

In this lesson

- let's make sentences with verb “be” (am, are, is).
- Sentences = SUBJECT + VERB.
- Subjects = nouns and pronouns (I, you, he, she, it , we, they ,this, these.

- Subject + form of verb “be”



1-1 NOUN + IS + NOUN: SINGULAR

NOUN + IS + NOUN
(a) *Canada* is a *country*.

(b) Mexico is *a* country.

(c) *A* cat is *an* animal.

□ EXERCISE 3. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use an article (*a* or *an*).

1. A horse is an animal.
2. English is _____ language.
3. Tokyo is _____ city.

<i>animal</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>language</i>
<i>city</i>	<i>insect</i>	<i>sport</i>

1. Arabic is a language .
2. Rome is a city .
3. A cat is an animal .
4. Tennis is _____.
5. Chicago is _____.



1-2 NOUN + ARE + NOUN: PLURAL

NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(a) **Cats are animals.**

(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal

PLURAL: *cats, animals*

(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country

PLURAL: *cities, countries*

NOUN and NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(d) **Canada and China are countries.**

(e) **Dogs and cats are animals.**

□ EXERCISE 6. Sentence practice.

Directions: Change the singular sentences to plural sentences.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1. An ant is an insect.

→

Ants are insects.

2. A computer is a machine.

→



1-3 PRONOUN + *BE* + NOUN

SINGULAR

PLURAL

PRONOUN + *BE* + NOUN

- (a) ***I*** ***am*** a student.
 (b) ***You*** ***are*** a student.
 (c) ***She*** ***is*** a student.
 (d) ***He*** ***is*** a student.
 (e) ***It*** ***is*** a country.

PRONOUN + *BE* + NOUN

- (f) ***We*** ***are*** students.
 (g) ***You*** ***are*** students.
 (h) ***They*** ***are*** students.

I }
you } = pronouns
he }
she }
it }
we }
they }

am }
is } = forms of *be*
are }

- (i) Rita is in my class. ***She*** is a student.
 (j) Tom is in my class. ***He*** is a student.
 (k) Rita and Tom are in my class. ***They*** are students.

I _____ .

Rita _____ .

Rita and Tom _____ .

You (*one person*) _____ .

You (*two persons*) _____ .



1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH *BE*

	PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> → CONTRACTION		
AM	<i>I</i>	+ <i>am</i> →	<i>I'm</i> (a) <i>I'm</i> a student.
IS	<i>she</i>	+ <i>is</i> →	<i>she's</i> (b) <i>She's</i> a student.
	<i>he</i>	+ <i>is</i> →	<i>he's</i> (c) <i>He's</i> a student.
	<i>it</i>	+ <i>is</i> →	<i>it's</i> (d) <i>It's</i> a city.
ARE	<i>you</i>	+ <i>are</i> →	<i>you're</i> (e) <i>You're</i> a student.
	<i>we</i>	+ <i>are</i> →	<i>we're</i> (f) <i>We're</i> students.
	<i>they</i>	+ <i>are</i> →	<i>they're</i> (g) <i>They're</i> students.

1. *Sara* is a student. *She's* in my class.
2. *Jim* is a student. _____ in my class.
3. I have *one brother*. _____ twenty years old.



1-5 NEGATIVE WITH *BE*

	CONTRACTIONS
(a) I <i>am not</i> a teacher.	<i>I'm not</i>
(b) You <i>are not</i> a teacher.	you're <i>not</i> / you <i>aren't</i>
(c) She <i>is not</i> a teacher.	she's <i>not</i> / she <i>isn't</i>
(d) He <i>is not</i> a teacher.	he's <i>not</i> / he <i>isn't</i>
(e) It <i>is not</i> a city.	it's <i>not</i> / it <i>isn't</i>
(f) We <i>are not</i> teachers.	we're <i>not</i> / we <i>aren't</i>
(g) You <i>are not</i> teachers.	you're <i>not</i> / you <i>aren't</i>
(h) They <i>are not</i> teachers.	they're <i>not</i> / they <i>aren't</i>

Examples: Africa \ city . . . It \ continent

→ Africa isn't a city. It's a continent.

Baghdad and Chicago \ city . . . They \ continent

→ Baghdad and Chicago are cities. They aren't continents.

1. Canada \ country . . . It \ city



1-6 BE + ADJECTIVE

NOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(a) A ball		is		round.
(b) Balls		are		round.
(c) Mary		is		intelligent.
(d) Mary and Tom		are		intelligent.
PRONOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(e) I		am		hungry.
(f) She		is		young.
(g) They		are		happy.

