



اسم المقرر
التركيب اللغوي

Grammatical Structure

استاذ المقرر

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By ahmad

اتمنى التوفيق للجميع ولا تحرموني من دعائكم

Lecture 1

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

• Lecture Summary

Present Simple uses
Structure
Spelling Rules
Practices

• Simple Present Tense: Uses

















Everyday activities: What do you do every day?
Routines, habits
General truths



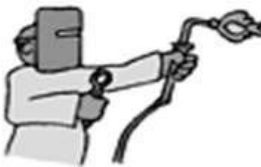


ماذا نعني بالزمن المضارع البسيط؟
الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل يحدث الآن في الأوقات الحالية وهذا الفعل يحدث دائماً أو عادة أو روتيناً أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير أو شيء متعارف عليه كلمات تساعدنا على استخدام الزمن المضارع البسيط
always.. rarely.. usually seldom ... Sometimes.
In general... frequently often everyday
never Occasionally. . almost never ..

استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط:

النشاطات اليومية: ماذا تفعل يومياً؟
الروتين، والعادات الحياتية
الحقائق العامة

ماذا يفعل هؤلاء الناس؟ What do these people do?

			
Bake يخبز	cut / style hair يقص او تسرح الشعر	Build يبني	Deliver يوصل
			
draw / design يرسم / يصمم	fix / repair plumbing, appliances يجري صيانة/ يصلح السباكة او المعدات	Fly يطير	Drive يقود
			
Garden يزرع	manage/supervise يدير او يشرف	Guard يحرس	Paint يرسم
			
serve, help customers يخدم ويساعد الزبائن	answer telephone, type, file, take messages ترد على الهاتف تكتب تفرز تتلقى الرسائل.	use a computer / program يستخدم الكمبيوتر ببرمج	Sell يبيع

				
Teach يدرس	research, do experiments يجري ابحاث يقوم بتجارب	Weld يلحم	wash dishes يغسل الصحون	clean, wax ينظف ويلمع

Third Person

He / She / It

Singular subject (my friend, the boss, a co-worker)

Verb + s

Goes_s, works_s, talks_s, does_s, speaks_s

Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense

Rule 1: verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, and -x + es

1. Teach - research - wash - push - pass - fix - wax

teach	→	teaches
research	→	researches
wash	→	washes
push	→	pushes
pass	→	passes
fix	→	fixes
wax	→	waxes

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بهذه الحروف **SS, X, CH, SH, O** نضيف **ES** بدل **S**

EX:

Kiss / Kisses - Fix / Fixes - Watch / Watches
- Crash / Crashes - Go / Goes

Rule 2: final consonant + y -> - y + ies

2. Fly - dry - try - study

Fly	→	fly	→	flies
Dry	→	dry	→	dries
Try	→	try	→	tries

أما إذا كان ينتهي بالحرف **Y** نحذفه ونضيف له **IES** بدل **S**

3. do - go - have

Do	→	does
Go	→	goes
Have	→	has

هذه قاعدة سماعية تحفظ هكذا

Find and correct the mistakes:

- 1- **I'm work** for a very good company, and I also student at Mira Costa College. (I work)
- 2- The manager **talkes** with all employees once a week. (Talks)
- 3- The manager and I **has** a meeting today . (have)

النفي في الفعل المضارع البسيط

Negatives in Simple Present Tense

Change these to negative:

غير هذه الجمل من مثبتة إلى منفية

1. **I** work. (I **do not** work)
2. **I** like my job. . (I **do not** like my job)
3. **They** have benefits. (They **do not** have benefits)
4. **We** have a nice boss. (We **do not** have a nice boss)
5. **She** has a lot of experience. (She **does not** have a lot of experience)
6. **He** drives to his work. (He **does not** drive to his work)
7. The new employee comes early. (The new employee **does not** come early)
8. My co-worker talks to me. (My co-worker **does not** talk to me)

نجي الآن للـ **Do and Does**
 (Do) + They , I , You , We
 (Does) + She , He , It
 في حالة النفي **Negative**
Do not تصبح **Do**
Does not تصبح **Does**

Questions in Simple Present Tense

Change these statements to questions:

الأسئلة في الفعل المضارع البسيط

1. I work . (**Do** you work ?)
2. I like my job . (**Do** you like your job ?)
3. They have benefits . (**Do** they have benefits ?)
4. We have a nice boss . (**Do** we have a nice boss ?)
5. She has a lot of experience . (**Does** she have a lot of experience ?)
6. He drives to his work . (**Does** he drive to his work ?)
7. The new employee comes early . (**Does** the new employee come early ?)
8. My co-worker talks to me . (**Does** your co-worker talk to you ?)

غير هذه الجمل إلى أسئلة

1. I / you / we / they

Plural subject (the workers, the people)

+ do not (don't) + verb

2. He / she / it

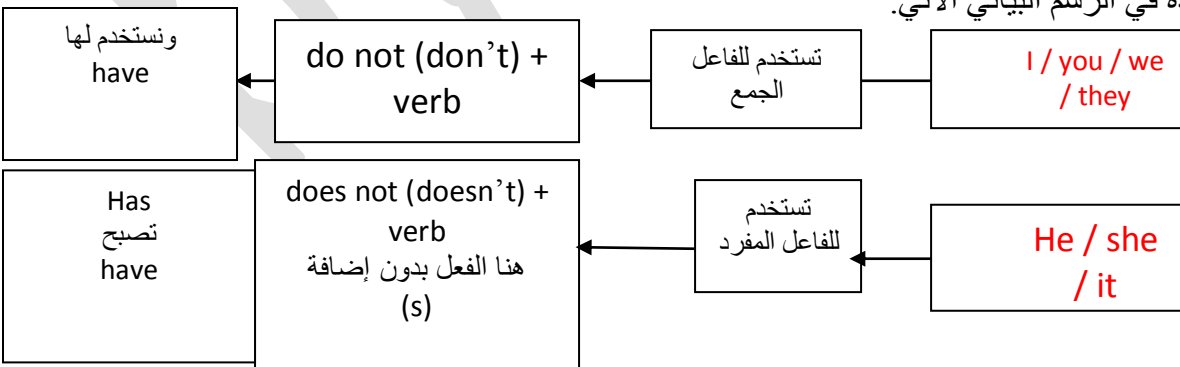
Singular subject

+ does not (doesn't) + verb (no -s)

1. Do + I / you / we / they + verb + ?

2. Does + he / she / it + verb + ?

تلخيص هذه القاعدة في الرسم البياني الآتي:



Lecture 2 The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

• Lecture Summary

Present Simple uses

Structure

Spelling Rules

Practices

And again

I You
We They

We

do not
don't

don't

verb1

visit

Rest of
sentence

the moon

I-You-We-They

We

do not -don't

don't

verb1

visit

rest of sentence

the moon

SNOB...

Don't forget the snobs. He She It. They are very tricky. They also take the verb DO it becomes DOES But the verb loses (s)

It snows in the winter.

It does not
doesn't ~~snows~~ in the summer

Write in negative

اكتب الجمل منفية

دائماً في النفي has تقلب have

1- My cat has a swimsuit .

My cat doesn't have a swimsuit .

2- Dan and Dana catch frogs .

Dan and Dana don't catch frogs .

3- Robots eat hot dogs .

Robots don't eat hot dogs .

Yes/ No Questions in Simple Present Tense

سؤال (نعم - لا) بواسطة الفعل المضارع البسيط

1. Do + (I – you – we – they) + verb + rest of sentence ?

2. Does + (he- she- it) + verb + rest of sentence ?

3. IS + (he-she-it) + rest of sentence ?

4. Are + (you-we-they) + rest of sentence ?

5. AM + (I) + rest of sentence ?

Change these statements to questions and then answer them :

- I work .

DO you work ?

Yes, I do .

- you like my Job .

DO you like my Job ?

