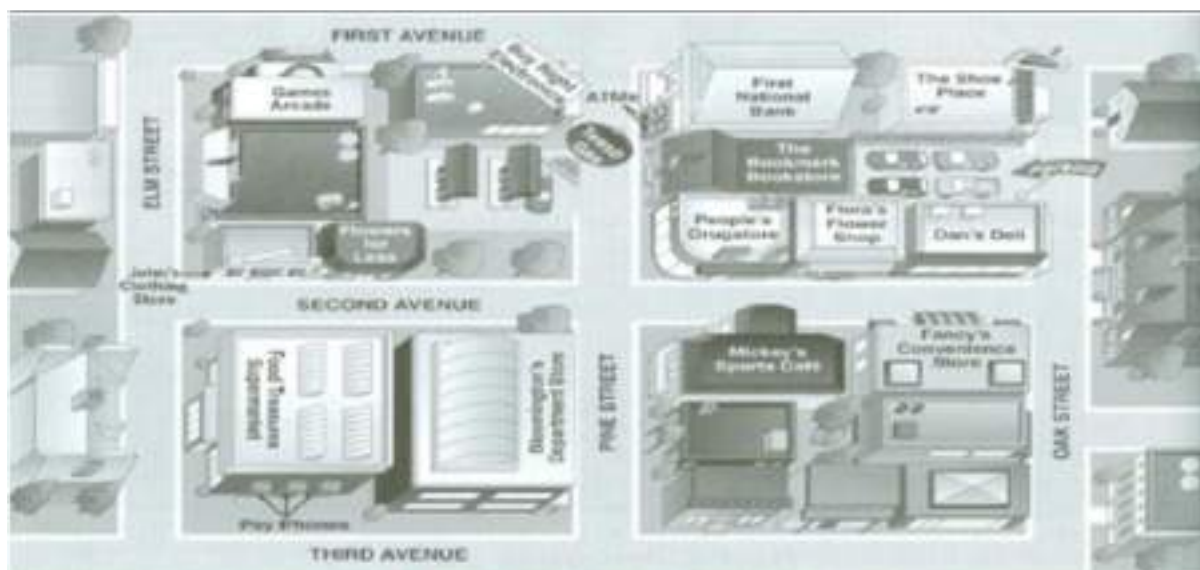
In Unit 6, you learn how to . . .

- use *Is there?* and *Are there?* to ask about places in a town.
- use location expressions like *across from* and *outside*.
- use *Can* and *Could* to offer help and ask for directions.
- talk about stores and favorite places in your city or town.
- check information by repeating key words, using "checking" expressions and asking "echo" questions.



Location Expression





1. The bookstore is Across from Tesso Gas.
2. Flora's Flower Shop is between the drugstore and the deli.
3. The department store is Next to the supermarket.
4. The clothing store is On the corner of Second and Elm.
5. Games Arcade is on First avenue.
6. The Shoe Price is on the corner of Oak and first.
7. The parking lot is behind Dan's Deli.

Complete the sentences with the places in the box.

✓aquarium	museum	running path	stadium	visitors' center
hotel	parking garage	skateboard ramp	library	water park

You can ...

1. see sea animals at an aquarium.
2. swim in an outdoor pool at a Water park.
3. go jogging on a Running path.
4. go skateboarding on a Skateboard ramp.
5. borrow books in a library.
6. see art and interesting old things at a museum.
7. ask for information at a Visitors' center.
8. leave your car at a Parking garage.
9. watch a baseball game at a stadium.
10. sleep at a hotel.

Some people are at the Sea View Hotel. Where do they want to go? Look at the map. Complete the conversations with the names of the places.



- A Can you tell me how to get to the Skateboarding ramp?

B Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn right. It's on the next block. It's there on your right.
- A Can you tell me how to get to the drugstore?

B Yes. Go out of the hotel, and turn left. Turn left again at the corner; go one block, and turn right. It's on your left.
- A Can you help me? I'd like to go to the ferry.

B Yes. Turn right out of the hotel. Go straight for another block, and make a left. Walk two blocks. It's on your right, next to the restaurant.

Lesson C : Excuse me ?

Conversation strategy Checking information

A What are the best ways to check information? Choose two responses.

- A Excuse me. Is there a mall around here?
 B Hub? A mall? Did you say a mall?



Concierge Hi. Can I help you?

Kate Yes. What is there to do around here? Within walking distance.

Concierge Within walking distance? Well, the Center Mall is a 15-minute walk from here.

Kate Fifteen or fifty?

Concierge Fifteen. They have a lot of good stores and movie theaters. Or if you want to go see a play, there's . . .

Kate I'm sorry? A play? Um . . . no, I think a movie sounds better. Did you say the Center Mall?

Concierge Yes, it's right down this street. The new John Woo movie is playing - I heard it's good.

Kate Excuse me? The new what?

Concierge The new John Woo movie. It got great reviews.

Notice how Kate and the concierge check information. They repeat words as a question or use "checking" expressions. Find examples in the conversation.

"It's a 15-minute walk from here."
 "Fifteen or fifty?"

"Checking" expressions
 I'm sorry?
 Excuse me?
 Did you say . . . ?
 What did you say?

1. Could you give me directions to the airport? **c**—
2. Is there an Indonesian restaurant near here? **a**—
3. Do you have a number for a cab company? **d**—
4. Where is there a bookstore around here? **b**—
5. Are there any good concerts on this week? **e**—

- a. Did you say Indian or Indonesian?
- b. I'm sorry? Did you say a bookstore?
- c. Sorry, what did you say? The airport?
- d. Excuse me? Did you say cab?
- e. Concerts, did you say?

Echo Question

In an "echo" question, you repeat something you heard, and you add a question word to check information you didn't hear.

A: The new Samsung mobile is great

B: Excuse me
The new what?

A: There is a drugstore on Main St.

B: I'm sorry, it's where?

how far how much ✓what what kind what time where

- A There are lots of street performers in the city right now.
B I'm sorry, there are a lot of **what** ?
- A There's a miniature golf course about 15 minutes away.
B Excuse me, it's **How far** ?
- A The best outdoor pool around here is at Ocean Beach.
B I'm sorry, it's **where** ?
- A There are great gift shops in this neighborhood.
B I'm sorry, there are **What kind** of shops?
- A The movie theater opens at 10:15 a.m.
B Excuse me, it opens at **What time** ?
- A Rides in the amusement park cost \$5.
B They cost **How much** ?



A Walking Tour of San Francisco's CHINATOWN

San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Chinese community on the West Coast of the U.S. and is now home to over 14,000 people. Chinese settlers came here as early as 1848, opening businesses near Portsmouth Square.



1. The tour begins at the Chinatown Gate at the intersection of Bush Street and Grant Avenue. Walk north on Grant – a busy street of shops selling souvenirs, jewelry, artwork, furniture, cameras, and electronics.

2. At the corner of California and Grant, look around Old St. Mary's Cathedral (1891) and its display of historic photographs of 19th-century Chinamen.

3. Across from the cathedral on California is St. Mary's Square – a quiet park with a statue of the Chinese revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen.

4. Opposite the cathedral on Grant, the Ching Chong Temple welcomes visitors and has year-round guided tours.

5. Continue north on Grant, and turn right on Clay Street. Then turn left into Portsmouth Square, and watch local people play cards or Chinese chess.

6. Take the footbridge across Kearny Street to the Chinese Culture Center. Here there are exhibitions of Chinese and Chinese-American art, as well as a permanent display of Chinese musical instruments. It's well worth a visit.

7. Return to the square, and turn left onto Washington Street. On the left is the Old Chinese Telephone Exchange. Now a bank, the exchange opened in 1908. Operators had to speak English and five Chinese dialects.



8. Continue west on Washington, and turn right into Bush Alley. Near the end of the block is the Golden Gate Fortune Cookie Company, where you can sample the fortune cookies.

This is where your tour ends. We hope you enjoy your tour of San Francisco's Chinatown.

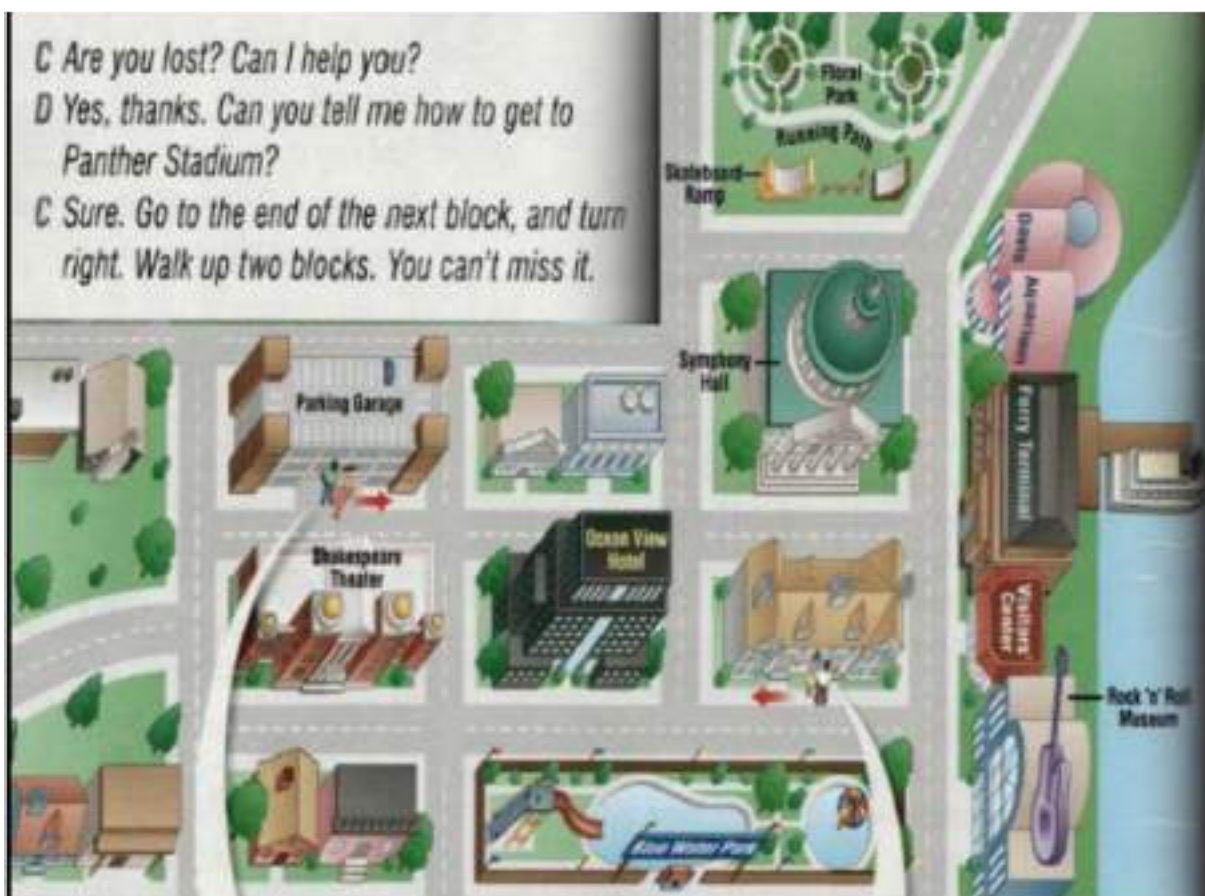
Reading

1. Chinatown is now home to:
 - a. 16,000 people
 - b. less than 14,000 people
 - c. More than 14,000 people
2. Across from the cathedral on Grant
 - a. Ching Chung Temple
 - b. St. Mary's Square.
 - c. Chinatown Gate
3. Portsmouth square is _____ the Chinese Culture Center.
 - a. next
 - b. behind
 - c. inside
 - d. across from
4. Operator had to speak:
 - a. Six languages
 - b. Only English and Chinese
 - c. English and five Chinese dialects.
5. You can sample fortune cookies in
 - a. Ross Alley
 - b. Jackson St.
 - c. St. Mary Cathedral

C Are you lost? Can I help you?