1. I'm not sad. I 'm happy_____.
2. Mr. Thomas isn't rich. He _____.
3. My hair isn't long. It _____.



1-7 BE + A PLACE

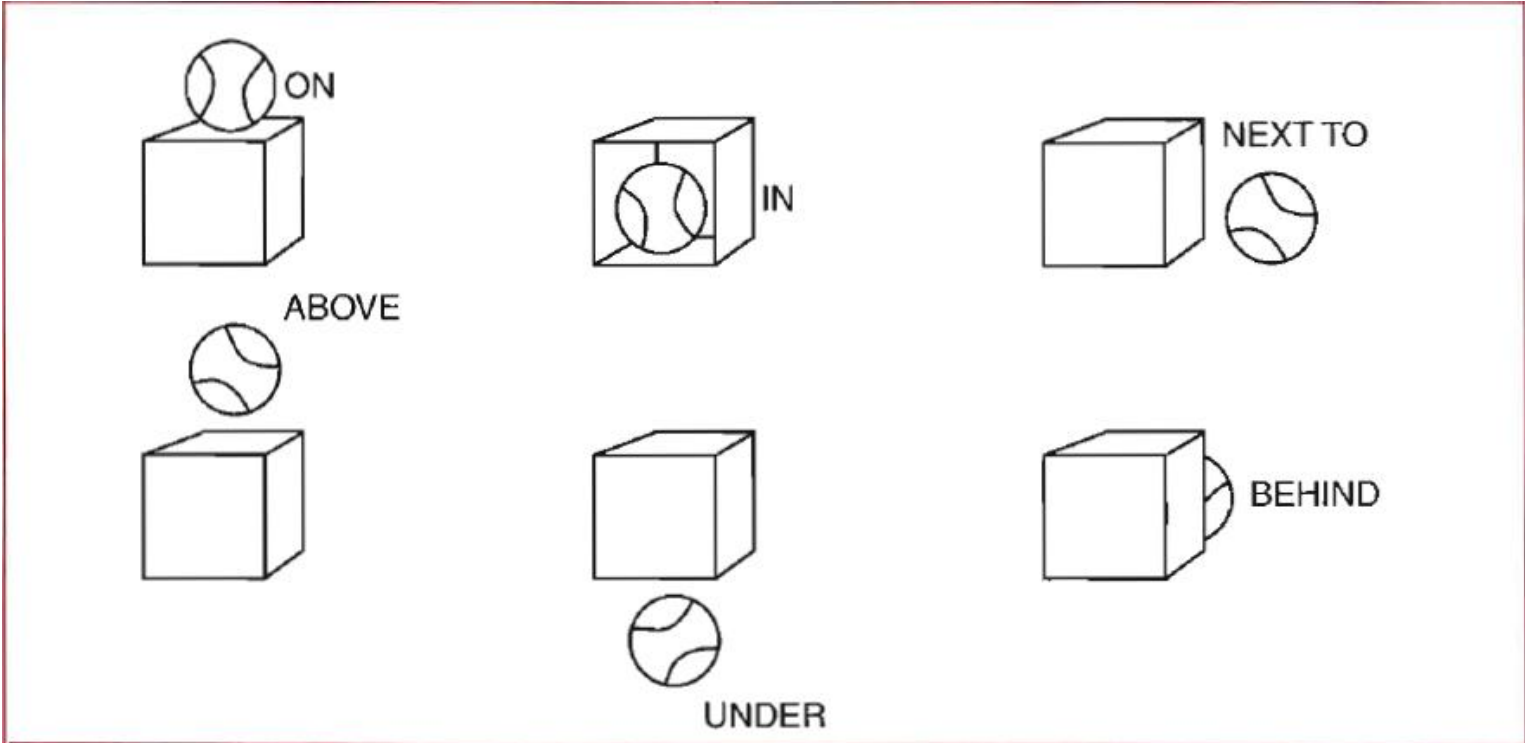
- (a) Maria is *here*.
(b) Bob is *at the library*.

- (c) Maria is { *here.*
there.
downstairs.
upstairs.
inside.
outside.
downtown.

- PREPOSITION + NOUN
- (d) Bob is { *at the library.*
on the bus.
in his room.
at work.
next to Maria.



1-7 BE + A PLACE



SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

<i>above</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>next to</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>under</i>



above between next to under
 behind ✓ in on



1. The cat is in the desk.



2. The cat is _____ the desk.



3. The cat is _____ the desk.



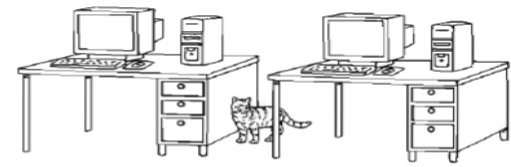
4. The cat is _____ the desk.