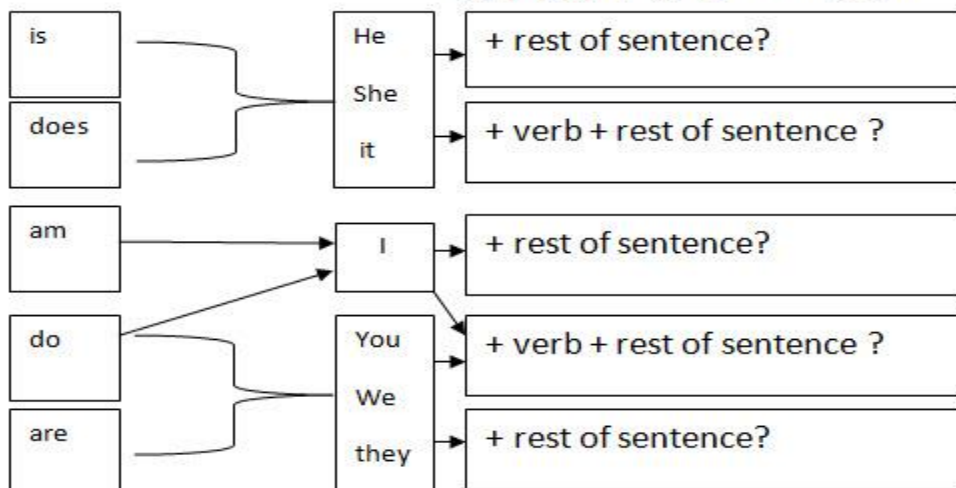
Yes, I do .

- he has cats .

Does he have cats ?

Yes, he has .

تلخيص القاعدة في الرسم البياني الآتي:



Lecture 3

The Present Progressive (Continuous)

المضارع المتقدم (المستمر)

• Lecture Summary

Present Progressive- Uses

Questions

Negative

Test-Taking strategies

Rule

When you see verb to be you have to think of ing

Noun (pronoun) + **Verb to be** (is - am -are) + (**verb**) = verb + **ing**

Majid **is** playing tennis

Sara **is** sleeping

Present Continuous Affirmative

كل ما يحصل الآن .. هو (مضارع مستمر)
عندما تجد (is / are / am / was / were)
عليك ان تضيف للفعل **ing**

الجملة المثبتة في المضارع المستمر

I	am	Eating (v=ing)
You	are	
She , He , It	is	
We , You , They	are	

Present Continuous Interrogative

الجملة الاستفهامية في المضارع المستمر

Am	I	eating ?
Are	you	
Is	she , he , it	
Are	we , you , they	

Present Continuous Negative

الجملة المنفية في المضارع المستمر

I	am not	eating
You	aren't	
She , He , It	isn't	
We , You , They	aren't	

Present Continuous - Signal words

Now - right now

Look!

Listen!

At the moment

المضارع المستمر .
كلمات الإشارة التي تدل عليه

يعني هذه الكلمات تبين لنا ما إذا
كان المضارع مستمر أم لا فإذا
كانت موجودة فهو مستمر ..

What are they doing?

<i>I am reading</i> 	<i>They are boxing</i>  nvtech.com	<i>He is cooking</i> 	<i>He is doing judo</i> 
<i>He is driving</i> 	<i>He is falling down</i>  nvtech.com	<i>He's playing golf</i> 	<i>They are playing hockey</i> 
<i>He's looking</i> 	<i>He's riding a bike</i> 	<i>It is eating</i> 	<i>They are shaking hands</i> 
<i>He is skateboarding</i> 	<i>He is weightlifting</i> 	<i>He's playing rugby</i> 	<i>He's working on the computer</i> 
<i>He's windsurfing</i> 	<i>He's surfing</i> 	<i>They are singing</i> 	

Test-Taking Strategies

- The boys **_____** to the gym everyday
a:going **b: go** c: goes
- Sary **is _____** to the radio right now.
a:listening b:listens c:listen
- Mubarak and Huda **usually _____** their parents
a:Visits b:visiting **c:visit**
- Salim **_____** a lexus car
a:drives b:driving c:drive
- Reem **_____** to a new house.
a:moving **b:is moving** c:move
- Jamal **_____** at 9.30pm
a:sleeping b:sleep **c:sleeps**
- We _____** a new house
a:buy **b:are buying** c:buys
- Maha **_____** as a manager.
a:working **b:works** c:work
- I **_____** drinking milkshakes
a:Like b:liking c:likes

تمارين للتقوية

Lecture 4

Present continuous and present simple

Present continuous To talk about things happening at the moment, use the present continuous.

Jim is watching television at the moment.

الحاضر المستمر للحديث عن الأشياء التي تحدث في لحظة ، استخدم الحاضر المستمر.
جيم يشاهد التلفزيون في الوقت الحالي



Jim is watching TV.

Present simple To talk about habits and routines use the present simple.

■ Things we do often, every day, every week, etc.

■ Things that always happen.

■ *I arrive at school at 8.30.*

■ *The first lesson starts at 8.45.*

■ *The lesson finishes at 9.30.*

■ *Joe lives in New York.*

■ *New York is his home.*

■ *He lives there all the time.*

■ *We are living near the station at the moment.*

■ *We want to move to another house soon.*

المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن العادات والروتين استخدم
المضارع البسيط.
■ الأشياء التي نقوم بها في كثير من الأحيان ، كل يوم ، كل
أسبوع ، إلخ.
■ الأشياء التي تحدث دائماً.
١- أصل إلى المدرسة الساعة ٨.٣٠.
٢- يبدأ الدرس الأول في ٨.٤٥.
٣- ينتهي الدرس في الساعة ٩.٣٠.

Careful!

■ Verbs usually used with the present

cost *This bike costs £200.*

like *Anna likes rap music.*

know *Do you know the answer?*

understand *I don't understand this.*

believe *Do you believe me?*

■ Some verbs have one meaning in the simple form, but a different meaning in the continuous form.

Do you have a bike? = Do you own a bike? (in general)

I'm having a great time! = It's a great party! (at the moment)

I think this film is great! = I like this film a lot. (in general)

Quiet! I'm thinking. = I'm doing a difficult exercise. (at the moment)

Choose the most suitable sentence or question.

a) 1 I wash my hair.

2 I'm washing my hair. ✓

b) 1 Do you know the answer?

2 Are you knowing the answer?

c) 1 Do you wait for the school bus? You're in the wrong place!

Are you waiting for the school bus? You're in the wrong place!

- d) 1 That bike costs £350.
2 That bike is costing £350.
- e) 1 Do you understand?
2 Are you understanding?
- f) 1 I do my homework.
2 I'm doing my homework.

Complete each sentence. Use the words in brackets. Use present simple or present continuous.

- a) Richard (always, get up) **a.l.w.a.y.s..g.e.t.s..u.p** before 7.00.
- b) Hurry up! The bus (wait) for us!
- c) Where (we, go) ? This is the wrong road!
- d) My friends (not believe) my story.
- e) Please be quiet! I (read) a very interesting book. f)
(like, Susan) horror films?

Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

- a) 'Someone **.B.** for you outside.' 'Who is it?'
A) waits **B) is waiting** C) waiting
- b) 'What of this book?' 'I think it's fantastic!'
B) do you think B) is you think C) you do think
- c) in ghosts?
C) Are you believe B) Are you believing C) Do you believe
- d) Kate is busy. She for a test.
D) is study B) is studying C) is studies
- e) a great time at the moment!
E) We are have B) We're have C) We're having
- f) Tina usually at 7.00.
F) get up B) is getting up C) gets up

Correct each sentence or question.

- a) I doesn't likes this film. **don't like**
- b) What do you wants?
- c) Jim walk sometimes to school.
- d) When the lesson begins?
- e) I don't gets up early on Saturdays.
- f) Tina not like computer games.
- g) Figen watchs television every night.

Put one word in each space. Contractions are one word.

- a) What **do** you usually eat for lunch?
- b) George and Terry speak Portuguese. They speak English.
- c) It's 9.30 and the children sitting at their desks.
- d) Ken like tea. In fact, he hates it.
- e) When it rains, you take an umbrella?
- f) What it say on the board? I can't see from here

Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

- g) What time **C** to bed?
A) usually do you go B) do usually you go C) do you usually go
- h) Every day, Frank to work.
A) goes B) is going C) go
- i) Stop it! it!
A) I'm not liking B) I don't like C) I not like
- j) What ? Is it an orange?
A) you are eating B) are you eating C) do you eat
- k) Yumiko feels ill, so she basketball.
A) doesn't play B) isn't play C) isn't playing
- l) Pay attention, Philip! ?
A) Do you listen B) Is it listening C) Are you listening
- m) Excuse me. to Manchester?
A) This road goes B) Does this road go C) Is this road go

2 Change each sentence. Use the words in brackets.

- a) Jo goes to school by bus. (usually) **Jo usually goes to school by bus.**
- b) I'm working hard. (not)
- c) Sara likes sport. (not)
- d) I get up at 6.30. (always)
- e) We speak German. (not)
- f) Pierre goes to the beach. (often)
- g) George drinks beer. (never)
- h) We're having a good time. (not)

3 Present simple or present continuous? Change the verb if it is wrong.

- a) Are you having a motorbike?
..... **Do you have a motorbike?**
- b) I'm staying in a hotel near the sea.
.....
- c) I'd like to buy this coat. How much is it costing?
.....
- d) What you doing?
.....
- e) I'm usually getting up at 6.00.
.....
- f) This book is difficult. I'm not understanding it.
.....
- g) I watch a lot of TV every night.
.....
- h) Excuse me. Are you knowing the way to the museum?
.....