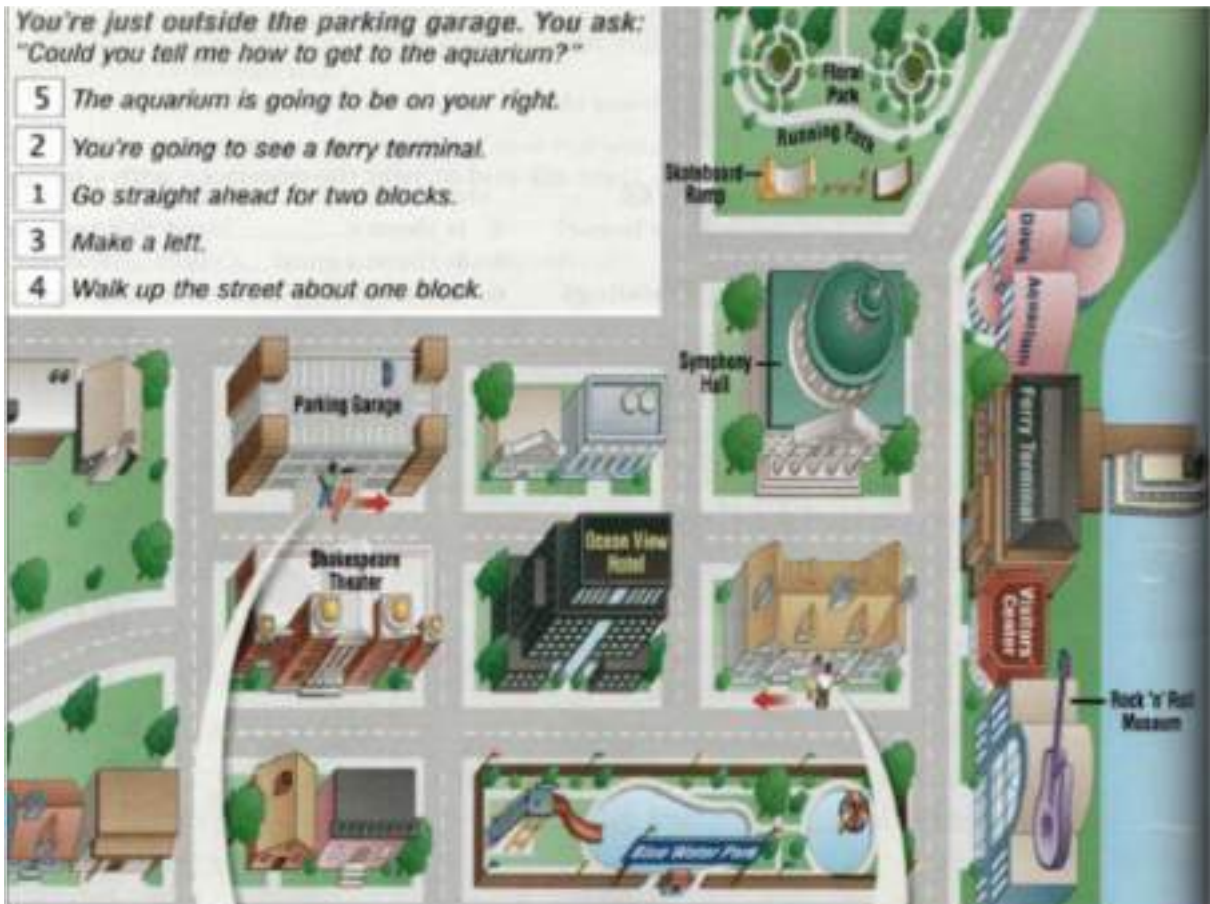
D Yes, thanks. Can you tell me how to get to Panther Stadium?

C Sure. Go to the end of the next block, and turn right. Walk up two blocks. You can't miss it.



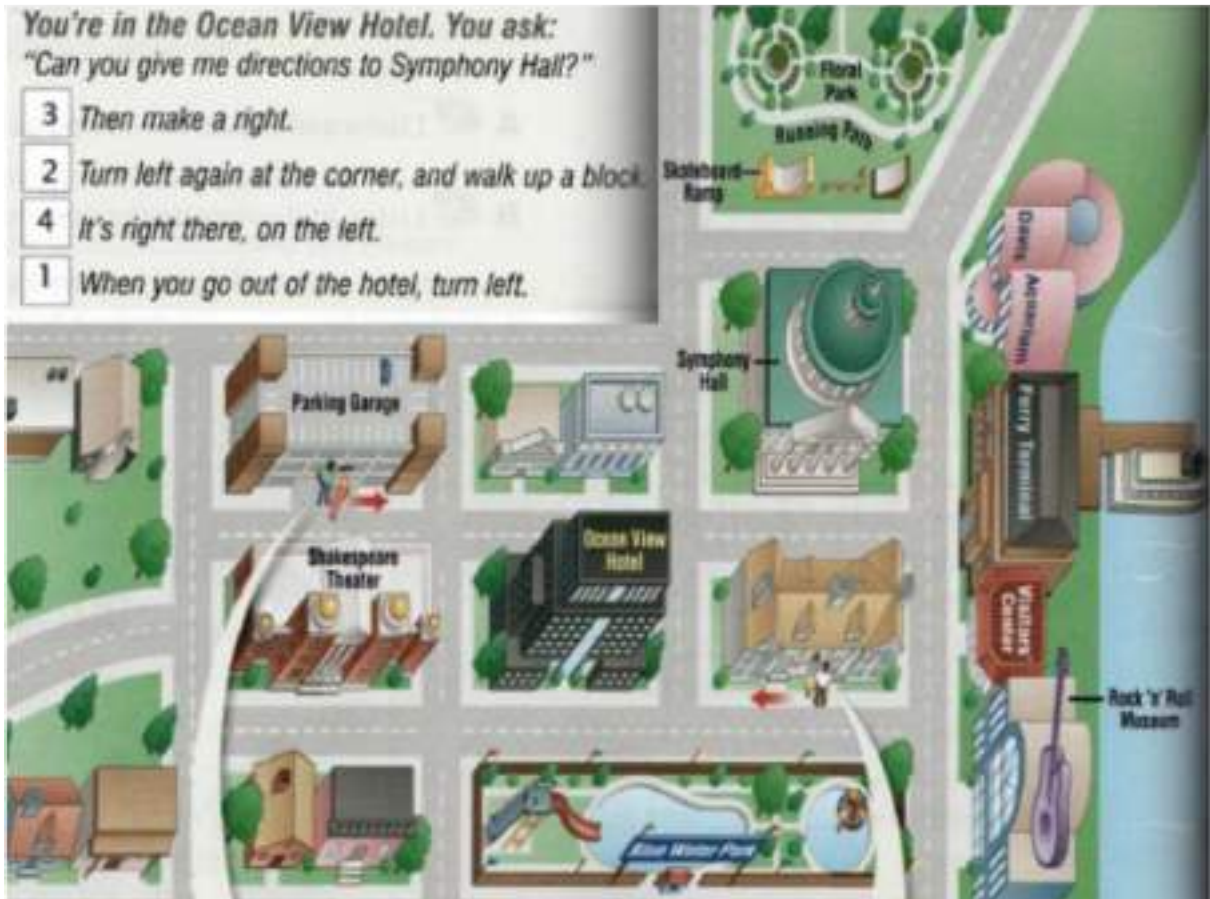
You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:
"Could you tell me how to get to the aquarium?"

- 5 The aquarium is going to be on your right.
- 2 You're going to see a ferry terminal.
- 1 Go straight ahead for two blocks.
- 3 Make a left.
- 4 Walk up the street about one block.



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Offers and Requests

Grammar *Offers and requests with Can and Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What **can** I do?

How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation . . .

Can you . . . ? is more common than **Could you . . . ?** for requests.

People use **Could you . . . ?** to make their requests more polite.



Can you . . . ?



Could you . . . ?

المحاضره ١٩



English 101

Lecture (19)

UNIT 7: GOING AWAY

LESSON A: GETTING READY

NEW VOCABULARY

IT IS TO

LESSON B: THINGS TO

REMEMBER

ADVICE & SUGGESTIONS

Unit 7

Going away

In Unit 7, you learn how to . . .

- use infinitives to give reasons.
- use *it* in sentences like *It's easy to do*.
- ask for and give advice and suggestions.
- talk about vacations and getting ready for a trip.
- respond to suggestions.
- use *I guess* to sound less sure about something.



New Vocabulary

- **Pack:** to put things into cases, bags etc. ready for a trip somewhere
- **Suitcase:** a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel.
- **Cap:** a taxi
- **Cheap:** low price. [≠ expensive]
- **Flight:** a journey in a plane
- **Bargain:** something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price.
- **Relative:** a member of your family
- **Snorkeling:** when you swim under water using a snorkel. A snorkel is a tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air under water.
- **Schedule:** a list that shows the times that buses, trains etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [= timetable]



Alicia Are you ready for your trip to Puerto Rico?

Rita Yeah, kind of. But I still have a lot to do! I need to go shopping to get a new suitcase, and I still have to go online to find a cheap flight.

Alicia Is it easy to find bargains on the Internet?

Rita Well, it's not too hard. You just have to do some research.

Alicia So, where are you going exactly?

Rita Well, first I'm going to San Juan to see my relatives, and then we're all going someplace to go snorkeling.

Alicia That sounds exciting.

Rita Yeah. It's going to be fun.

A Match the sentences.

1. Jim and Mark are planning to go to Ecuador. **d** _____
2. First, Jim needs to call the embassy. **a** _____
3. Then he's going to go on the Internet. **e** _____
4. Mark has to go to a bookstore. **b** _____
5. Then he's going to the library. **h** _____
6. Jim's going to go to the bank. **g** _____
7. Jim and Mark are going to go to the mall. **f** _____
8. They're going to the bus station. **c** _____

- a. He needs to find out about visas.
- b. He wants to buy a good guidebook.
- c. They want to pick up an airport bus schedule.
- d. They're going to learn Spanish.
- e. He's going to look for a cheap flight online.
- f. They have to buy some suitcases.
- g. He needs to change some money.
- h. He wants to do research before they go.

2 Grammar *Infinitives for reasons; It's + adjective + to . . .*

I'm going to Puerto Rico **to see** my relatives.

I need to go shopping **to get** a suitcase.

I have to go online **to find** a flight.

Is it easy **to find** bargains online?

It's easy **to do**.

It's not hard **to do**.

Grammar

- **Affirmative statements**

It's + adjective + to . . .

It's easy to find cheap flights.

It's fun to meet new people.

It's good to know a little of the language.

- **Negative statements**

It's + not + adjective + to . . .

It's not hard to do.

- **Questions with "Is it"**

Is it + adjective + to-infinitive?

Is it easy to find parking spaces here?

A Imagine you are planning a trip to a foreign country. Make sentences about things you have to do. Then match each sentence with a question someone might ask you.

1. I need to get a phrase book to learn some expressions.

1. get a phrase book / learn some expressions **e**
2. call the embassy / ask about a visa **a**
3. go on the Internet / get a flight **b**
4. call a travel agent / get a hotel room **f**
5. buy a guidebook / find out about trains **c**
6. go to the bank / change some money **d**

- a. Is it hard to get a visa?
- b. Is it safe to pay online with a credit card?
- c. Is it easy to get around?
- d. Is it safe to carry a lot of cash?
- e. Is it necessary to know the language?
- f. Is it good to make reservations in advance?

Lesson B: Things to Remember



B Think of three things you need and three things you don't need to take on these trips. Complete the chart. Then compare with a partner.

	<i>On a camping trip</i>	<i>On a business trip</i>	<i>To stay overnight with a friend</i>
<i>You need</i>	a tent insect repellent a sleeping bag	pajamas a brush toothpaste	toothpaste toothbrush pajamas
<i>You don't need</i>	a hair dryer a pair of scissors	a tent a sleeping bag first-aid kit	a tent a flashlight insect repellent

2 Building language

A Listen. Jenny's going on a camping trip. What's her mother's advice? Practice the conversation.