5. The cat is _____ the desk.



6. The cat is _____ the desk.



7. The cat is _____ the desks.



2-1 YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH *BE*

QUESTION	STATEMENT
<i>BE</i> + SUBJECT	SUBJECT + <i>BE</i>
(a) <i>Is Anna</i> a student?	<i>Anna is</i> a student.
(b) <i>Are they</i> at home?	<i>They are</i> at home.

1. A: _____ *Is Mrs. Lee a teacher?* _____

B: Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher.

2. A: _____

B: Yes, the sun is a ball of fire.

3. A: _____

B: Yes, carrots are vegetables.



2-2 SHORT ANSWERS TO YES/NO QUESTIONS

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER
(a) <i>Is Anna</i> a student?	→ Yes, <i>she is</i> . → No, <i>she's not</i> . → No, <i>she isn't</i> .
(b) <i>Are they</i> at home?	→ Yes, <i>they are</i> . → No, <i>they aren't</i> .
(c) <i>Are you</i> ready?	→ Yes, <i>I am</i> . → No, <i>I'm not</i> .*

A: _____ *Is Anna in your class?* _____






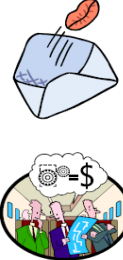
B: _____ *Yes, she is.* _____ (Anna is in my class.)

A: _____

B: _____ (I'm not homesick.)



WH Questions Chart

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
person people 	thing, idea, event or action 	place 	time 	reason 	manner, way 

Write more examples for each WH question.

1. **Who** is he?

2. **What** is this?

3. **Where** are you?

4. **When** is class?

5. **Why** is he scared?















6. **How** can we learn English?



Feelings Vocabulary

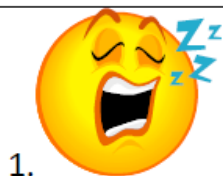
How do you feel?

I feel _____.

proud 	angry 
greedy 	excited 
sleepy 	happy 
thirsty 	hungry 
relaxed 	hurt 
confused 	sad 
loving 	worried 

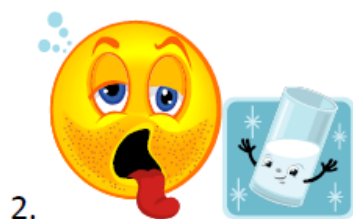


How does he feel?



1. How does he feel - sleepy or happy?

He feels _____.



2. How does he feel - hungry or thirsty?

He feels _____.



3. How does he feel - confused or sleepy?

He feels _____.



2-4 USING *HAVE* AND *HAS*

SINGULAR	PLURAL		
(a) I <i>have</i> a pen.	(f) We <i>have</i> pens.	<i>I</i> <i>you</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i>	
(b) You <i>have</i> a pen.	(g) You <i>have</i> pens.		+ <i>have</i>
(c) She <i>has</i> a pen.	(h) They <i>have</i> pens.		
(d) He <i>has</i> a pen.		<i>she</i> <i>he</i> <i>it</i>	
(e) It <i>has</i> blue ink.			+ <i>has</i>

□ EXERCISE 9. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use *have* and *has*.

- We *have* grammar books.
- I a dictionary.
- Kate a blue pen. She a blue notebook too.
- You a pen in your pocket.
- Bob a notebook on his desk.



Do your Homework on →



- Chapter 1: Exercise 3. page 2
- Ch. 1: Ex 4. page 3
- Ch. 1: Ex 6. page 4
- Ch. 1: Ex 10. page 7
- Ch. 1: Ex 12. page 8
- Ch 1: Ex 15. page 10
- Ch 1: Ex17. page 12
- Ch 1: Ex 25. page 19
- Ch2: Ex 2. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 3. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 9. page 30



Contact → If there is “a relevant question”.

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SCANNING

Scanning is a technique you often use when **looking up** a word in the telephone book or dictionary. You search for key words or ideas. In most cases, you know what you're looking for, so you're concentrating on finding a particular answer. Scanning involves moving your eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.

When scanning, look for the author's use of organizers such as **numbers, letters, steps, or the words, first, second, or next.** Look for words that are **bold faced, italics, or in a different font size, style, or color.** Sometimes the author will put key ideas in the margin.



Do Let's Scanning

Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

1. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

- a. 27
- b. 31
- c. 137
- d. 142



Do Scanning...