Think about grammar! Are the sentences true or false?

- a) When you talk about a habit or a routine, you use the present simple.
- b) The present continuous is for actions that do not finish.
- c) When the subject of the sentence is *he, she* or *it*, add *-s* or *-es*.

Lecture 5 The Simple Future

Simple Future Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط حينما نتكلم عن أحداث أو خطط مستقبلية نستطيع أيضا استخدام زمن المستقبل البسيط حينما نريد التنبؤ أو قطع وعود.

You use the Simple Future Tense when you talk about **future events** or **plans** .

You also use the Simple Future Tense when you want to **make a prediction** or **make a promise** . ☺

There are two (2) ways to make the Simple Future Tense. In this module we will present Pattern # 1. In the module Simple Future Tense Part II, we will present Pattern # 2.

Pattern # 1: هناك طريقتان لإنشاء المستقبل البسيط

SUBJECT + BE + GOING TO + VERB (BASE FORM)

I **am going to** study

Pattern # 2:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB (BASE FORM)

I **will** study

Pattern # 1

Subject + BE (am, is, are) + going to + Verb (base form)...

Example:

I **am going to** graduate next May.

Future Time Expressions

تعبيرات مستقبلية

tomorrow	today
tomorrow ▶ morning ▶ afternoon ▶ evening ▶ night	This ▶ afternoon ▶ Friday ▶ week ▶ month ▶ year ▶ thanks giving
The day after tomorrow	In ▶ in ten minutes
Next ▶ Monday ▶ week ▶ weekend ▶ month ▶ year ▶ semester ▶ summer ▶ Eid	▶ three days ▶ two weeks ▶ nine months ▶ a few years ▶ a little while...
	soon
	tonight

Affirmative Sentences			الجمل المثبتة
SUBJECT + BE	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	time
I'm	going to	study	tomorrow
you're			
she's , he's			
we're , you're , they're			
it's	going to	rain	

Examples:

1. I'm going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You're going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. Miguel is going to fix his car later today.
4. Sarah and Daniel are going to buy a laptop next month.
5. The dog is going to eat its food soon.
6. We're going to move to Florida next year.
7. The game is going to begin in 10 minutes.
8. Mrs. Medina is going to sign the house contract next Monday.

Negative Sentences:

الجمل المنفية

SUBJECT + BE	Affirmative Sentences			
	Not	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	time
I'm	not	going to	study	tomorrow
you're				
she's , he's				
we're , you're , they're				
it's	not	going to	rain	
I	will	not	study	

Examples:

1. I'm not going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You're not going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. Miguel is not going to fix his car later today.
4. Sarah and Daniel are not going to buy a laptop next month.
5. The dog is not going to eat its food soon.
6. We're not going to move to Florida next year.
7. The game is not going to begin in 10 minutes.
8. Mrs. Medina is not going to sign the house contract next Monday.

Use of Contractions

Contractions: A contraction is the combination of two words into one. In contractions, letters are replaced with an apostrophe ('). **Examples:**

I am not = I'm not
you are not = you're not / you aren't
he is not = he's not / he isn't
she is not = she's not / she isn't
it is not = it's not / it isn't
we are not = we're not / we aren't
they are not = they're not / they aren't

الاختصار: هو تركيب كلمتين لتصبحا كلمة واحدة ولننقل ذلك لا بد من حذف أحرف واستبدالها بفواصل (')

لدينا طريقتين :

- 1- إما أن نحذف أول حرف من الكلمة الثانية .
- 2- أو نحذف حرف (o) من كلمة (not)

وطبعا في كل الأحوال لا بد من استبدالها بالفاصلة .
ماعدا المثال الأول فلا يجوز تطبيق الطريقة الثانية ..بل لا بد من الأولى فقط

Examples of Contractions in Negative Sentences

امثلة مختصره في حالة النفي

1. I **am not** going to watch a movie tonight.
2. **You're not** going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. **We're not** going to move to Florida next year.
4. The game **is not** going to begin in 10 minutes.
1. **I'm not** going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You **aren't** going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. We **aren't** going to move to Florida next year.
4. The game **isn't** going to begin in 10 minutes.

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

صياغة السؤال : بنفس الطريقة التي تعودنا عليها طريقة الأक्स
نعكس أول كلمتين والباقي مثل ما هو ونضيف علامة استفهام

Yes/No Questions					
BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	TIME	?
Am	I	Going to	study	tomorrow.	?
Are	you				?
Is	he , she				?
Are	you , we , they				?
Is	it				rain

SHORT ANSWERS	
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, you are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he's not. / No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she's not. / No, she isn't.
Yes, you are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't.
Yes, we are.	No, we're not. / No, we aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
Yes, it is.	No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

Examples:

1. Are you going to watch a movie tonight?

Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.

2. Are you going to see the doctor tomorrow?

Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.

3. Is Mike going to fix his car later today?

Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he isn't.

4. Are Sarah and Daniel going to buy a laptop next month?

Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

5. Is the dog going to eat its food soon?

Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

6. Are you going to move to Florida next year?

Yes, we are. / No, we're not. / No, we aren't.

7. Is the game going to begin in 10 minutes?

Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

8. Is Mrs. Medina going to sign the house contract next Monday?

Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.

Wh-Questions (Information Questions)

WH-QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SUBJECT

أما عن أسئلة **wh** فتكون بنفس الطريقة ولكننا نضيف أحد الصيغ التاليه
في بداية الجمل, **Who, where, when, what,**

WH-WORD	BE	GOING TO	VERB (Base Form)	TIME	?	SHORT ANSWERS
Who	is	Going to	Come	tomorrow	?	Robed and his family.
What			happen			There is going to be a cancer detection clinic.

OTHER WH-QUESTIONS

WH-WORD	BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (Base Form)	TIME	?
1.What	is	she	going to	do	tomorrow	?
2. where	is	The plan		land		
3. When	are	you		arrive		
4.Why	are	we		shop		
5. Who	are	they		visit		
6.How	am	I		finish		

More Examples:

1. (Q) **What are you going to watch tonight?**

(A) A terror movie.

2. (Q) **When are you going to take a test?**

(A) Tomorrow at 9:30 am.

3. (Q) **What is Mike going to fix today?**

(A) His car.

4. (Q) **Where are you going to move to next year?**

(A) To Florida.

5.(Q) **Who is going to sign the house contract next Monday?**

(A) Mrs. Medina.

Lecture 6

Pre-Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

1. The stores _____ at noon today.

(A) is going to close (B) **are going to close** (C) am going to close

2. The secretary _____ the documents tomorrow morning.

(A) **is going to fax** (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax

3. Esteban _____ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.

(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) **is going to meet**

4. I _____ a health club next month.

(A) **am going to join** (B) is going to join (C) are going to join

5. The meeting _____ in 15 minutes.

(A) are going to begin (B) **is going to begin** (C) am going to begin

Pre-Test (Negative Sentences)

6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona _____ their home near the beach.

(A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) **aren't going to build**

7. Some friends _____ to our welcome party next Friday.

(A) isn't going to come (B) **aren't going to come** (C) am not going to come

8. I _____ at any fast food restaurant this week.

(A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) **am not going to eat**

9. Elizabeth _____ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit them.

(A) **isn't going to send** (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send

10. Luis fractured his ankle. He _____ basketball this basketball season.

(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) **isn't going to play**

Pre-Test (Yes/No Questions)

11. _____ George _____ from California to Mexico next summer ?

(A) **Is, going to drive** (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive

12. _____ you _____ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?

(A) **Are, going to wear** (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear

13. _____ the students _____ their e-mails this afternoon ?

(A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) **Are, going to read**

14. _____ the train _____ in twenty minutes ?