Mom Jenny, maybe you should take some insect repellent. . . . Oh, and take a flashlight, and don't forget to pack some spare batteries. . . . Why don't you take my jacket? It's a good idea to have something warm. . . . Now, you need to take a hat. You could borrow your dad's. But don't lose it. . . . Oh, and Jenny, do you want to pack some other shoes?

Jenny I'm sorry, Mom. Did you say something?
I can't hear you with my headphones on.



3 Grammar Advice and suggestions

What **should** I take?

Should I take these shoes?

You **should** take a hat.

You **shouldn't** take high heels.

You **could** borrow your dad's hat.

You **need to** have warm clothes.

Do you **want to** pack some other shoes?

Why don't you take a hat?

It's a **good idea to** pack a jacket.

Take a flashlight.

Don't forget to pack some batteries.

In conversation . . .

You should . . . can be very strong.
People sometimes soften it by saying:

I think you should . . .

Maybe you should (just) . . .

You should probably . . .

Advice and Suggestions

Strong Advice

- **Should**

Subject + should (not) + base verb

You *should* take some insect repellent.

You *shouldn't* carry a lot of cash with you.

- **Need to**

Subject + need to + base verb

You *need to* take a cap

- **Imperatives**

Take a hat

Don't forget to pack a jacket

Suggestions

- **Could**

Subject + could (not) + base verb

You *could* borrow your dad's hat

You *couldn't* go without a camera

- **Questions with: Why don't you ...?**

Why *don't* you take my jacket

- **Questions with: Do you want to ...?**

Do you want to pack some other shoes?

- **The expression: It's a good idea to ...**

It's a good idea to take your sunglasses.

A Write the words under the pictures.



1. A tent



2. A flashlight



3. A toothbrush



4. A hair dryer



5. A pair of scissors



6. A razor

B Circle the correct words, and complete the sentences.

1. You use toothpaste with your toothbrush to clean your teeth.
a. soap b. a tent c. toothpaste
2. You use _____ at the beach if you don't want to get a sunburn.
a. makeup b. sunscreen c. a pair of scissors
3. You wear _____ when you go to bed.
 a. pajamas b. a bathing suit c. sandals
4. Most people use _____ to wash their hair.
a. soap b. a brush c. shampoo
5. When you go camping, you use _____ in your tent because you don't have a bed.
a. insect repellent b. a flashlight c. a sleeping bag
6. A lot of men use _____ to remove the hair on their faces.
a. a brush b. a razor c. a towel
7. If you are hurt or sick while camping, get medicine from _____.
a. batteries b. a towel c. a first-aid kit
8. Bring extra _____ with you to get power for your flashlight or radio.
 a. batteries b. pajamas c. makeup
9. Wear _____ to keep your feet cool when it's hot.
a. sunglasses b. sandals c. a hat
10. People sometimes wear _____ on their faces to look good.
a. sunscreen b. makeup c. insect repellent

المحاضره ٢٠



English 101

Lecture (20)

RESPONDING TO SUGGESTIONS

LESSON D: INTERESTING PLACES

Unit
7

Going away

In Unit 7, you learn how to . . .

- use infinitives to give reasons.
- use *it* in sentences like *It's easy to do*.
- ask for and give advice and suggestions.
- talk about vacations and getting ready for a trip.
- respond to suggestions.
- use *I guess* to sound less sure about something.




1 Conversation strategy Responding to suggestions

A Look at the responses to the suggestion. Who really wants to go hiking?

A *We should go hiking together sometime.*

B *That sounds like fun.* **C** *Well, I'd like to, but . . .* **D** *I guess we could, maybe.*

 Now listen. What would Chris like to do? What does Adam think?

The expressions taught in this lesson are useful for showing the listener a degree of agreement with, or enthusiasm for, a suggestion.

They are useful for softening a negative response.

They are good ways to begin an explanation or an excuse for saying **NO** to a suggestion.

Chris *You know, we should take a few days off sometime.*

Adam *Yeah, we should. Definitely.*

Chris *We could go to Mexico or something.*

Adam *That's a great idea.*

Chris *We could even go for a couple of weeks.*

Adam *Well, maybe. I guess we could, but ...*

Chris *You know, we could just quit our jobs and maybe go backpacking for a few months. . . .*

Adam *Well, I don't know. I'd like to, but ... I guess I need to keep this job, you know, to pay for school and stuff.*

Chris *Yeah, me too, I guess.*

Notice how Adam responds to Chris's suggestions with expressions like these. Find examples in the conversation.

For suggestions you like:
That's a great idea.
That sounds great.
I'd love to.

For suggestions you don't like:
Maybe.
I guess we could, but ...
I don't know.
I'd like to, but ...

B Match the suggestions with the responses. Then practice with a partner.

1. You should come skiing with me sometime. **b**
2. Why don't we go somewhere on Sunday? **d**
3. We could go camping together sometime. **e**
4. Let's go traveling in Asia next year. **f**
5. We should go to Paris to see the Louvre. **a**
6. Why don't we go to Australia sometime? **c**

- a. That's a great idea. How's your French?
- b. Oh, I'd love to. Are you a good skier?
- c. I don't know. It's kind of far.
- d. I'd like to, but I already have plans.
- e. Maybe. I don't have a tent, though.
- f. I guess we could. Where in Asia?

Who really likes each suggestion? Circle the best response.

- Let's go to Tsukiji for sushi tomorrow.
 a. That's a great idea.
b. I don't know. I don't really like fish.
- We should go hiking together sometime.
 a. I'd love to! When?
b. Maybe someday.
- Why don't we get some tickets and see a show?
a. I don't know. Aren't tickets pretty expensive?
 b. That sounds like fun. What do you want to see?
- Would you like to go shopping for souvenirs this morning?
 a. That sounds like a good idea. Where do you want to go?
b. Yeah, maybe we should do that sometime.
- Let's drive through South America next summer.
a. I'd like to, but I need to get a part-time job.
 b. That's an interesting idea. When do we leave?

Lesson D: *Interesting places*

Somewhere different . . .

Three of our fearless travel reporters checked out some very unusual hotels.



Dive into the lobby. . . .

Most divers go underwater to see fish and coral reefs. But in Florida, in the U.S., you can also stay at the world's only underwater hotel. It takes about an hour to dive down to the Jules Undersea Lodge. Then you swim up into the pool in the lobby to check in. The rooms are small, so you should only take a few things. Fortunately, the hotel packs them in a waterproof container and takes them there for you.

Salt, salt, everywhere . . .

The Hotel de la Playa in Bolivia is certainly different. It's almost completely made of salt - the walls, tables, chairs, and even the beds. Everything except the toilets! While we were there, we visited Fisherman's Island with its fabulous 12-foot cacti. It's fun to rent mountain bikes to go and see the salt hills, lakes, and hot springs. Just be sure to take sunglasses - the sun gets extremely bright.



A place to chill out . . .

It's a pretty long way to go to stay at the Ishotellet (Ice Hotel) - 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Sweden. But it's definitely worth the effort. It's hard to imagine sleeping on an ice bed, but with a reindeer skin and a good sleeping bag, I was warm. And my wake-up call came with a hot drink. You can always go to the sauna to get warm, too. The hotel has an art gallery, a chapel, a movie theater, a disco, and a fabulous ice fireplace in the lounge. Make sure you check out of the hotel before it melts in the spring! But don't worry - they rebuild it every winter.

C Read the article again. Can you find this information?

1. How do you get to the Jules Undersea Lodge?
2. How long does it take to get to the Jules Undersea Lodge?
3. What are three interesting things to see near the Hotel de la Playa?
4. Why do you need sunglasses at the Hotel de la Playa?
5. What facilities do they have at the Ice Hotel?
6. Why do they have to rebuild the Ice Hotel every year?

1. You can dive.

2. It takes about an hour.

3. You can see the salt hills, lakes, and hot spring.

4. The sun gets extremely bright.

5. It has a restaurant, an art gallery, and an ice fireplace in the lounge.

6. It melts in the spring.


Lesson D Interesting places

Joel's Journal

JOEL'S TRAVEL PAGE


I just returned from an exciting tour of Kenya. It was the trip of a lifetime – there was so much to see!

My tour group spent the first two days at Masai Mara, driving around to see animals in their natural environment. We got close to elephants, cheetahs, and zebras, and we took some excellent photographs! On the third day, we went to Lake Naivasha. We stayed in little huts near the lake, where we could see local birds and hippos. I was surprised to find out that hippos kill more people than any other animal. That night we did some stargazing. The night was clear and perfect – I've never seen so many stars!



Thompson's Falls

The next morning, we visited Lake Nakuru, where we saw a rare black rhino and hundreds of pink flamingos. That night, we camped in a place where we heard lions walking around near our campsite! Luckily, we never saw them, but we did not sleep very well. On day five, we took a trip to Thompson's Falls. It was hard to climb to the top, but it was worth the effort – the enormous waterfall was beautiful. We had a nice picnic lunch by the water.



Masai dancers

The next day, we went to Mount Kenya, where we visited a Masai village. That night, we tried to do some traditional Masai dancing, and believe me, we looked very funny! We spent the seventh day hiking on Mount Kenya, and afterwards we made a trip to the local Kikuyu school. We talked to the students and teachers there and learned about their projects. Then we ate *irio* together, a traditional Kikuyu dish.

Back in Nairobi, Kenya's capital city, we had a tour of the city. Then we took our guides out to dinner to thank them for showing us their beautiful country.

The next morning, we made the long journey home. I was tired, but very sorry to leave. Visiting Kenya was my best vacation ever.

B Read the Web journal again. Write down two activities that Joel did at each place.

1. Masai Mara He drove around to see animals and took some photographs.
2. Lake Naivasha He saw local birds and hippos.
3. Lake Nakuru He saw a rare black rhino and hundreds of flamingos, and made camping.
4. Thompson's Falls He climbed to the top and had a nice picnic.
5. Mount Kenya He visited a Masai village. Then he hiked on Mount Kenya.
6. the Kikuyu school He talked to the students and teachers, and ate *irio*.
7. Nairobi He had a tour of the city and took his guides out to dinner to thank them.

المحاضره ٢١



English 101

Lecture (21)

UNIT 8: AT HOME

LESSON A: SPRING CLEANING

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

At home

In Unit 8, you learn how to . . .

- use *Whose . . . ?* and *mine, yours, his, hers, etc.*
- order adjectives before nouns and the pronouns *one* and *ones*.
- talk about your home, your belongings, and your habits.
- use *Do you mind . . . ?* to ask for permission and *Would you mind . . . ?* to make requests.
- agree to requests in different ways.



Spring cleaning

Thomas: There's an extra shelf to level
Are all these things really yours?
I mean, whose coat is that?
Is it yours or your grandmother's?

Karla: Yep, it's mine, and I like it.
And whose coat are these?

Thomas: Oh, they're my sister's. She's
sorted some things for you
and is away. The jewelry's hers, too.
High. Look at those party earrings.
She has such weird taste.

Thomas: But those are yours. I thought them
for you!

Karla: Oh, you did? Sorry, I guess they're
not so bad!

Can you complete the sentences?

Use the conversation above to help you.

1. **Whose** stuff is this?
a. It's hers.
2. Is this coat yours?
b. Yes, it's **Mine**.
3. Are those your sister's earrings?
c. Yes, they're **Hers**.

WHOSE . . . ?

- Whose . . . ? = Who does this belong to?

Form

- Whose + singular / plural noun + be + pronoun?

Whose coat is this?

Whose earrings are they?

- *Whose* can be used in other patterns:

Whose jacket did you borrow?

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something, the possessive adjectives are :

number	person	gender	possessive adjective	example sentence
singular	1st	male/female	my	This is my book.
	2nd	male/female	your	I like your car.
	3rd	male	his	His name is "John".
		female	her	Her name is "Mary".
		neutral	its	The dog is eating its food.
plural	1st	male/female	our	We like our house.
	2nd	male/female	your	Your children are nice.
	3rd	male/female/neutral	their	The students thanked their teacher.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXERCISE

o Complete the sentences with the right possessive adjective:

1. Two students didn't do **Their** mathematics homework.
2. I have a car. **My** car is black.
3. We have a dog. **It's** name is Poncho.
4. Nancy is from England. **Her** husband is from Australia.
5. Sarah and Nadia go to a high school. **Their** little brother goes to primary school.
6. Mr. O'Brian has a van. **His** van is very old.
7. We go to a high school. **Our** high school is fantastic.
8. I like swimming. **My** brother swims with me.
9. Frank and Alan are French. **Their** family are from France.
10. Mary likes **Her** grandmother. She often visits her.