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

2. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- a. 31 %
- b. 49%
- c. 34%
- d. 19%



Understanding Pronoun Reference

Because a pronoun REFERS to a noun or TAKES THE PLACE OF that noun, you have to use the correct pronoun so that your reader clearly understands which noun your pronoun is referring to.

Therefore, pronouns should:

1. Agree in number

If the pronoun takes the place of a singular noun, you have to use a singular pronoun.

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.

(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)



Hint:

Remember:

The words everybody, anybody, anyone, each, neither, nobody, someone, a person, etc. are singular and take singular pronouns.

Examples:

Everybody ought to do his or her best. (NOT: their best)

Neither of the girls brought her umbrella. (NOT: their umbrellas)



Understanding Pronoun Reference

2. Agree in person

If you are writing in the "first person" (I), don't confuse your reader by switching to the "second person" (you) or "third person" (he, she, they, it, etc.). Similarly, if you are using the "second person," don't switch to "first" or "third."

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.

(NOT: When a person comes to class, you should have your homework ready.)



Choosing the Correct Pronoun

Circle the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedent in each sentence.

1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.
3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.



Skimming for the topic Main Idea

Hint: Remember that the topic is just a word or noun phrase – a few words. It is not a sentence.

The main idea is in a sentence or two and can be found at the beginning, middle, or end of a paragraph.

Each Paragraph has a main idea.



¹Do you have a favorite season? ²Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. ³However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. ⁴First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. ⁵Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. ⁶Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. ⁷The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

The topic of the paragraph is

- a. sailing and surfing.
- b. summertime.
- c. seasons at the beach.
- d. ways to develop optimism.

The main idea of the paragraph is

- a. sentence 1. b. sentence 2. c. sentence 3. d. sentence 4.



I. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

My name is Elena Sanchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student **here** in English language classes at a small college.

I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to **me** are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.



The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore and an Armenian flower shop.

There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One Mexican, **one** Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American.

I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?!!!

Now, Answer the following questions



Part one

1. Where is Elena from?

2. Why does she live now in California?

3. What kinds of trees are in California?
[Mention TWO kinds]

4. When are the trees beautiful?

5. Which country are the people who live next to Elena from?



Part one

6. What does a Korean store sell?

7. Who is from Colombia?

8. How many restaurants are there in Olive Street?

9. What is in front of the building?

10. Where does Elena go if she wants to buy flowers?



Part Two

Complete each the following statements with correct information based on the passage content.

1. The underlined word "here" LINE 2 refers to **California**
2. The underlined word "one" LINE 11 refers to: **restaurant**
3. The underlined pronoun "me" refers to: ?????
4. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**shops**" is **stores**
5. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**flat**" is **apartment**
6. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**road**" is ?????
7. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**behind**" is **in front of**
8. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**ugly**" is **????**
9. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**free**" is **????**
10. The simple past form of the verb "am" is **was**
11. The simple past form of the verb "are" is **????**



II: Structure

Part One : Circle the correct response

1. Salma and Fatima -----from Riyadh.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has
- d. are

2. _____ your car new?

- a. Are
- b. Is
- c. Aren't
- d. Has



II. Structure

3. London ----- a country. It is a city.

- A. is
- B. aren't
- C. isn't
- D. are

4. ----- ant is ----- insect.

- A. An / an
- B. An / a
- C. A / an
- D. A / a



Part One:

Structure

5. Are you a doctor? No, -----.

- A. I'mn't
- B. amn't
- C. lamn't
- D. I'm not

6. Where is the water? ----- inside the refrigerator.

- A. They're
- B. It
- C. It's
- D. He's



Part Two: Structure

7. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

- A. in
- B. under
- C. over
- D. on

8. My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

- A. I
- B. We
- C. He
- D. It



Part Two: Structure

9. ----- in the house now.

- A. We're
- B. Wer'e
- C. Were
- D. We re

10. Are you ready? - -----.

- A. No, I'm not
- B. Yes, Im
- C. No, Iamn't
- D. Yes, You're



III. Vocabulary

A.Fill in each blank with a word from the box

building

different

neighbors

crowded

front

drugstore

1. This store is always _____. There are always lots and lots of people.
2. My _____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.
3. There are two big trees in _____ of my house.
4. There is a big apartment _____ on the corner of the street.
5. People in my neighborhood are from _____ countries.



B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1		large
2	hate	
3		dirty
4	safe	
5		expensive
6	married	
7		hungry
8	healthy	
9		difficult
10	interesting	

clean

love

small

dangerous

cheap

easy

single

boring

full

sick



IV. Writing: Jumbled sentences

Rewrite the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. weather / very / in / Saudi Arabia / hot / in / The / summer / is.