(A) Am, going to leave (B) **Is, going to leave** (C) Are, going to leave

15. _____ I _____ my reimbursement check next Friday ?

(A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) **Am, going to receive**

Pre-Test (Information Questions)

16. Where _____ Anita _____ her job interview tomorrow morning ?

(A) am, going to have (B) **is, going to have** (C) are, going to have

17. When _____ Paul _____ the yard ?

(A) are, going to clean (B) **is, going to clean** (C) am, going to clean

18. Who _____ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?

(A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) **is going to take**

Lecture 7

Practice Exercises (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

- I _____ the laundry this afternoon.
(A) is going to do (B) am going to do (C) are going to do
- Eliezer _____ to a pool party next Saturday.
(A) is going to go (B) are going to go (C) am going to go
- We _____ at the new Italian restaurant tomorrow night.
(A) am going to eat (B) is going to eat (C) are going to eat
- The tutors _____ the students in the English class next week.
(A) is going to help (B) are going to help (C) am going to help
- Carolyn _____ her baby next month.
(A) is going to have (B) am going to have (C) are going to have

Practice Exercises (Negative Sentences)

- My mother _____ dinner tonight.
(A) am not going to cook (B) isn't going to cook (C) aren't going to cook
- The temperature _____ in the 90s tomorrow.
(A) isn't going to be (B) am not going to be (C) aren't going to be
- Bob and his family _____ at the lake next weekend.
(A) aren't going to fish (B) isn't going to fish (C) am not going to fish
- I _____ new decorations for the house this Christmas.
(A) aren't going to buy (B) am not going to buy (C) isn't going to buy
- The meeting _____ at three o'clock. It's going to end later.
(A) am not going to end (B) isn't going to end (C) aren't going to end

Practice Exercises (Yes/No Questions)

- _____ you and your family _____ your house before you sell it?
(A) Is, going to remodel (B) Am, going to remodel (C) Are, going to remodel
- _____ Henry _____ in the university next semester?
(A) Is, going to register (B) Am, going to register (C) Are, going to register
- _____ your parents _____ their wedding anniversary next July?
(A) Am, going to celebrate (B) Are, going to celebrate (C) Is, going to celebrate
- _____ Julian and Carol _____ a business next year?
(A) Is, going to own (B) Am, going to own (C) Are, going to own
- _____ Wal-Mart _____ until 10:00 pm next Sunday?
(A) Am, going to open (B) Are, going to open (C) Is, going to open

Practice Exercises (Information Questions)

- Who _____ your sister _____ to her wedding?
(A) are, going to invite (B) is, going to invite (C) am going to bring
- When _____ the students _____ their science projects?
(A) are, going to finish (B) am, going to finish (C) is, going to finish
- What trick _____ the dolphin _____ next?
(A) am, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) are, going to do
- Why _____ Peter _____ his sports car next month?
(A) am, going to sell (B) are, going to sell (C) is, going to sell
- How _____ the engineers _____ houses in the future?
(A) are, going to design (B) am, going to design (C) is, going to design

Post Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

1. The stores _____ at noon today.

(A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close

2. The secretary _____ the documents tomorrow morning.

(A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax

3. Esteban _____ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.

(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet

4. I _____ a health club next month.

(A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join

5. The meeting _____ in 15 minutes.

(A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin

Lecture 8

The Past

• Lecture Summary

Simple Past- Uses
Past Perfect
Present Perfect
Questions
Negative

زمن الماضي البسيط:

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث انتهت في الماضي في وقت محدد.
من اجل حدث ماضي وحينما يعطى الوقت.

I met him yesterday.

حينما يكون الحدث قد وقع في زمن محدد في الماضي حتى لو لم يذكر الزمن بالتحديد.

I bought this car in Montreal.

حينما يكون الحدث قد وقع في الماضي واستمر لفترة من الزمن ثم توقف.

I worked in that bank for four years.

The Simple Past Tense :

1. It is used for actions completed in the past at definite time:

***For a past action when the time is given**

Ex: I met him yesterday

***When the action clearly took place at a definite time even though this time is not mentioned**

Ex: I bought this car in Montreal

***It used for an action whose time occupied a period of time now terminated**

Ex: I worked in that bank for four years

SOME SIGNAL WORD :

- Ⓢ Yesterday
- Ⓢ Last Night
- Ⓢ Last Week
- Ⓢ Last Year
- Ⓢ A month ago. . .
- Ⓢ Two years ago. . .

هذه الكلمات هي إشارة عن الفعل الماضي .
أي إذا وجدت فأنه فعل ماض بسيط.

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST:

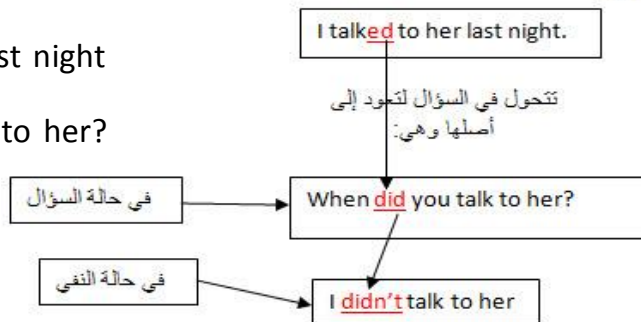
For regular verbs, add ed to the simple form of the verb الافعال العادية غير الشاذة نضيف نهايتها ed	I visited New Orleans last year
For irregular verbs, change the verb.	I went to the movies yesterday
For negatives, use did not or didn't with the simple form of the verb. في حالة النفي نضيف didn't	She didn't come to class
For questions, use did before the simple form of the verb.	Did he call you last night?

شرح القاعدة يتلخص فيما يأتي:

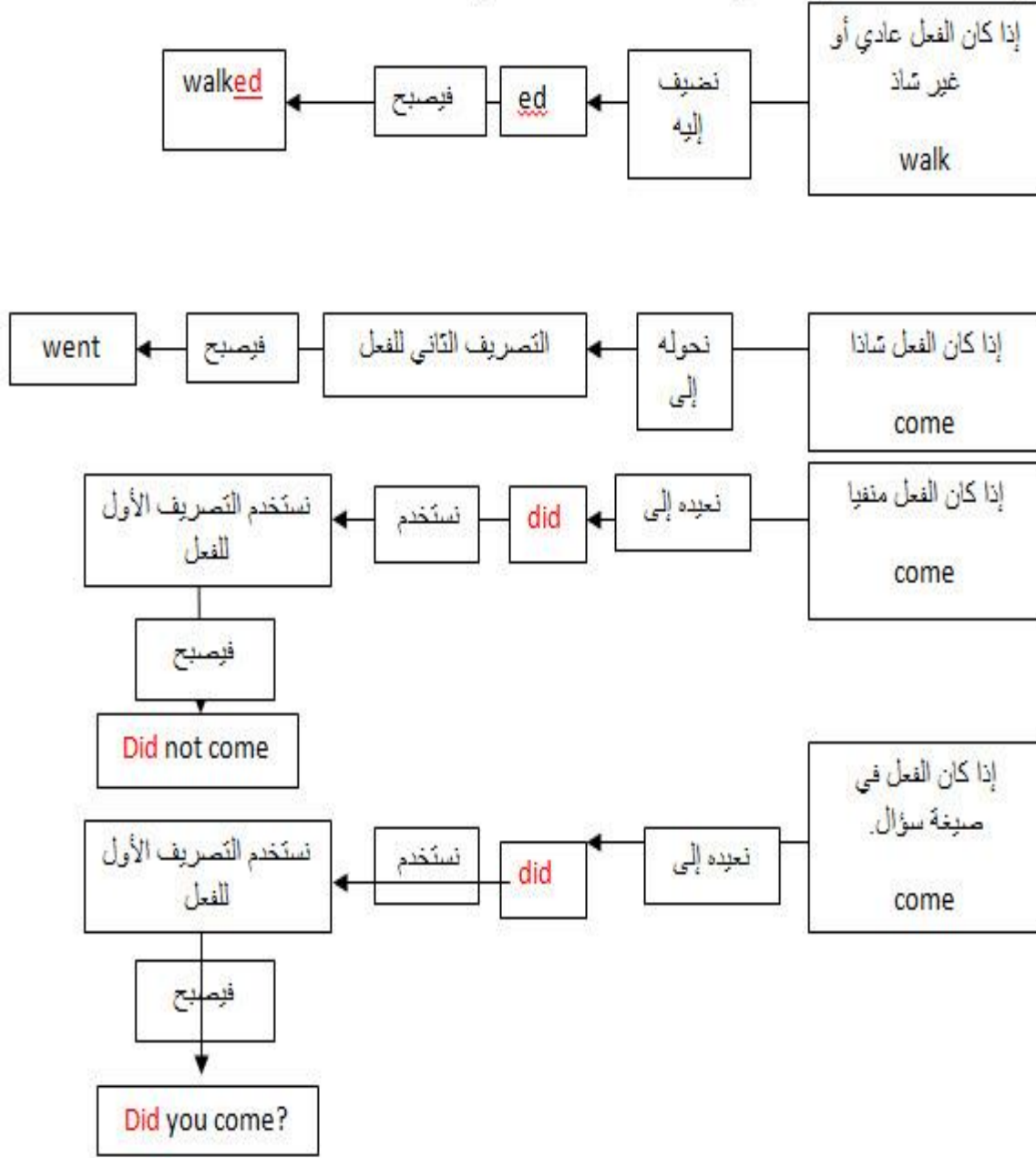
Affirmative: I talk**ed** to her last night

Question: When **did** you **talk** to her?