NOTES

Compare:

- o **your** = possessive adjective
you're = you are
- o **its** = possessive adjective
it's = it is *OR* it has
- o **their** = possessive adjective
they're = they are
there = adverb (I'm not going there / look over there / there is a car outside)
- o **whose** = possessive adjective
who's = who is *OR* who has

Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

- number: singular (e.g.: mine) or plural (e.g.: ours)
- person: 1st person (e.g.: mine), 2nd person (e.g.: yours) or 3rd person (e.g.: his)
- gender: male (his), female (hers)

number	person	Gender (of "owner")	possessive pronouns
singular	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male/female/neuter	theirs

EXAMPLES

- Look at these cars. Mine is the white one. (subject = My car)
- I like your pictures. Do you like mine? (object = my pictures)

- I looked everywhere for your key. I found John's key but I couldn't find yours. (object = your key)
- My flowers are dying. Yours are lovely. (subject = Your flowers)

- All the essays were good but his was the best. (subject = his essay)
- John found his passport but Mary couldn't find hers. (object = her passport)
- John found his clothes but Mary couldn't find hers. (object = her clothes)

- Here is your car. Ours is over there, where we left it. (subject = Our car)
- Your photos are good. Ours are terrible. (subject = Our photos)

- My shoes are Italian. Yours are Chinese. (subject = Your shoes)
- I don't like this family's garden but I like yours. (subject = your garden)

- These aren't John and Mary's children. Theirs have black hair. (subject = Their children)
- John and Mary don't like your car. Do you like theirs? (object = their car)

Grammar

Whose bathing suit is this?	It's my bathing suit.	It's mine .
Whose jewelry is this?	They're your earrings.	They're yours .
Whose clothes are those?	It's her jewelry.	It's hers .
	They're his shoes.	They're his .
	They're our things.	They're ours .
	It's their stuff.	It's theirs .

Complete the conversations with possessive pronouns.





- A Where do you keep your photos?
B Well, I keep **mine** in a box under my bed.
My sister keeps **hers** in an album. My parents put **theirs** in frames on the wall, and my brother throws **his** on the floor!
- A Do you ever lose your keys? I'm always losing **mine**.
B No. We always keep **ours** on top of the refrigerator.
- A What do you do with your old clothes?
B Sometimes I give things to a friend of **mine**.
My sisters keep **theirs** for years. But my mom gives **hers** to charity.
- A How long do you keep your credit card receipts?
B Just till the bill comes. How long do you keep **yours**?
A I keep **mine** for months.

POSSESSIVE 'S

- When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add 's to a singular noun and an apostrophe ' to a plural noun, for example:

Ahmad's car - Sami's pen - Mary's house - the boy's ball

- The friend of my father
- My father's friend

	one ball	more than one ball
one boy	the boy's ball 	the boy's balls 
more than one boy	the boys' ball 	the boys' balls 

Irregular Plurals

singular noun	plural noun
my child's dog	my children's dog
the man's work	the men's work
the mouse's cage	the mice's cage
a person's clothes	people's clothes

المحاضرة ٢٢



English 101

Lecture (22)

THINGS AT HOME

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

LESSON C: DO YOU MIND...?

AGREEING TO REQUESTS

At home

In Unit 8, you learn how to . . .

- use *Whose . . . ?* and *mine, yours, his, hers, etc.*
- order adjectives before nouns and the pronouns *one* and *ones*.
- talk about your home, your belongings, and your habits.
- use *Do you mind . . . ?* to ask for permission and *Would you mind . . . ?* to make requests.
- agree to requests in different ways.

Things at home



Things at home



Things at home

Living room



Things at home

Kitchen



Building language



1
Meg: Hi, Ann. The rug in the middle is nice, and I like that red one, too. Which one do you like?
Ann: I like all of them. They're all nice.

2
Ann: Those small round speakers are cool.
Meg: Which ones? The little silver ones?
Ann: Yeah. The ones on the right.

- 1** A Which rug do you like? Do you like the blue one?
 B Not really. I like the red one On the left.
- 2** A Which speakers do you like? The silver ones?
 B Um, no. I like the black ones.

Order of Adjectives:

Before a noun, the usual order of types of adjectives is:

Opinion	Size	Color	Shape	Nationality	Material	Noun
Beautiful	big	blue	square	Turkish	wool	Carpet
Awesome	little	red	rectangular	Iraqi	metal	
Pretty	small	black	round	English	plastic	
Ugly	tiny			American	cotton	
Disgusting						

Usual adjective order:

opinion, size, color, shape, nationality, material

They have beautiful Turkish rugs.

I saw the big red rug.

I want those cute little round speakers.

I like the green rug. Which one do you like?

I like the blue one in the middle.

Those speakers are cool. Which ones do you like?

I like the silver ones on the right.



I like the **Square wooden clock**
Which **one** do you like?



I don't like the **Orange curtains**
Which **ones** do you like?



I'd like to buy the **Small silver TV in the middle**
Which **one** would you like?

Lesson C Do you mind . . . ?

1 Conversation strategy Asking politely

A In which request is someone (a) asking you to do something? (b) asking permission to do something?

Would you mind opening the window? _____

Do you mind if I open the window? _____

How does Claudia ask Mei?

Claudia: Hello! Come on in.

Mei: These are for you, Claudia. Are the others here yet?

Claudia: Oh, thank you. No, not yet. So you're yourself at home. Can I get you some tea?

Mei: No, thank you. The time. Do you mind calling my husband?

Claudia: No, go ahead. After your phone call, would you mind helping me to fix the kitchen? I hate to ask you, but I'm running a bit late.

Mei: No, not at all. What else I do?

Claudia: Well, . . . could you stop the water?

Mei: No problem. I'm happy to help.

Notice you Mei uses Do you mind . . . ? to ask for permission, and Claudia uses Would you mind . . . ? to ask Mei to do something. Also notice that they answer so to show they agree. Find the **politeness** in the conversation.

"Do you mind . . . ?"

"No, go ahead."

"Would you mind . . . ?"

"No, not at all."

Complete the questions with *Would you mind* or *Do you mind if*.

1. A Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?
B No, not at all. Go ahead.

2. A Would you mind answering the phone for me?
B Oh, no. No problem.

3. A Would you mind closing that door?
B No, not at all.

4. A Do you mind if I take off my shoes?
B No. Go right ahead.

5. A Would you mind I use your computer for a minute?
B No problem.



6. A Would you mind handing me the potato salad?
B Of course not. Here you are.

7. A Would you mind opening the window?
B I'll be happy to.

8. A Do you mind if I eat the last piece of apple pie?
B Not at all. Go ahead.

9. A Do you mind if I turn on the news for a minute?
B No, not at all.

10. A Would you mind turning down the radio a little?
B No problem. Is this OK now?

AGREEING TO REQUESTS

Answer **Yes** to agree to requests with **Can** and **Could**:

Can I use your phone?

Yes. / Sure. / Go (right) ahead.

Could you check the orders?

Yes. / Sure. / OK. / No problem.

Answer **No** to agree to requests with **mind**:

Do you mind if I use your phone?

No, go (right) ahead. / No, not at all.

Would you mind helping me in the kitchen?

No, not at all. / Oh, no. No problem.

Complete the answers. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: I hate to ask this, but would you mind turning off your cell phone during dinner?

B: **No, no problem**. But do you mind if I make just one quick call?

2. A: Do you mind if I use your computer to check my e-mail?

B: **No, not at all**. Go right ahead.

3. A: Can I borrow your cell phone for a few minutes?

B: Well, I'm expecting a call, but **Go ahead**.

4. A: Would you mind helping me with dinner tonight?

B: **No, not at all**. What are you making?

5. A: Could you get some milk when you go to the supermarket?

B: **Sure**. What kind do you want?



AT HOME – How typical are you?

Do you make your bed every day? Do you try to save electricity at home? Are you a pack rat? Read about the home habits of Americans – are they the same as yours!

Making beds and doing dishes

74% of people make their beds every morning. 5% never do. And 3% actually change their sheets every day.

Do you wash the dishes right after eating? 58% of Americans do, but 5% let theirs sit for two or more days!



Neat and tidy

Are you an organized person? 13% of people alphabetize their books and CDs, or organize them in some way!

The average home has 13 cleaning products around the house.

Pack rats

How long do you save magazines? About half the population throws away old ones after six months. But 20% keep them for years and years.



Lights out

Are you careful about saving electricity? 25% of people turn off the light when they leave a room. 8% never do. Four out of five leave the lights on when they go out at night.



Who does the laundry?

Men do 20% of the 400 million loads of laundry washed each week. Almost all unmarried men do at least one load a week.

Making beds and doing dishes

74% of people make their beds every morning. 5% never do. And 3% actually change their sheets every day.

Do you wash the dishes right after eating? 58% of Americans do, but 5% let theirs sit for two or more days!

Pack rats

How long do you save magazines? About half the population throws away old ones after six months. But 20% keep them for years and years.



- _____ people never do their beds.
 - All
 - Most
 - A few
 - Some
- _____ of Americans don't do the dishes after eating.
 - 5%
 - 3%
 - 74%
 - 58%
- _____ of American people throw away old magazines.
 - about 20%
 - about 25%
 - about 74%
 - about 50%

Look at the pictures. Complete the questions with *one* or *ones*.
Then write answers using at least two adjectives.



1. A: I like the that sofa. Which one do you like?
B: Oh, I like the big / tall / grey one.



2. A: I like the white dresser. Which one do you like?
B: I like the tall black one.



3. A: I like the square pictures. Which ones do you like?
B: I like the small round ones.



4. A: I love the big clock. Which one do you like?
B: I like the small round one.

Unscramble the sentences about Sam's living room.

1. small / living room / There's / a / sofa / in / his

There's a small sofa in his living room.

2. has / square / some / cool / cushions / He / on the sofa

He has some cool square cushions on the sofa.

3. end table / a / There's / beautiful / in the left / Japanese

There is a beautiful Japanese end table on the left.

4. a / TV / He / big / on the wall / has / black

He has a big black TV on the wall.

5. in front of / There's / a / the / coffee table / sofa / long / dark

There is a long dark coffee table in front of the sofa.

6. are / on the floor / some / cotton / nice / rugs / There

There are some nice cotton rugs on the floor.



محاضرة ٢٣



English 101 Lecture (23)

Unit
9

Things happen

In Unit 9, you learn how to . . .

- use the past continuous for events in progress in the past.
- use *myself, yourself, himself, etc.*
- talk about accidents and things that went wrong.
- react to other people's stories.
- use the expression *I feel . . .*



Are you having a bad week?



Sean Davis

Q: Actually, yes. I was going to work on the train Monday morning, and I was talking to this woman. I guess I wasn't paying attention, and I missed my stop. I was half an hour late for a meeting with my boss. Yeah??



Julia Chen

Q: Oh, definitely! A friend of mine accidentally deleted all my music files yesterday when she was using my computer. I tried for hours to find them, but nothing worked. I lost everything??

Roberto Moreno

Q: Yeah, kind of. A couple of days ago, a friend and I were trying to look cool in front of some girls at the mall. We weren't looking, and we walked right into a glass door. I was so embarrassed.??



1 Building vocabulary

Listen and say the words and sentences. How many of these words and expressions do you already know?

- I broke my eye.
- I got a black eye.
- I sprained my ankle.
- I cut my finger.
- I hurt my back.

1 Reading

A **Background:** Make a list of all the good things that happened to you recently. Tell the class.

Journal 110: As an artist, collect a word. I received my daughter's text.

B Read the newspaper columns. What good things happened to these people?