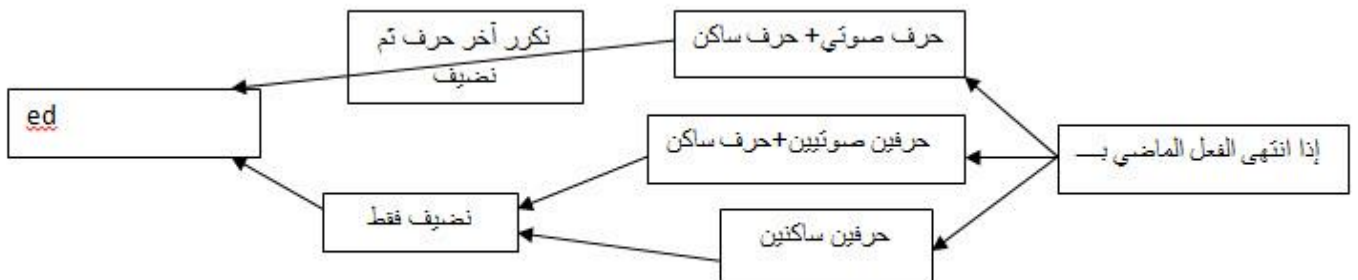
Negative: I **didn't** **talk** to her



شرح القاعدة يتلخص في ما يلي .. تشكيل الفعل الماضي:



خلاصة القاعدة في اضافة (ed) في الجدول التالي :



SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS :

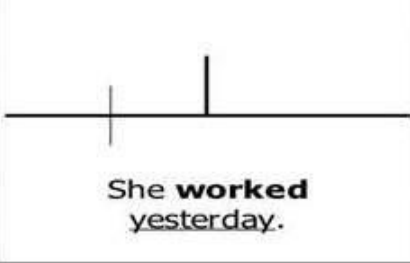
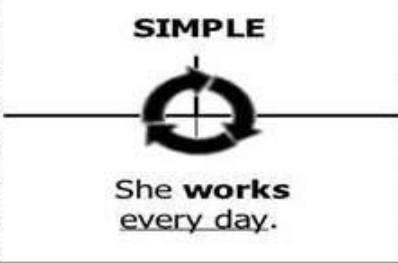
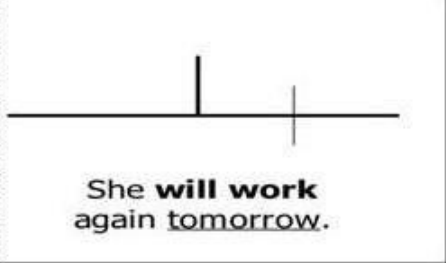
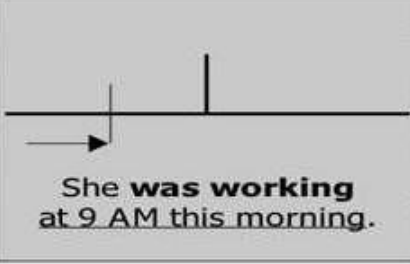

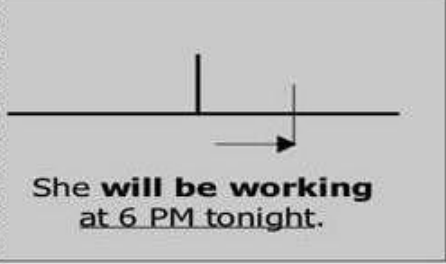
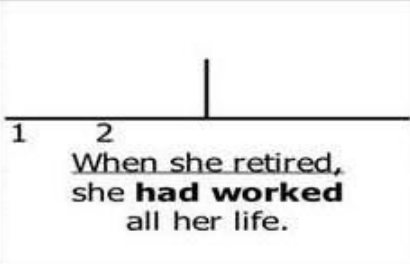
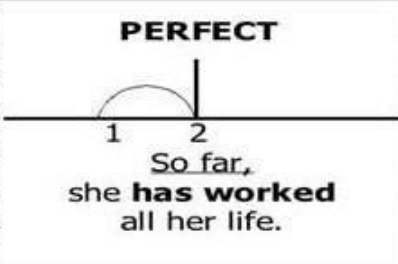
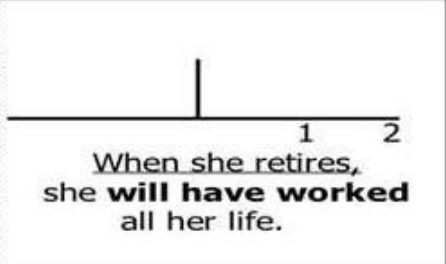
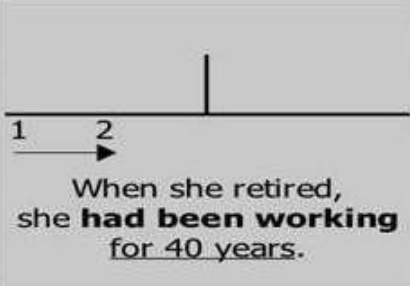

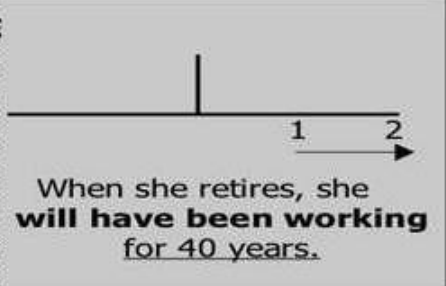
VERB ENDING	EX	ED FORM	EX
1. CONSONANTS + e	Change e	ADD - d	Change ed
2. CONSONANTS + y	Study y	DROP - y , ADD - ied	Studied
3. VOWEL + y	Play y	ADD - ed only	Play ed
4. ONE VOWEL + ONE CONSONANT	Stop	DOUBLE THE CONSONANT AND ADD -ed	Stopp ed
5. TWO VOWELS + ONE CONSONANTS	Clean	ADD -ed only	Clean ed
6. TWO CONSONANTS	Return	ADD -ed only	Return ed

A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
SPECIFIC TIME	<p>SIMPLE</p>  <p>She worked yesterday.</p>	<p>SIMPLE</p>  <p>She works every day.</p>	 <p>She will work again tomorrow.</p>
	<p>PROGRESSIVE</p>  <p>She was working at 9 AM this morning.</p>	<p>PROGRESSIVE</p>  <p>She is working right now.</p>	 <p>She will be working at 6 PM tonight.</p>
UNSPECIFIED TIME	<p>PERFECT</p>  <p>When she retired, she had worked all her life.</p>	<p>PERFECT</p>  <p>So far, she has worked all her life.</p>	 <p>When she retires, she will have worked all her life.</p>
	<p>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p>  <p>When she retired, she had been working for 40 years.</p>	<p>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p>  <p>She has been working for 40 years.</p>	 <p>When she retires, she will have been working for 40 years.</p>

A-2

(514) 995-7549

ANGLAIDE

Lecture 9

Count and **Noncount nouns**

الاسماء الغير معدودة

• **Whole groups or whole masses.**

Furniture, coffee and sugar.

المجموعات كاملة أو الكتل
مثل: الأثاث, القهوة, السكر



• **Abstract concepts.**

Love, wisdom, spirituality.