Around Town by Nelson Hunter

Acts of Kindness

A few weeks ago, I was walking to my car in the parking lot, when someone came up to me and said he wanted to buy my weekly column. "But," he said, "you always write about emergency food shipments. Why don't you ask people in town about their good experiences, too?"

So I asked readers to write in and tell me about all the good things that happened to them recently. I got hundreds of replies. Here are three of them.

I was coming home from a party really late at night, and I missed the last train home. I didn't have enough money for a cab, and I didn't want to walk home in the dark. I was standing outside the train station, and I guess I looked worried because a woman came up and asked me if I needed any help. She offered to share a cab with me and to pay for it. She said she didn't like being by herself at night, either. I was grateful.
— **Abby Walters**

When I was cleaning at the mall last week, I lost my wallet with all my money and credit cards in it. I spent a long time looking for it with no luck. I was really upset because I had my spare house key and my address in it, too. Anyway, later that day after I got home, my doorman rang. It was a young man, and he had my wallet. Apparently, he saw it on the ground when he was walking into the mall. He drove all the way to my house to give it to me! I couldn't believe it! I was so lucky!
— **Andrew Hesse**

After class each week, I often go to the local donut shop and get some coffee before I go home. When I was leaving the store last week, the owner gave me a bag of donuts from the day before to take home for free. She said I was a good customer, and she didn't want to throw them out. When I got home, I shared them with my roommates!
— **John Jones**

So, thank you for all the replies. For next week, I want to hear about any funny stories you have. What funny things happened to you recently?

محاضره ٢٤



English 101

Lecture (24)

Revision: Past Continuous

UNIT 10: Communication

- The **simple past** talks about something that happened before. It happened and it **finished**. Some words are regular and just have **-ed** added at the end like *walked, helped, and played*. Others are irregular and have many variations like *ate, began, and slept*. The **past continuous** talks about something that was happening before, *but for a period of time*. It uses *was or were + verb-ing* like *was eating or were playing*. It gives a background for something that was happening while a different event happened.
- Example: While I *was eating*, the telephone rang.
- So, during the time I *was eating* (let's say from 6:30-7:00 p.m.) somebody called my house (let's say they called at 6:49p.m.) One thing happened (**simple past**) during the period of time another thing was happening (**past continuous**)
- Here is another example: They saw an old man as they *were walking* down the street.
- You can think of *walking* as a video. You see the movement. You see the time passing. Think of *saw* as a photo. It is one point of time. You don't think of the time passing.
- I dreamed in English when I *was sleeping*.
She *was listening* to the radio when the mail came.
They visited Sydney when they *were traveling* in Australia.

-
- When I (do) _____ the washing-up, I (break) _____ a plate.
 - While Tom (play) _____ the piano, his mother (do) _____ the washing-up.
 - He (drink) _____ some juice and then he (eat) _____ a few chips.
 - I (have) _____ dinner when I suddenly (hear) _____ a loud bang.
 - When my father (work) _____ in the garden, an old friend (pass) _____ by to see him.
 - She (go) _____ to school, (take) _____ out her textbook and (begin) _____ to read.
 - When it (start) _____ to rain, our dog (want) _____ to come inside.
 - When Jane (do) _____ a language course in Ireland, she (visit) _____ Blarney Castle.
 - When I (be) _____ on my way home, I (see) _____ an accident.
 - I (not / understand) _____ what they (talk) _____ about.

1. was doing, I broke
2. was playing, was doing
3. He drank, he ate
4. I was having, I suddenly heard
5. was working, passed
6. She went, took, began
7. started, wanted
8. was doing, she visited
9. I was, I saw
10. I did not understand, were talking

Communication

Unit 10

In Unit 10, you learn how to . . .

- make comparisons with adjectives.
- use more and less with nouns and verbs.
- talk about different ways of communicating.
- manage phone conversations.
- interrupt and restart conversations on the phone.
- use just to soften things you say.



Keeping in touch

How do you keep in touch with people?



Steve Jones
"I usually use e-mail. It's quicker and easier than anything else. But I get a lot of spam. There's nothing worse than spam when you're really busy!"



Tom Wells
"I like to write letters. I know regular mail is slower than e-mail, but letters are more personal. And I never send those e-cards. I just think it's nicer to get a real card!"



Melissa Lee
"I send text messages to my friends all day. It's there for them all the time. And you can send photos, too, too. And I can't use it in class!"



Debra Anderson
"Well, at work we use video conferencing. It's less expensive than a business trip. And more convenient. And you don't get jet lag, either!"



Pam Rodriguez
"I use a webcam to keep in touch with my parents. They think it's better than the phone because they can see me. I guess it's more interesting!"

1. Alma says e-mail is slower than anything else.
2. Tim thinks real cards are nicer than e-cards.
3. Mayumi thinks text messages are less fun than phone calls.
4. Kayla says video conferences are more expensive than business trips.
5. Paco's parents think webcam calls are better than phone calls.

1. False. Alma says e-mail is quicker than anything else.

2. True.

3. False. Mayumi thinks text messages are more fun than phone calls.

4. False. Ken says video conferences are less expensive than business trips.

5. True.

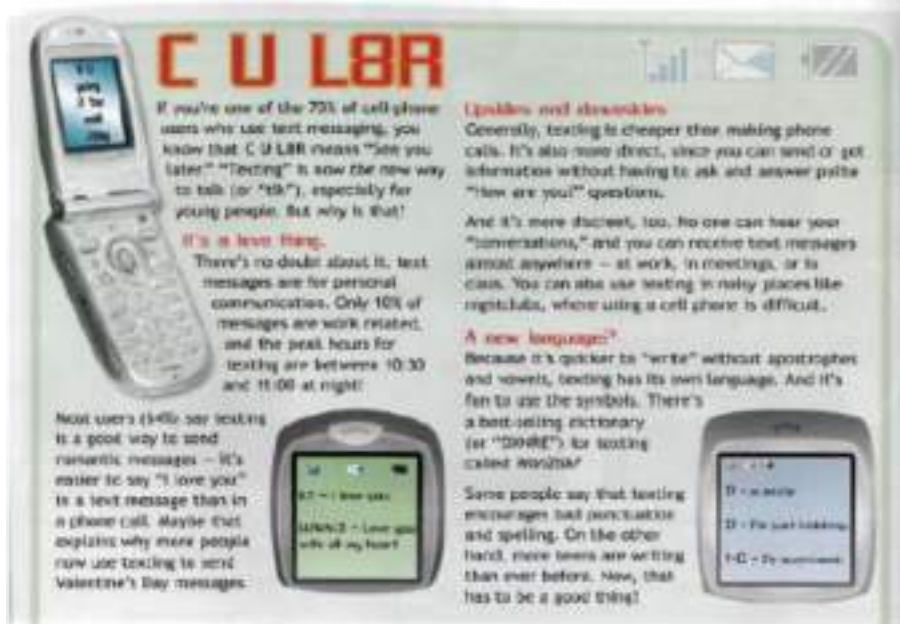
E-communication

1 Reading

Click on each name and message with their name(s) if you can with a partner.



B Read the article. Find four reasons why textmessaging can be useful.



C U LBR

If you're one of the 70% of cell phone users who use text messaging, you know that C U LBR means "see you later." "Texting" is now the new way to talk (or "tch"), especially for young people. But why is that?

It's a love thing.
There's no doubt about it, text messages are for personal communication. Only 10% of messages are work related, and the peak hours for texting are between 10:30 and 11:00 at night!

Most users (34%) say texting is a good way to send romantic messages – it's easier to say "I love you" in a text message than in a phone call. Maybe that explains why more people now use texting to send Valentine's Day messages.

Quicker and discreet.
Generally, texting is cheaper than making phone calls. It's also more discreet, since you can send or get information without having to ask and answer polite "how are you?" questions. And it's more discreet, too. No one can hear your "conversations," and you can receive text messages almost anywhere – at work, in meetings, or in class. You can also use texting in noisy places like nightclubs, where using a cell phone is difficult.

A new language?
Because it's quicker to "write" without apostrophes and vowels, texting has its own language. And it's fun to use the symbols. There's a best-selling dictionary (or "DOWRE") for texting called *Wordz!*

Some people say that texting encourages bad punctuation and spelling. On the other hand, more teens are writing than ever before. Now, that has to be a good thing!

C Read the article again, and answer the questions. Then compare with a partner.

1. What do people use texting for?
2. Why does texting need its own language? How is it different from "real English"?
3. What are some of the advantages of text messaging?
4. Why do some people think text messaging is bad?

1. Most people use texting for personal communication. A few people use it for work.

2. It needs its own language because it's quicker to "write" without apostrophes and vowels. It does not use correct spelling and complete words.

3. See possible answers in Part B.

4. Some people think it encourages bad punctuation and spelling.

محاضره ٢٥



English 101

Lecture (25)

Revision

Sleep is very important to keep you healthy and happy. If you feel really stressed, it's possible that you're not sleeping well at night or getting enough rest. This can affect your ability to concentrate and do your job or study.

Here are some techniques to help.

Stop work about half an hour before you go to bed and don't watch TV.



Don't drink strong tea or coffee, or eat very sweet things. Have a meal with rice or pasta as they can make you sleepy. If you can't like reading, turn on the radio and listen to a discussion. Find a show where people are talking. Sometimes the sound of someone's voice can relax you. If you can't sleep

because you're worrying, get up and do something different. Try something quiet and calming like a crossword puzzle. Some people like to wash the dishes or clean things around the house.

Be sure to get some exercise every week. Try tennis, go swimming, or play golf. These activities all help you with stress and they're fun.

Some sports, like running and weight lifting, don't help because they put a lot of strain on your body and that can mean more stress.

Above all, don't worry if you're not sleeping!



Some Young People's Hobbies

There are many hobbies and hobby sites on the Internet. Camping and chess sites are two of them. Although these two hobbies are very different, they have one thing in common: both are very popular with young people. Why?

One reason camping is so popular is because it's cheap. There are campgrounds around the world, and they're all different. Some have indoor swimming pools and restaurants. Others don't even have water! But the areas near campgrounds are almost always beautiful.

Camping is relaxing. Campers can get up early in the morning and cook breakfast with their family. They can spend the day swimming, fishing, going hiking in the mountains, looking at wildlife, or just reading. There's usually no noise, no traffic, and no stress. Campers usually sleep very well at night.

And what about chess? It's cool now, but in the past not many young people played the game. A lot of young people got interested in learning chess when they saw it on TV. And many famous people enjoy playing chess. Young people often follow what famous people do, even if it's chess!

More and more schoolchildren are learning the game. Many schools have chess clubs, and there are national competitions every year. And people can play chess on computers, too. That means a person can compete against a computer, or can even play against a friend or cousin on the Internet. You can play chess anywhere – even when you're camping!

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT STRESS

Am I stressed?

If you can't sleep well or can't concentrate, ...
If you feel depressed or want to cry a lot, ...
If you have a headache or an upset stomach, ...
If you can't relax and you feel irritable, ...
If you are extremely tired, ...
... then it's possible you are stressed.



Is stress bad for me?

Occasional stress is common and can be good for you. However, if you feel stressed for a long time, it can be serious. Stress can make you sick, it can also affect your memory or concentration, so work or study is difficult.

What can I do?

Fortunately, there's a lot you can do. Try some of these relaxation techniques. If you still feel stressed, make an appointment to see your doctor.

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

1 **Breathe** Take a breath, hold it for four seconds, and then breathe out very slowly. Feel your body relax.

2 **Exercise** Walk or exercise for just 30 minutes each day and feel better.



3 **Talk** Call a friend. Talk about your problems.

4 **Meditate** Close your eyes and focus on something calm. Feel relaxed.

5 **Pamper yourself** Take a hot bath, or have a massage.



6 **Do something you enjoy** Listen to music. Sing. Watch TV. Meet a friend.

Department of Health – "Take care of yourself."

A Read the article. Then add the correct heading to each paragraph.

Traditional ways to celebrate	History of the holiday	When is Father's Day?
Ideas for Father's Day	✓ Why people celebrate Father's Day	

Father's Day

Why people celebrate Father's Day

In many countries, there is a special day of the year when children of all ages celebrate their fathers. On this day - Father's Day - children tell their fathers that they love them, and thank them for their love and care.

History of the holiday

Father's Day is not a new celebration. However, not a boy left a Father's Day message on a card made of clay about 4,000 years ago. The modern festival of Father's Day came from the United States when Sonora Louise Smart Doak first thought of having a Father's Day celebration in 1909 to show her love for her father. In the United States, Father's Day became an official holiday in 1966.

When is Father's Day?

People in different countries celebrate Father's Day on different days. In the United States and the United Kingdom, it's on the third Sunday in June, whereas in Russia, it's in the the month of February.

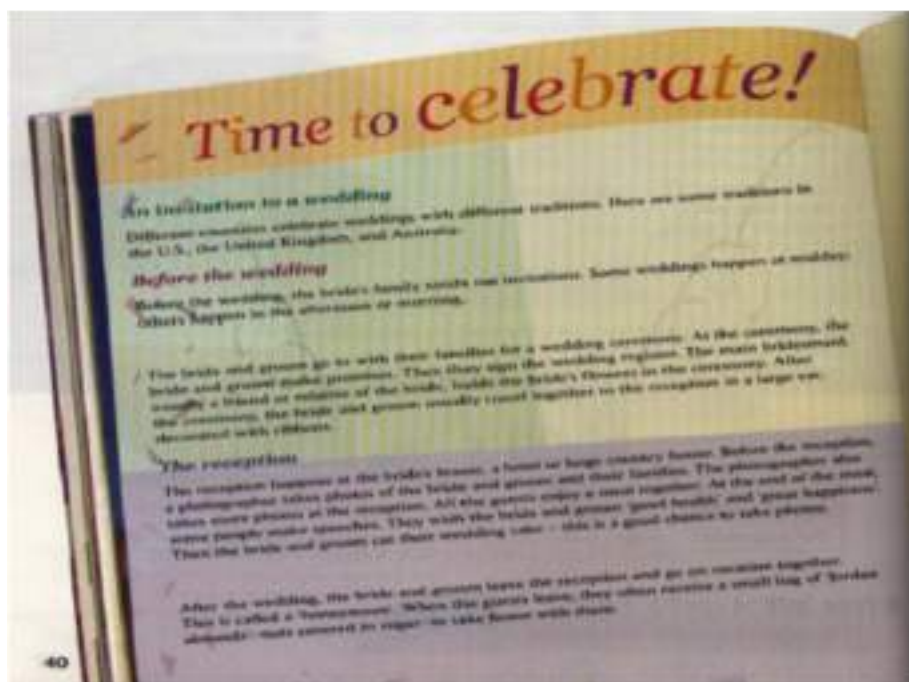
Traditional ways to celebrate

Although many countries celebrate Father's Day at different times of the year, the holidays have one purpose in common - to show love and appreciation for fathers. For example, on Father's Day morning, some children bring their fathers breakfast in bed. Others give their fathers gifts they made especially for this holiday. And adults send their fathers cards.

Ideas for Father's Day

What are you going to do next Father's Day? Maybe you can use some of these ideas to make your fathers feel special.

- make or buy your father a beautiful card
- write him a letter telling him why you appreciate him
- do a special chore for him
- make him a special meal or bake a cake
- buy him his favourite candy
- plant a flower or tree somewhere he can see it



Are you having a bad week?



Sean Davis

44. Actually, yes. I was going to work on the train Monday morning, and I was talking to this woman. I guess I wasn't paying attention, and I missed my stop. I was half an hour late for a meeting with my new boss. ??



Julia Chen

44. Oh, definitely! A friend of mine accidentally deleted all my music files yesterday when she was using my computer. I tried for hours to find them, but nothing worked. I lost everything! ??



Roberto Moreno

44. Yeah, kind of. A couple of days ago, a friend and I were trying to look at a friend of some girl at the mall. We weren't looking, and she walked right into a glass door. I was so embarrassed. ??



1 Reading

- A** **Brainstorm!** Make a list of all the good things that happened to you recently. Tell the class.

I found \$10. My dog found a bone. I passed my driver's test.

- B** Read the newspaper column. What good things happened to these people?



Around Town by Nelson Thayer

Acts of Kindness

A few weeks ago, I was walking to my car in the parking lot, when someone came up to me and said he enjoyed reading my weekly column. "But," he said, "you always write about everyone's bad experiences. Why don't you ask people to talk about their good experiences, too?"

So I asked readers to write me and tell me about all the good things that happened to them recently. I got hundreds of replies. Here are some of them.

I was coming home from a party really late at night, and I missed the last train home. I didn't have enough money for a cab, and I didn't want to walk home in the dark. I was standing outside the train station, and I guess I looked worried because a woman came up and asked me if I needed any help. She offered to share a cab with me and to pay for it. She said she didn't like being by herself at night, either. I was so grateful. — **Abby Walters**

When I was shopping at the mall last week, I lost my wallet with all my money and credit cards in it. I spent a long time looking for it with no luck. I was really upset because I had my apartment key and my address in it, too. Anyway, later that day after I got home, my doorbell rang. It was a young man, and he had my wallet. Apparently, he saw it on the ground when he was walking into the mall. He drove all the way to my house to give it to me! I couldn't believe it! I was so lucky! — **Andrew Moore**

After class each week, I often go to the local donut shop and get some coffee before I go home. When I was leaving the store last week, the owner gave me a bag of donuts from the day before to take home for free. She said I was a good customer, and she didn't want to throw them out. When I got home, I shared them with my roommate! — **John Jones**

Hi, thank you for all the letters. For next week, I want to hear about any funny stories you have. What funny things happened to you recently?

Grammar Simple present and present of be (review)

Are you from a big family?

Yes, I **am**. I'm one of six children.

No, I'm **not**. There are only two of us.

Are you and your friends full-time students?

Yes, we **are**. We're English majors.

No, we're **not**. We're part-time students.

Do you **have** any brothers and sisters?

Yes, I **do**. I have a brother.

No, I **don't**. I'm an only child.

Do you and your friends **get** together a lot?

Yes, we **do**. We go out all the time.

No, we **don't**. We don't have time.

What's your name? **Is** it Leo?

Yes, it **is**. My name's Leo Green.

No, it's **not**. My name **isn't** Leo. It's Joe.

Where **are** your parents from? **Are** they from Peru?

Yes, they **are**. They're from Lima.

No, they're **not**. My parents **aren't** from Peru.

What **does** your brother do? **Does** he go to college?

Yes, he **does**. He **goes** to the same college as me.

No, he **doesn't**. He **works** at a bank.

Where **do** your parents live? **Do** they live nearby?

Yes, they **do**. They **live** near here.

No, they **don't**. They **don't live** around here.

A Think of a possible question for each answer. Compare with a partner.

1. A What's your favorite color?

B Red.

2. A Do you have a sister?

B No, I'm not. I have one sister.

3. A Do you drive?

B No, I don't. I don't drive.

4. A Does he work in a store?

B He works in a store.

5. A Do you go out to dinner or see a movie?

B We usually go out to dinner or see a movie.

6. A Do they have time?

B No, they don't. They don't have time.

7. A Do you like mornings?

B No, I hate mornings. I'm not a morning person.

8. A Do you work on Saturdays?

B Well, I have a part-time job. I work Saturdays.

The Simple Present Tense

- Expresses a habit or often repeated action.
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.
- This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.
 - Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
 - Wood floats over water.

Responses with too:

When you agree with the speaker:

- I'm allergic to horses.
I am too. {me too}
- I watch pro soccer.
I do too. {me too}
- I can shop for hours.
I can too. {me too}

Responses with either:

When you agree with the speaker.

- I'm not an animal lover.
I'm not either. {me either-neither}
- I don't watch much television.
I don't either. {me either- neither}
- I can't afford anything new.
I can't either. {me either- neither}

Actually:

A: Do you come here a lot?

B: yeah, I do, actually.

1. We use actually to give new or surprising information.

A: So, you're American?

B: Well, actually, I'm from Canada.

2. We can also use actually to "correct" things people say or think.

vocabulary

Weather: the conditions in the air above the Earth such as wind, rain or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area.

e.g. bad/good/cold/dry/hot/
stormy/warm/wet/etc. weather.

Exhibit: an object such as a painting that is shown to the public.

e.g. an art exhibit.

Crowded: if a place is crowded, it is full of people.

e.g. crowded streets.

Fan: someone who admires and supports a person, sport, sports team, etc.

e.g. More than 15, 000 Liverpool fans attended Saturday's game.

Improve: to (cause something to) get better.

e.g. I thought the best way to improve my French was to live in France.

Skill: an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it.

e.g. Ruth had great writing skills.

Meet: to see and speak to someone for the first time.

e.g. They met at work.

Event: anything that happens, especially something important or unusual.

e.g. Susannah's party was the social event of the year.

vocabulary

Encourage: to make someone more likely to do something, or to make something more likely to happen.

e.g. We were encouraged to learn foreign languages at school.

Guess: to give an answer to a particular question when you do not have all the facts and so cannot be certain if you are correct.

e.g. I didn't know the answer, so I had to guess.

Allergic: having a strong dislike of something.

e.g. I'm allergic to cats.

Afford: to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time.

e.g. I don't know how he can afford a new car on his salary.

Broke: without money.

e.g. I can't afford to go on holiday this year - I'm broke.

Unit 2

GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

Verb

I can **play** the piano.

I can't **play** very well.

I can't **sing** at all.

to + verb

I love **to swim**.

I like **to play** pool.

I hate **to work** out.

I prefer **to watch** TV.

I'd like **to play** jazz.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.

I like **playing** pool.

I hate **working** out.

I prefer **watching** TV.

Preposition + verb + -ing

I'm good **at drawing** people.

I'm not interested **in skiing**.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.

I like **playing** pool.

I hate **working** out.

I prefer **watching** TV.

Complete the following questions.

1. Can you **speak** (speak) Spanish?
2. Do you enjoy **cooking** (cook)?
3. Are you good at **skating** (skate)?
4. Do you like **To play/ playing** (play) table tennis?
5. Can you **swim** (swim)?
6. Are you interested in **joining** (join) an exercise class?
7. Do you prefer **To exercise/ exercising** (exercise) alone or with friends?
8. Would you like **to learn** (learn) a new sport?

Object Pronouns

Number	person	Gender	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
Singular	1 st	Male/female	I	Me
	2 nd	Male/female	You	You
	3 rd	Male	He	Him
		Female	She	Her
Neuter		It	It	
Plural	1 st	Male/female	We	Us
	2 nd	Male/female	You	You
	3 rd	Male/female/Neuter	They	them

Example :

1) I study with Ahmad .
Ahmad studies with **me**

2) You call me .
I call **you**

3) He runs fast
I respect **him**

4) She is clever.
Do you know **her**?

5) We are at home.
Fahd drove **us** home

6) It doesn't work.
Can you fix **it**?

7) Do you need a table for three?
Should I send the message to all of **you**.

8) They play football.
I want to visit **them**.

I'm a singer. That's **me** on the CD.
You're a musician? I'd like to hear **you**.
She's pretty good. I like **her**.
He's not a good singer. I don't like **him**.

It's a nice song. I like **it**.
We play in a band. Come listen to **us**.
They're local guys. Do you like **them**?

Grammar: object pronouns

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

1. All the students are here today.
 2. There are no students here today.
- A.** Nobody is here today. No one is here today.
B. Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.

I'm a singer. That's me on the CD.	It's a nice song. I like it .	Everybody	
You're a musician? I'd like to hear you .	We play in a band. Come listen to us .	Everyone	likes pop.
She's pretty good. I like her .	They're local guys. Do you like them ?	Nobody	
He's not a good singer. I don't like him .		No one	

vocabulary

Hobby:

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

For example: I like to paint as a hobby.

Novel:

A long printed story about imaginary characters and events.

For example: historical/romantic

Hobby:

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

For example: I like to paint as a hobby.

Sculpture:

the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, metal or stone.

For example: Tom teaches sculpture at the local art school.