المفاهيم المجردة
مثل: الحب, الحكمة, الروحانية



• **Phenomenon of Nature**

Sunshine, rain, snow.

ظواهر الطبيعة
مثل: شروق الشمس, المطر, الثلج



بعض الأسماء الغير المعدودة المنتشرة

SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS

Whole groups made up of similar items

المجموعات الكاملة المتكونة من اشياء متشابهه



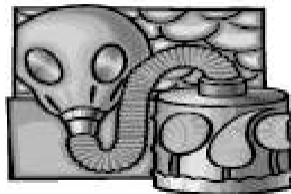
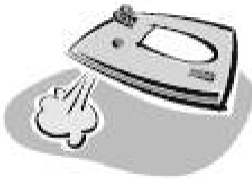
Fluids السوائل



Solids الجمادات



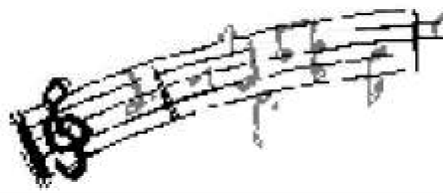
Gases الغازات



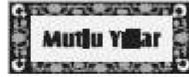
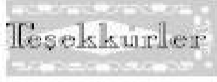
Particles الجزيئات



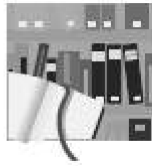
Abstractions التجريدات



Languages اللغات



Fields of Study المواد العلمية



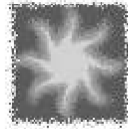
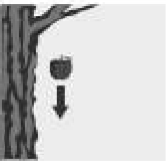
Recreation التسلية والاستجمام



Activities الانشطة



Natural Phenomena الظواهر الطبيعية



❖ **Generic Nouns** الاسماء العامة

•Articles are used to make generalizations.

A is used for singular nouns

A banana is yellow.

An umbrella

An egg

O is used for plural nouns and noncount nouns

O Bananas are yellow.

O Fruit is good for you.






هنا يتكلم عن (a / an) واستخداماتها.وأنا
نستخدمها في حالة المفرد فقط أما في الجمع
فنستغني عنها.

نستخدم (an) إذا كان اول حرف من الكلمة

حروف **علة** و هي **a, e, i, o, u**

Indefinite Nouns : الاسماء غير واضحة العدد. او مجهولة العدد

Singular	I ate a banana.	
Plural count noun (two, a few, several) في حالة الأسماء المعدودة غير معروفة العدد نستخدم...	I ate some bananas.	
Noncount noun (a little, a lot of) في حالة الأسماء الغير معدودة نستخدم...	I ate some fruit.	

❖ Definite Nouns (the) الاسماء المحددة التي تبدأ بـ

The banana I ate this morning was delicious.	Singular مفرد	
I got the apples from the tree.	Plural جمع	
The fruit from that market is inexpensive.	Noncount غير معدود	

Expressions of Quantity for Count nouns: تعبيرات للمحدود

One.....واحد
Each.....اي
Every.....كل
Two,three, etc.....اثنان, ثلاث... الخ
A couple of.....زوجين من..... او اثنين من
A few..... القليل
Many كثير
Several..... عدة
A number of..... عدد من

Expressions of quantity for noncount nouns: تعبيرات لغير المعدود

A little.... القليل
Much..... كثير
A great deal of..... قدر كبير من

Expressions of quantity for both count and noncount nouns

تعبيرات للمعدود ولغير المعدود:

لا...بمعنى لا يوجد تفاح..No.

بعض/أي.....Some/any

الكثير من.....A lot of/lots of

الكثير من.....Plenty of

معظم أو الجزء الأكبر... Most

جميع أو كل.....All

المثبت والمنفي: Negative vs. Positive:

She has few friends.	She made a few friends.
I have little money.	I saved a little money.

Lecture 10

Modal Auxiliary

What do they mean? ماذا تعني

Can- Could
will- Would
Shall- Should
Must- Have
to – Ought to
May- Might

Modals Giving permission

أدوات نستخدمها لطلب الأذن

:

Would you please help me?.....؟ هلا ساعدتني رجاء؟

Could you help me.....؟ هل تستطيع المساعدة؟

Can you help me?.....؟ هل تستطيع المساعدة؟

Will you help me?.....؟ هلا ساعدتني؟

May I؟.....؟ هل بإمكانني؟

Modals Expressing ability أدوات نستخدمها للتعبير عن الإمكانية

I can speak English (present ability) استطيع التحدث
بالانجليزية (إمكانية حاضرة)

Last year I could speak English (past ability)

في العام الماضي استطعت التحدث بالانجليزية (إمكانية ماضية)

I am able to (present) بمقدوري..... (حاضر)

I was able to (past) كان بمقدوري..... (ماضي)

I will be able to (future) سيكون بمقدوري (مستقبل)

Modals Expressing expectation

أدوات للتعبير عن التوقع

The train should arrive now

يجب أن يصل القطار الآن

Ought to seldom used! (negative or questions only!) (يجب أن)

نادرا ما تستخدم!

(في النفي والسؤال فقط)

Should – ought to – had better (express advice)

الثلاث الأدوات السابقة تستخدم للتعبير عن إهداء نصيحة..مثل:

You are sick. You should see a doctor!

You 'd better not stay home.

Modals Expressing preferences أدوات للتعبير عن التفضيلات. يعني ما تفضل فعله

I would like

أفضل أن ...

I would rather to go to Costa rather than Blockbuster

أفضل أن أذهب إلى كوستا بدلا من بلاك بستر

أدوات للتعبير عن الحاجة والالتزام: Modals Expressing Need or obligation

Must (You must have a driving license to drive)

يجب (يجب أن يكون لديك رخصة قيادة لكي تقود)

Must not to (you must not bother your parents)

يجب عليك ألا (يجب عليك ألا تززع والديك)

Have to (You have to study for the exam.)

يجب أن (يجب أن تدرس للاختبار)

Not have to (You do not have to come with us.)

ليس واجبا أن (ليس واجبا عليك أن تأتي معنا)

Modals Expressing possibility and impossibility

أدوات تعبر عن إمكانية والاستحالة:

May --- may not

..ممكن ... غير ممكن

Might Might not

Could ... could قد ... قد لا (قد يحدث .. قد لا يحدث)

not

يستطيع.... لا يستطيع.....

.....have enough money

It can't be five!

لا يمكن أن تكون خمسة! أو مستحيل أن تكون خمسة

That couldn't be my uncle!

لا يمكن أن يكون هذا غداي! أو مستحيل أن يكون غداي

Borrow & Lend

الاستعارة..والاقراض

Borrow = you take from some one

الاستعارة = تأخذ من احد ما شيئا

May I borrow your pen?

هل أستطيع أن استعير قلمك؟

Borrowing a book from a library

استعارة كتاب من المكتبة

Lend= you ask someone to give you something

إقراض = تطلب من أحد أن يقرضك شئ

Can you lend me your car?

هلا أقرضتني سيارتك؟

Lending someone money

إقراض شخص ما مالا

Lecture 11

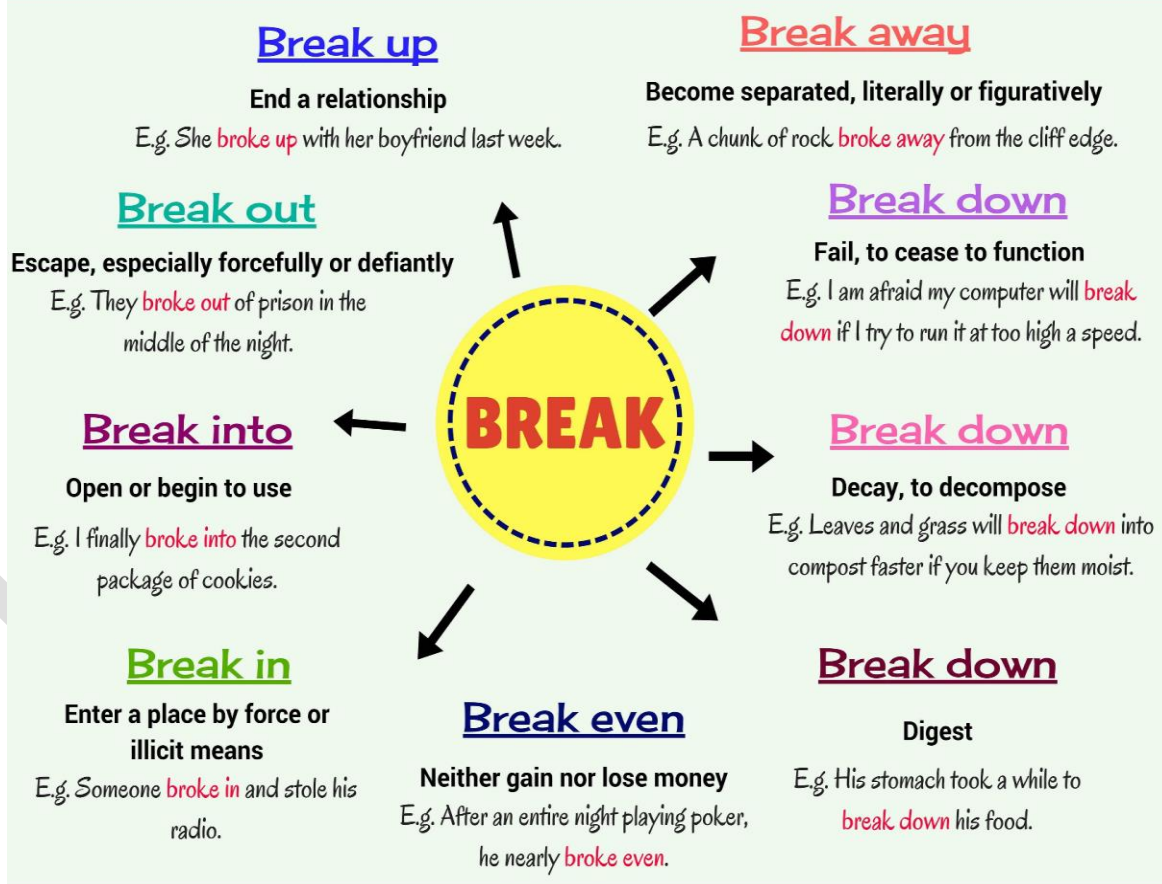
Phrasal Verbs



Phrasal verbs - GET



PHRASAL VERBS WITH "BREAK"



PHRASAL VERBS WITH STAND

Stand out

Be obvious or conspicuous, in contrast to one's surroundings
E.g. Tourist guides often carry umbrellas so that they **stand out** in a crowd.

Stand up

Bring something up and set it into a standing position
E.g. Laura **stood** the sofa **up** on end.

Stand in for

Eplace; to act as a double or substitute for
E.g. I asked my colleague to **stand in for** me so I could take the day off.

Stand for

Tolerate
E.g. We won't **stand for** that type of behaviour.

Stand aside

Step sideways to make a space for someone else
E.g. **Stand aside**, please, so the doctor can get through.

Stand back

Maintain a safe distance from a hazard
E.g. You had better **stand back** and let me operate the chainsaw.

Stand by

Wait in expectation of some event; to make ready
E.g. Please **stand by** for more instructions.

Stand by

Support; to continue to support despite things being bad
E.g. They **stood by** us all along and it's awesome to see them out here to support us today.

STAND

Lecture 12

Phrasal Verbs

into

заглянуть,
расследовать

- I looked into your profile the other day - you're quite popular!
- The police is looking into the murder.

for

искать

- I'm looking for my cat, have you seen it?
- When you reach my street, look for the only red house - that's where I live.

up

найти (словарь,
интернет, глобус)

- If you don't know this word, you should look it up online.
- Look up! The sky is full of stars tonight.

after

присмотреть,
поухаживать за



- Could you please look after my dog while I'm away?
- I'd love to come, but tonight I have to look after my grandma.

over

проверить

- If I were you I'd look over his file again
- When I'm camping, I look my shoes over before I put them on.

look

up to

уважать/
смотреть вверх

- He looks up to his father a lot.
- look up to the sky
- we all should look up to our ancestors.

out

выглядывать,
бгу!

- Look out of the window, it's snowing
- Look out, there is a snake in the room!

away

отворачиваться,
не смотреть

- Please don't look away!
- She looked away in disgrace.

forward to

ожидать с
радостью

- I am looking forward to traveling to New Zeland next year.
- Looking forward to hearing from you soon

through

просматривать,
проглядывать

- Look through the newspaper, maybe there's something new
- I looked through my papers and found this interesting essay.

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along

сопутствовать,
походить

- This idea goes along well with my paper.
- Does the red wine go along with rabbit?

up

подниматься,
повышать

- Go up the hill until you reach the top.
- If my rent goes up again, I'm gonna have to move out!

back

вернуться

- When are you going back to your house?
- He went back home the same way he came.
- You have to go back!

away

уйти, ухого!

- I yelled at the dogs to make them go away.
- If you don't go away, I'll call the police.

over

пройти,
присмотреть,
переместиться

- Let's go over this together again.
- Do you usually go over your notes before class?
- That didn't go over well..

go

for

намереваться,
направляться

- Our team is going for the gold medal in the Olympics.
- You should go for it!
- I could go for pepperoni pizza tonight!
- She went there for fun.

out

прекратиться,
выбираться из
гому

- The fire went out after three days.
- They love to go out every Saturday night.

by

проходить мимо,
проходить (имя)

- We go by the coffee shop everyday.
- What name do you go by on Skype?

on with

продолжать

- I think we should go on with the meeting.
- How can I go on with this weather?
- Please, go on with your story! It's very nice!

down

понижаться,
спуститься
уменьшить

- All prices went down again!
- They went down to Texas to visit Dallas.
- In Siberia the temperature goes down to -60°C

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HEALTH

Phrasal Verbs

Pass away = Die

E.g. His mother **passed away** last year.



Run over = Hit by a vehicle

E.g. Two children were **run over** and killed.



Come down with = Become sick

E.g. I think I'm **coming down with** flu.



Fight off = Free yourself from an illness

E.g. I'm trying to **fight off** a cold.



Come to = Become conscious

E.g. When he **came to**, he was lying on the floor with his hands tied behind his back.



Pass out = Faint, lose consciousness

E.g. People everywhere were **passing out** from the heat.



Get over = Recover from something

E.g. It's taken me ages to **get over** the flu.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box!

BREAK UP – CALL OFF - COME OUT - COME UP WITH – FIND OUT – GET ON – GO UP - LIE DOWN – LOOK AFTER - LOOK FOR - LOOK UP – SEE OFF - SET UP – TAKE AFTER - TURN UP - WAKE UP -

1. Simon **CAME UP WITH** a story about catching an enormous fish, and almost everyone believed him.
2. I'm self-employed now. I'm going to **SET UP** my own office.
3. My friend has been thinking about it all morning, but she simply can't **COME UP WITH** a solution to the problem.
4. He **WOKE UP** when the alarm clock rang.
5. I'll **LOOK UP** his number in the phone book.
6. The novel first **CAME OUT** in 1948.
7. Jack **FOUND OUT** that his wife was having an affair.
8. I'll **SEE you OFF** at the airport when you travel to London.
9. We have **CALLED OFF** the meeting until we can find someone who can write a protocol.
10. They **BROKE UP** last month, after being together for over ten years.
11. Prices have **GONE UP** in the supermarket, so everything is much more expensive than a year ago.
12. Yesterday, John **FOUND OUT** that he had passed his test.
13. I'd like you to **LOOK UP** all the words you don't know.
14. Could you **TURN UP** the radio. I can't hear anything.
15. She **GOT ON** well with her father. He was such an amazing guy.
16. Shirley **TAKES AFTER** her mother. She's got the same blue eyes.
17. When she **WOKE UP** she saw that she was going to be late for work, so she forgot to brush her teeth.
18. I'm surprised that you **GET ON** with your sister because you are very different.
19. The police are trying to **FIND OUT** where the robbers hid the money.
20. Why don't you **LIE DOWN** on the sofa a bit until you feel better.
21. Keep **LOOKING FOR** the keys. They have to be somewhere.
22. The third game of the series was **CALLED OFF** because it was raining.
23. The temperature **WENT UP** a few degrees as soon as the sun came out.
24. Don't worry about it. I'll **SET UP** a meeting between Jake and you when I get to the office.
25. I must get someone to **LOOK AFTER** my dog when I go on holiday.