Design

The art or process of making a drawing of something to show how you will make it or what it will look.

For example: The new plane is in its final design stage.

Jog:

to run slowly and steadily, especially as a way of exercising.

For example: I go jogging every morning.

Really / Not really

You can use *really* to make statements stronger and to make negative statements softer.



- I really enjoy knitting.
- I really like making things.
- I'm not really into photography

Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.



- I don't really have much time for hobbies
- No, not really

English 101
 Lecture (26)
 Revision: Units (3&4)

Unit 3: Present Continuous

Grammar *Simple present and present continuous*

Use the simple present to talk about "all the time" and routines.

How **do** you **stay** in shape?
 I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **get** regular exercise?
 Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.
 No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Use the present continuous to talk about "now" and temporary events.

What sports **are** you **playing** these days?
 I'm **doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

Is she **trying** to lose weight?
 Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
 No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

- The structure of the present continuous tense is:
 - **Subject + to be + base + ing.**

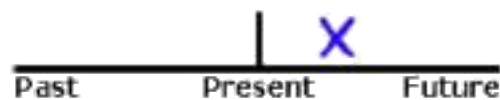
	Subject	Auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She/ He	is	not	living	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

Present Continuous

- Use 2:
- Use **Present continuous** to talk about **temporary events**. Longer Actions in Progress Now
- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer*.
- **Is she trying** to lose weight?
- Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
- No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

USE 3: Near Future



- I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.
- I **am not working** next week.
- Are you playing** football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

* **Abstract Verbs**

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

* **Possession Verbs**

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

* **Emotion Verbs**

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

- He **is needing** help now. **Not Correct**
- He **needs** help now. **Correct**
- He **is wanting** a drink now. **Not Correct**
- He **wants** a drink now. **Correct**

Grammar *Joining clauses with if and when* 🗣️

What do you take **when** you have a cold?

I don't take anything **when** I have a cold.

When I have a cold, I don't take anything.

What do you do **if** you get a really bad cold?

If I get a really bad cold, I drink hot vinegar with honey.

I drink hot vinegar with honey **if** I get a really bad cold.

When: for usual situations.
If: for unusual situations.

examples

Join the phrases with when to make them true about yourself.

1. Have a fever / take medicine
when I have a fever, I usually take medicine.
2. Get a stomachache / stay in bed.
I stay in bed when I get a stomachache.
3. Have a cough / go to the doctor.
sometimes I go to the doctor when I have a cough.
4. Feel sick / lie down for a while
when I feel sick, I usually lie down for a while.
5. Have a sore throat / drink hot tea with honey
when I have a sore throat, I always drink hot tea with honey.
6. Have a headache / take aspirin.
when I have a headache, I never take aspirin.

Showing surprise

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

<i>Oh!</i>	<i>Gosh!</i>
<i>Really?</i>	<i>Oh, my gosh!</i>
<i>Wow!</i>	<i>You're kidding!</i>
<i>Oh, wow!</i>	<i>Are you serious?</i>
<i>No way!</i>	<i>No!</i>

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

A: I am working two jobs.
B: you are kidding!

A: I had an accident
B: Oh, my gosh!

In conversation . . .

Oh and *Really* are in the top 50 words. *Wow* and *Gosh* are in the top 500.

Unit 4:

Dates and Months

Dates & Months

Months ▾

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Cardinal Numbers

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▾

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Prepositions of Time

- **IN**

Part of the day / month / year / season

- **ON**

Days / dates / weekends & weekdays

- **At**

Specific time / at night (exception)

- **For**

Duration of time

- **Since**

From a specific time

Grammar *Present continuous for the future; going to*

You can use the **present continuous** or **going to** to talk about plans.

The **present continuous** is often used for plans with specific times or places.

What are you **doing** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Gull for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What are you **going to do** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use **going to** for predictions.

It's **going to be** fun. (NOT it's being fun.) It's **going to snow** tomorrow. (NOT it's snowing tomorrow.)

I'm going to buy **my father** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.
Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:
me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.
Let's send **them** a card.

Vocabulary

Fever:

a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast.

flu:

a common infectious illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot (influenza).

cough:

to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound.

Toothache:

pain caused by something being wrong with one of your teeth.

Headaches:

a pain you feel inside your head.

A cold:

A common illness that makes it difficult to breath through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.

Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.

Allergies:

a condition that makes a person become sick or develop skin or breathing problems because they have eaten certain foods or been near certain substances.

Vocabulary

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.

Wedding:

A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.

Birth:

the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.

Retirement:

When you stop working, usually because of your age.

Strategy plus "Vague" responses

You can use responses like these if you're not sure about your answer.

I don't know.
I'm not sure.
Maybe.
It depends.

Are you going to the big sports event next week?

I don't know, it depends. What is it exactly?



In conversation . . .

I don't know and I'm not sure are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

I don't know.
 I'm not sure.
 Maybe.
 It depends.

Prepositions of Time

ON

Days

on Saturday – on Monday
I visit my grandparents on Friday.

Dates

on 26th of November – on September 13
I was born on September 13th.

Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.
I only work on weekdays.

AT

Part of the day (exception)
at night

I always watch TV at night.

Specific Time

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at midnight

I often wake up at 6 a.m.
My break starts at midday.

Prepositions of Time

for

Duration of time

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

I lived in Manchester for 7 years.
I waited for them for an hour.

Since

A specific time

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived there since 2003.

English 101

Lecture (27)

Revision: Units (5&6)

Unit 5: simple Past

2 Grammar *be born; simple past (review); time expressions*

Where were you born? I was born in São Paulo. I wasn't born in Seattle.	Where were your parents born? They were born in Hong Kong. They weren't born in the U.S.
Did you live there for a long time ? Yes, (I did). I lived there for six years . No, (I didn't). I didn't live there long.	How long did you live in São Paulo? We lived there until I was six. From 1966 to 1992. We didn't leave until 1992. Then we came to the U.S.
Did she move here last year ? Yes, (she did). She moved in May . No, (she didn't). She moved in 2002 .	When did they come here? They came here about three years ago . They came when Ling was sixteen.

The simple past tense describes actions and states that began and ended at a specific time in the past.

All regular past tense verbs end in "ed"

Regular: study → studied
live → lived

Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular: go → went
be → was – were

To form negative statements:

did + not (didn't) + base form

Example: He didn't call me.

Time Phrases

Some common time expressions used with the past tense are:

yesterday many years ago
a long time ago before this year
at that time for many years
in 19—
last night, Saturday, weekend, year...

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**

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.

Determiners

General Statement

{Determiner + 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.

No student like exams

- Specific Statement

{Determiner + of + determiner + 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.

All of my friends hate waking up early.

All my friends hate waking up early.

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. _____ them failed chemistry.
2. _____ the students passed English. _____ the students failed it.
3. _____ the students passed geography. _____ students failed it.
4. _____ the students passed geometry. _____ people failed it.

2 Strategy plus I mean

You can use *I mean* to correct yourself when you say the wrong word or name. This is just one use of *I mean*.

Well, the teacher, *I mean*, the bus driver, had to . . .

In conversation . . .

Mean is one of the top 100 words. About 90% of its uses are in the expression *I mean*.

Vocabulary

Nouns

School subjects

Biology
Chemistry
Mathematics
Physics
Social studies

Sports and exercise

Mountain bike
Skating

Other nouns

Childhood

Adjectives

scared
useful

Time expressions

in 1985
for a long time
for (ten) years
from (2001) to (2003)
three years ago
until 2010
until I was ten

Linking words

apart from
except for
until

Years

1906 (nineteen oh-six)
1986 (nineteen eighty-right)
2009 (two thousand nine)
2015 twenty fifteen

Correcting things you say

Actually
I mean
No, wait . . .
Well,
Well, actually, . . .

Unit 6

Grammar *Is there? Are there?; location expressions*

Is there an Internet café near here?

Yes, there is. There's **one** on Main Street.

It's across from the department store.

No, there isn't (**one**).

Are there **any** cash machines near here?

Yes, there are. There are **some** outside the bank.

Yes, there's **one** over there.

No, there aren't (**any**).

Location Expression



Offers and Requests

Grammar *Offers and requests with Can and Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What **can** I do?

How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?


Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation ...

Can you ... ? is more common than **Could you ... ?** for requests. People use **Could you ... ?** to make their requests more polite.

 **Can you ... ?**

 **Could you ... ?**

New vocabulary

- ✓ **Department store:** a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.
- ✓ **Avenue:** a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.
- ✓ **Directions:** instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place.
- ✓ **Museum:** a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.
- ✓ **Straight:** continuing in one direction without bending or curving.
- ✓ **Block:** a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.
- ✓ **Ferry:** a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.
- ✓ **Terminal:** the area or building at a station, airport or port which is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft or ship.
- ✓ **Aquarium:** a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.
- ✓ **Stadium:** a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.



1. The bookstore is Across from Tesco Gas.
2. Flora's Flower Shop is between the drugstore and the deli.
3. The department store is Next to the supermarket.
4. The clothing store is On the corner of Second and Elm.
5. Games Arcade is on First avenue.
6. The Shoe Price is on the corner of Oak and first.
7. The parking lot is behind Dan's Deli.

Echo Question

In an "echo" question, you repeat something you heard, and you add a question word to check information you didn't hear.

A: The new Samsung mobile is great

B: Excuse me
The new what?

A: There is a drugstore on Main St.

B: I'm sorry, it's where?

Offers and Requests

Grammar *Offers and requests with Can and Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What can I do?

How can I help?

Requests


Can you help me?


Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation ...

Can you ... ? is more common than **Could you ... ?** for requests. People use **Could you ... ?** to make their requests more polite.

 **Can you ... ?**

 **Could you ... ?**

English 101

Lecture (28)

Revision Units (7&8)

Unit 7: going away

New Vocabulary

- **Pack:** to put things into cases, bags etc. ready for a trip somewhere
- **Suitcase:** a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel.
- **Cap:** a taxi
- **Cheap:** low price, [*≠ expensive*]
- **Flight:** a journey in a plane
- **Bargain:** something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price.
- **Relative:** a member of your family
- **Snorkeling:** when you swim under water using a snorkel. A **snorkel** is a tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air under water.
- **Schedule:** a list that shows the times that buses, trains etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [= timetable]

2 Grammar *Infinitives for reasons: It's + adjective + to ...*

I'm going to Puerto Rico **to see** my relatives. Is it easy **to find** bargains online?
I need to go shopping **to get** a suitcase. It's easy **to do**.
I have to go online **to find** a flight. It's not hard **to do**.

Grammar

• Affirmative statements

It's + adjective + to ...

It's easy to find cheap flights.

It's fun to meet new people.

It's good to know a little of the language.

• Negative statements

It's + not + adjective + to ...

It's not hard to do.

• Questions with "Is it"

Is it + adjective + to-infinitive?

Is it easy to find parking spaces here?

3 Grammar Advice and suggestions

What **should** I take?
Should I take these shoes?
You **should** take a hat.
You **shouldn't** take high heels.
You **could** borrow your dad's hat.
You **need to** have warm clothes.

Do you want to pack some other shoes?
Why don't you take a hat?
It's a **good idea** to pack a jacket.
Take a flashlight.
Don't forget to pack some batteries.

In conversation ...

The **should** ... can be very strong.
People sometimes soften it by saying:
I think you should ...
Maybe you should (just) ...
You should probably ...

Advice and Suggestions

Strong Advice

- **Should**
Subject + **should (n't)** + base verb.
You **should** take some insect repellent.
You **shouldn't** carry a lot of cash with you.
- **Need to**
Subject + **need to** + base verb.
You **need to** take a cap.
- **Imperatives**
Take a hat.
Don't forget to pack a jacket.

Suggestions

- **Could**
Subject + **could (n't)** + base verb.
You **could** borrow your dad's hat.
You **couldn't** go without a camera.
- **Questions with: Why don't you ...?**
Why don't you take my jacket?
- **Questions with: Do you want to ...?**
Do you want to pack some other shoes?
- **The expression: It's a good idea to ...**
It's a good idea to take your sunglasses.