Lecture 13

The Passive voice

Active sentence:

Sara made a cake

Passive voice:

The cake was made by Sara

Tense Forms of the Past

	Active	Passive
(a) simple present	Mary helps the boy.	The boy is helped by Mary.
(b) present progressive	Mary is helping the boy.	The boy is being helped by Mary.
(c) present perfect*	Mary has helped the boy.	The boy has been helped by Mary.
(d) simple past	Mary helped the boy.	The boy was helped by Mary.
(e) past progressive	Mary was helping the boy.	The boy was being helped by Mary.
(f) past perfect*	Mary had helped the boy.	The boy had been helped by Mary.
(g) simple future	Mary will help the boy.	The boy will be helped by Mary.
(h) be going to	Mary is going to help the boy.	The boy is going to be helped by Mary.
(i) future perfect*	Mary will have helped the boy.	The boy will have been helped by Mary.
(j) Was the boy helped by Mary?		In the question form of passive verbs, an auxiliary verb precedes the subject.
(k) Has the boy been helped by Mary?		

The progressive forms of the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect are rarely used in the passive.

Structure of the passive voice:

Present

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

Past

Was/ were + verb ed + by

The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

Passive voice with it:

People believe that the Earth is round. (active present)

It is believed that the Earth is round. (passive present)

People thought that English was a difficult language . (active past)

It was thought that English was a difficult language. (passive past)

Exercise 3a Warm-up.

Complete the sentences. Change the verbs in *italics* from active to passive.

1. Tom *opens* the door. The door is opened by Torn.
2. Tom *is opening* the door. The door is being opened by Torn.
3. Tom *has opened* the door. The door has been opened by Torn.
4. Tom *opened* the door. The door was opened by Torn.
5. Tom *was opening* the door. The door was being opened by Torn.
6. Tom *had opened* the door. The door had been opened by Torn.
7. Torn *will open* the door. The door will be opened by Torn.
8. Torn *is going to open* the door. The door is going to be opened by Torn.
9. Torn *will have opened* the door. The door will have been opened by Torn.
10. *Did Tom open* the door? Was the door opened by Tom.
11. *Will Tom open* the door? Will the door be opened by Tom.
12. Has Torn *opened* the door? Has the door been opened by Tom.

Exercise 5. Looking at grammar.

Change the active verbs to passive if possible.

Some verbs are intransitive and cannot be changed

1. A strange thing happened yesterday.	(no change)
2. Jackie scored the winning goal.	The winning goal was scored by Jackie.
3. I agree with Dr. Ikeda's theory.	Dr. Ikeda was agreed with him
4. Dr. Ikeda developed that theory.	That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.
5. A hurricane destroyed the small fishing village.	The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.
6. A large vase stands in the corner of our front hallway.	(no change)
7. The children seemed happy when they went to the zoo.	(no change)
8. After class, one of the students always erases the board.	After class, the board is always erased by one of the students.
9. The solution to my problem appeared to me in a dream.	(no change)
10. Our plan succeeded at last.	(no change)
11. Barbara traveled to Uganda last year.	(no change)
12. A special committee is going to settle the dispute.	The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.
13. Did the police catch the thief?	Was the thief caught by the police?
14. This room is a mess. What happened?	(no change)

Lecture 14 _
The Final exam

1. I bought _____ pepper yesterday.

- a) a few b) many c) **a little** ✓ d) how much

2. _____ people are there in the hall?

- a) **How many** ✓ b) How much c) How a few d) A few

3. Please give me _____ stamps to send these two letters

- a) much b) a little c) how many d) **a few** ✓

4. I eat _____ chicken every day.

- a) **a little** ✓ b) many c) how much d) a few

5. _____ wood do you need to make a chair?

- a) How many b) How c) A little d) **How much** ✓

6. _____ a business executive's life stressful?

- a. Are b. **Is** ✓ c. Am

7. The baby _____ at the moment.

- a sleep b. are sleeping c. **is sleeping** ✓ d. is sleep

8. Fred is tired because _____

- a. she has failed her exams b. you haven't switched on c. **he has worked all night** ✓

9. Yousef _____ a book after lunch every day.

- a. read b. is reading c. **reads** ✓ d. are reading

10. _____ go out last night?

- a. Do you b. **Did you** ✓ c. Does he d. Does you

11. _____ that new film yet?

- a. Did you see b. **Have you seen** ✓ c. Was you see

12. She saw the police car while she _____ to work.

- a. **was driving** ✓ b. drove c. drive

Lecture 14

Revision

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PRESENT SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.

goes

1. He go to bed very early.
2. Does they live in Canada?
3. I am usually cook dinner for my family.
4. Are they have a meeting every week?
5. She don't like tennis.
6. Does John has enough money?
7. He know the answer.
8. Robert playes baseball on the weekend.
9. They has lots of free time.
10. Do they usually driving to work?
11. Jenny is not work at a restaurant.
12. She worrys too much about the exams.
13. My father wants to travels to Spain.
14. Why you study English?
15. He doesn't drinks tea.
16. They are start class in the morning.



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NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PAST SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.



ate

1. They ~~eat~~ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
2. Did Maria drove to work this morning?
3. I not finished my homework last night.
4. Did you busy last Monday?
5. Was she buy a new car yesterday?
6. I wanted to went to Montreal two years ago.
7. Was you late for the meeting?
8. Who did you talked to?
9. Where was you stay in Washington?
10. I was read that book last year.
11. John flied to Argentina last week.
12. He weren't at home last night.
13. I not see the movie last weekend?
14. What do you did last night?
15. Did they has a good time at the party?
16. Did you in class yesterday?



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PASSIVE

Positives, Negatives and Questions



- Find and correct the mistakes below.

was
✓

1. He surprised by the loud noise.
2. They ~~were~~ ate dinner at six o'clock.
3. Was your car fix?
4. This photo was take by my uncle.
5. Who was cooked dinner?
6. When did the airplane invented?
7. He was watched his favorite TV show.
8. Robert was bite by a dog.
9. They were interview by a reporter.
10. I'm sorry. You are not allow to go inside.
11. Pluto discovered in 1930.
12. Why did the party cancelled?
13. I was really enjoyed my holiday last summer.
14. My friend wasn't careful. She was fell off her bicycle.
15. The room cleaned this morning.
16. When was the story write?



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NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

ADD '-S' or '-ES' or '-IES'

● Choose '-s' or '-es' or 'ies' to change the verbs in the sentences below.

- Thomas really [like] to draw pictures in his free time.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My father [work] in a big office downtown.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My classmate always [pass] her English tests with a high grade.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My friend [study] at a college near his home.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- David sometimes [play] tennis in the afternoon.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Mariam always [try] to help people when they have a problem.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Troy always [watch] football games on TV.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Patrick has an interesting hobby. He [fix] old cars.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My baby brother [cry] when he doesn't see his mother.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Sarah [go] to school very early in the morning.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- I bring my lunch from home, but William [buy] his lunch at work.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- John is a great student. He always [do] his homework after class.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My friend should relax more. He [worry] too much about the future.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My sister usually [get] up at about six o'clock in the morning.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Gary is an airplane pilot. He [fly] to many different countries.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Our teacher [say] that we should study hard.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

FUTURE: 'GOING TO'

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of 'GOING TO'.

1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?
a) are
b) is
c) does
2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?
(B) Yes, I
a) Do / am
b) Are / are
c) Are / am
3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.
a) is going to has
b) going to have
c) is going to have
4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.
a) is going to
b) goes to
c) going to
5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?
(B) I'm not sure.
a) do / go to
b) will / going to
c) are / going to
6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?
a) Where
b) What
c) How
7. (A) ... your friend going to join us?
(B) Yes, she
a) Is / is
b) Is / will
c) Will / will
8. (A) ... they going to be here soon?
(B) No, they
a) Are / aren't
b) Do / not
c) Are / won't
9. What time are you going to ... for the airport?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves
10. ... you ... go home after our English class?
a) Are / are
b) Do / will
c) Are / going to
11. (A) ... your friend going to be late?
(B) No, she
a) Is / isn't
b) Are / isn't
c) Are / aren't
12. Is your cousin ... move to another apartment?
a) going
b) going to
c) will
13. (A) ... the plane going to land soon?
(B) Yes, it
a) Are / is
b) Is / is
c) Are / are
14. I ... going to ... my homework after I finish dinner.
a) am / do
b) am / doing
c) is / do
15. (A) ... you going to join us?
(B) Yes, I
a) Are / am
b) Are / are
c) Do / do
16. What are your plans for next year?
Are you ... to Canada?
a) go to
b) will go
c) going to go

15 - 16 = Excellent

13 - 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

by ahmad - 2018