Unit 8

Order of Adjectives:

Before a noun, the usual order of types of adjectives is:

Opinion	Size	Color	Shape	Nationality	Material	Noun
Beautiful	big	blue	square	Thai	wood	Carpet
Awesome	little	red	rectangular	Iraqi	metal	
Pretty	small	black	round	English	plastic	
Ugly	tiny			American	cotton	
Disappointing						

Usual adjective order:

opinion, size, color, shape, nationality, material

They have beautiful Turkish rugs.

I like the big red rug.

I want three cute little round speakers.

I like the green rug. Which one do you like?

I like the blue one in the middle.

Those speakers are cool. Which ones do you like?

I like the silver ones on the right.

AGREEING TO REQUESTS

Answer **Yes** to agree to requests with **Can** and **Could**:

Can I use your phone?

Yes. / Sure. / Go (right) ahead.

Could you chop the onions?

Yes. / Sure. / OK. / No problem.

Answer **NO** to agree to requests with **mind**:

Do you mind if I use your phone?

No, go (right) ahead. / No, not at all.

Would you mind helping me in the kitchen?

No, not at all. / Oh, no. No problem.

WHOSE . . . ?

- Whose . . . ? = Who does this belong to?

Form

- Whose + singular / plural noun + be + pronoun?

Whose coat is this?

Whose earrings are they?

- Whose can be used in other patterns:

Whose jacket did you borrow?

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something, the possessive adjectives are :

number	person	gender	possessive adjective	example sentence
singular	1st	masculine	my	This is my book.
	2nd	masculine	your	I like your car.
	3rd	male	his	His name is "John".
		female	her	Her name is "Mary".
		animate	its	The dog is eating its food.
plural	1st	masculine	our	We like our house.
	2nd	masculine	your	Your children are nice.
	3rd	masculine/female	their	The students thanked their teacher.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXERCISE

o Complete the sentences with the right possessive adjective:

- Two students didn't do **Their** mathematics homework.
- I have a car. **My** car is black.
- We have a dog. **It's** name is Poncho.
- Nancy is from England. **Her** husband is from Australia.
- Sarah and Nadia go to a high school. **Their** little brother goes to primary school.
- Mr. O'Brian has a van. **His** van is very old.
- We go to a high school. **Our** high school is fantastic.
- I like swimming. **My** brother swims with me.
- Frank and Alan are French. **Their** family are from France.
- Mary likes **Her** grandmother. She often visits her.

NOTES

Compare:

- **your** = possessive adjective
you're = you are
- **its** = possessive adjective
it's = it is *OR* it has
- **their** = possessive adjective
they're = they are
there = adverb (I'm not going there / look over there / there is a car outside)
- **whose** = possessive adjective
who's = who is *OR* who has

Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

- number: singular (e.g.: mine) or plural (e.g.: ours)
- person: 1st person (e.g.: mine), 2nd person (e.g.: yours) or 3rd person (e.g.: his)
- gender: male (his), female (hers)





number	person	Gender (of "owner")	possessive pronouns
singular	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male/female/neuter	theirs

POSSESSIVE 'S

- When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add 's to a singular noun and an apostrophe ' to a plural noun, for example:

Ahmad's car - Sami's pen - Mary's house - the boy's ball

- The friend of my father
- My father's friend

	one ball	more than one ball
one boy	the boy's ball 	the boy's balls 
more than one boy	the boys' ball 	the boys' balls 

Irregular Plurals

singular noun	plural noun
my child's dog	my children's dog
the man's work	the men's work
the mouse's cage	the mice's cage
a person's clothes	people's clothes

Vocabulary

Nouns

Places at Home

Bathroom
Bedroom
Closet
Kitchen
Living room

Furniture

Armchair
Cabinet
Coffee table
Drawer
Dresser
Lamp
Nightstand
Shelf / shelves

Things at Home

Bathtub
Box
Carpot
Curtain
Cushion
Dishwasher
Faucet
Microwave
Mirror
Oven
Sink
Stove
Toilet
rug

Verbs

Food and eating

Chop onions
Help with the dishes
Set the table

Adjectives

Square
Rectangular
Round
Wooden
Wool
Plastic
metal

الواجبات :

الواجب الاول :

١

السؤال

Are you interested in _____ our class?

A. join

B. joining

C. joined

D. joins

٢

السؤال

A is an activity that you enjoy
doing in your free time.

A. design

B. hobby

C. jog

D. leisure time

٣

السؤال

He play football.

A. doesn't

B. didnt

C. do

D. don't

٤

السؤال

Do you want some coffee

A. ,

B. ?

C. !

D. " "

٥

السؤال

I love

A. swimming

B. swim

C. swims

D. swam

٦

السؤال

..... is the act of taking photos or films.

A. Photography

B. Diet.

C. crime.

D. sweater

٧

السؤال

..... is here today. No one is here today.

- A. everyone
- B. everybody
- C. nobody
- D. everything

السؤال ٨

I a student.

- A. am
- B. are
- C. is
- D. do

السؤال ٩

Mohammad has got a brother. -----

is from Dammam.

- A. They

- B. She
C. We
D. He

السؤال ١٠

I want to visit.....

- A. them
B. they
C. we
D. us

١١

السؤال

----- are watching TV now

- A. He
B. It
C. We
D. She

١٢

السؤال

She likes tennis.

A. playing

B. played

C. plays

D. play

الواجب الثانى :

QUESTION

1

They _____ hockey at school every day.

played -

(**play**) -

plays -

Playing -

QUESTION

2

January is the _____ month of the year.

second -

(first) -

third -

fourth -

QUESTION **3**

When I have _____, I always go to the dentist.

(a toothache) -

a backache -

a sore throat -

an interaction -

QUESTION **4**

Mohammad's car _____ work. It's broken down.

don't -

(**doesn't**) -

do -

does -

QUESTION 5

I lived in Dammam _____ 7 years.

since -

from -

(**for**) -

to -

QUESTION 6

October is the _____ month of the year.

Ninth -

Second -

Eighth -

(Tenth) –

الواجب الثالث :

QUESTION

1

1. Do you ever lose your keys? I am always mine.

loses

lost

losing

lose

QUESTION

2

1. 74% of people in the U.S. make beds every morning

your

their

his

them

QUESTION

3

1. This cell phone is mine

black

big

American

American

big

black

big

black

American

black

American

big

QUESTION

4

1. I usually keep my books ... a shelf next to my desk

on

around

in

to

QUESTION

5

1. I was walking to work when it to rain

starts

starting

start

started

QUESTION

6

1. My little brother's right foot is bleeding because he cuts his at the beach

thumb

hand

arm

toe

QUESTION

7

1. Do you mind I come in? You look busy*

if

would

when

and

QUESTION

8

1. My father hurtat the gym

herself

myself

himself

yourself

الاختبار الفصلي :

السؤال ١:

_____ my friends are learning French.

some

of

most

most of

السؤال ٢: I saw him a couple of months _____.

ago

before

already

long

I saw her a couple of months _____.

ago*

before*

already*

have*

السؤال ٣: Tomorrow, I _____ going to visit my parents.

am

were

was

don't

السؤال ٤: When you get old and stop working, you take a _____.

parade

retirement

walk

festival

السؤال ٥:..... you tell me how to get to the university?

can
what
where
are

السؤال ٦:

My birthday is _____ August, 12th.

on
in
at
into

السؤال ٧:

I do photography I like art.

or
too
and
also

السؤال ٨:

I am interested in _____ new languages.

learning
learn
learned
to learn

السؤال ٩:

The bride and the groom exchange promises on this day.

Wedding day
National Day
Graduation day
Birthday

السؤال ١٠:

You wear a cap and a gown on the _____ day.

retirement
National
graduation
wedding

السؤال ١١:

What time _____ the banks close here?

do
are
is
does

السؤال ١٢:

_____ is unhealthy but quick and easy to eat.

Exercising

Junk food

Painting

Hiking

السؤال ١٢:

Her birthday is _____ the month of May.

in

on

at

for

السؤال ١٤:

She sick last week.

was

do

is

did

السؤال ١٥:

_____ you studying when she called?

are

Is

Were

Do

السؤال ١٦:

السؤال ١٧:

I hate colds, and I get ----- a lot. Any advice?

it

mine

them

your

السؤال ١٨:

Where are going ?

she

you

he

her

السؤال ١٩:

I lived in London three years.

since

to

till

for

السؤال ٢٠:

When I arrived back home, Sara no longer there.

is

was
did
has

السؤال ٢١:

He help now.
needing
needed
needs
need

السؤال ٢٢:

This subject belongs to the science category.

geography

history

art

math

السؤال ٢٣:

I worked there 2010

for

on

in

till

السؤال ٢٤:

What you do on the weekends ?

do

does

are

is

السؤال ٢٥:

_____ you have a car?

do

Have

on

Has

السؤال: ٢٦

_____ you go out last night?

do

have

did

does

السؤال: ٢٧

..... the people that I know stay up late

most of

most

none

some

السؤال: ٢٨ I have a meeting 9:00am

at

in

on

to

السؤال: ٢٩

I visit my friendThursday.

on

in

at

since

السؤال: ٣٠

Please here after you read the contract.

give

swim

paint

sign

السؤال: ٣١

Ahmed usually studies with

I

me

they

he

السؤال: ٣٢

Hana _____ on the phone right now.

is talking

talks
was talking
talked

السؤال ٣٢:

If you still feel stressed, make an to see your doctor.

appointment

exercise

relaxation

breath

السؤال ٣٤:

..... is tenth month of the year .

March

November

December

October

السؤال ٣٥:

They really like that _____ red rug.

french

cotton

silk

small

السؤال ٣٦:

I couldn't go to the party _____ I wasn't feeling well.

although

but

also

because

السؤال ٣٧:

If I get a stomach ache, I _____ less.

eating

eats

eat

ate

السؤال ٣٨:

Shakespeare is the best. _____ can write like him.

someone

nobody

everybody

somebody

السؤال ٣٩:

What else do you enjoy In your free time?

did

does

doing

do

السؤال ٤٠:

If you want to lose weight, you should go to the _____

everyday.

library

museum

coffee shop

gym

السؤال ٤١:

To be a in our group, you need to pay some money.

member

party

wedding

degree

السؤال ٤٢:

What else do you enjoy In your free time?

did

does

doing

do

السؤال ٤٣:

If I get a lot of money, I _____ buy a new house.

am

going to

am going to

go

السؤال ٤٤:

..... is very important to keep you healthy and happy.

Stress

Rice

Tea

Sleep

السؤال ٤٥:

I Enough vegetables these days, but usually i do

am not eating

السؤال ٤٦:

I learned swimming I was three years old

when

السؤال ٤٧:

I hate colds, and I get ----- a lot. Any advice?

it

mine

them

your

السؤال ٤٨:

he always watch football matches night.

in

at

for

on

السؤال ٤٩:

I need new glasses. should be cheap.

it

them

they

thier

السؤال ٥٠:

We usually out to play football.

go

goes

went

gone

السؤال ٥١: i like to sports on TV

watch

watching

watches

watched

السؤال ٥٢: everyone in my class English in level one

are taking

takes

have taken

were taking

السؤال ٥٣:

السؤال ٥٤: the film was not very good . Iit very much

didn't enjoyed

enjoyed

didn't enjoy

wasn't enjoy

السؤال ٥٥:

I can my homework on time.

don't

did

does

do

السؤال ٥٦:

Hea job at a restaurant.

have

was

has

are

السؤال ٥٧:

I met Saleem at the airport a few weeks _____.

before

ago

untill

for

السؤال ٥٨:

There no more water in the pond.

is

are

have

has

السؤال ٥٩:

Mohammad needs a mobile. I am going to buy a new mobile.

her

him

them

his

السؤال ٦٠:

If I can't _____, I get up and read.

sleeps*

sleep*

slept*

sleeping*

س ٦١:

We usually out to dinner

Went

go

goes

س ٦٢:

I met saleem at the airport a few weeks _____

Before

Ago

Unitll

For

س ٦٢:

What time _____ the supermarkets close here?

do

is

are

does