The weather in Saudi Arabia is very hot in Summer

2. speak / at / The / this / English / university / lecturers.

3. fast / is / Driving / very / your / dangerous / car.

4. red / the / is / book / the / color / of

5. homework / I / my / myself / do / always.

Good **** Luck

End of Lecture 2



1. Articles- Indefinite

There are 2 indefinite articles in English:

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

Consonants= all letters in English except (a , e , i , o , u)

Vowels= (a , e , i , o , u)

Examples.

__ **b**ook __ **o**range __ **c**ar __ **s**tory __ **e**gg __ **l**ecture
__ **m**an __ **u**mbrella __ **a**pple __ **p**encil __ **t**able __ **e**mail

Note: 1. Remember that all the above words are Singular

2. We can't use (A or An) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc



1. Do- Does- Did- Done- doing

They are used as helping verbs in order to form Questions & Negative OR used as main verbs.

- I, We, They, You or any plural subjects + **do** (Present)
- He, She, It or any singular subjects+ **does** (present)
- Plural OR singular subjects+ **did**
- After (has, have, had) + **done**
- After (is, am, are, was, were) + **doing** (active progressive)

-
- e.g:-
- We **do** the homework every week
 - She **does** the homework every week
 - The students **did** the homework last week
 - They **are doing** the homework now/ at the moment
 - Salma **has done** the homework.



1. Exercise

1. Sultan _____ his best to get full mark in the last homework.
a. do b. does c. did d. done
2. Fatin has _____ the homework perfectly.
a. done b. did c. do d. does
3. You will _____ me favor if you tell me the answer
a. doing b. do c. doing d. did
4. He always _____ the right thing.
a. do b. doing c. does d. done
5. The students are _____ the exercises now.
a. do b. doing c. done d. did
6. _____ the homework yesterday?
a. Have you do b. Can you doing c. Do you d. Did you do



2.Prepositions with time (at- on – in)

At = used before o'clock / night


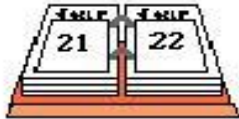

On =before days / following morning

In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons

=====



In – On – At

IN	ON	AT
Use in for larger periods of time.	Use on for smaller periods of time.	Use at for precise periods of time.
		
<p>MONTH in June</p> <p>YEAR in 2005</p> <p>DECADE in the 1990s</p>	<p>DAY on March 1, 2009</p> <p>WEEK DAY on Tuesday</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS on the dot (exactly on time)</p>	<p>HOUR at noon, midnight</p> <p>TIME OF DAY at 3:00 a.m.</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS at the end of the day, week, month, year</p>
<p>CENTURY in the 18th century</p>	<p>EXPRESSIONS on time</p>	<p>EXPRESSIONS at the beginning of the day, week, month</p>
<p>ERA in the pleistocene era</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS in a second in a minute in a while in the morning in the evening in time in the beginning of time *once in a blue moon</p>		



Exercise:

1. He goes to work _____ seven o'clock

- a. in b. on c. at d. for

2. She was born _____ October.

- a. at b. in c. on d. with

3. The weather is hot _____ summer.

- a. in b. on c. At d. From

4. Students don't go to university _____ Friday.

- a. in b. At c. Over d. on



3.Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult



Exercise

1. Where is the car? It's in the _____
A. library
B. bog
C. garage
D. kitchen
2. If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
A. buy
B. search
C. read
D. eat
3. English language is _____. It is not difficult.
A. beautiful
B. boring
C. safe
D. easy



4. Reading :

A. Word & Pronoun Reference

Ahmed and his sister are from Riyadh. They study English at university. **She** is older than **him**. **He** speaks English better than her. They always go **there** by bus. **It** is a very suitable place for practicing English. **They** always speak English with each other to improve **their** language.

1. **She** refers to : _____
2. **him** refers to : _____
3. **They** refers to: _____
4. **There** refers to : _____
5. **He** refers to: _____
6. **It** refers to: _____
7. **Their** refers to: _____



B. Scanning & Skimming

8. Where are Ahmed and his sister from? They're from _____.

A. university

B. Riyadh

C. English

D. the bus

9. Who is better in English? _____

A. Ahmed's sister

B. English language

C. Ahmed

D. English

10. How do they go to university? _____

A. On foot

B. In a taxi

C. By plane

D. By bus



I. Exercise (an & a)

1. Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?
a. an b. two c. a d. many
2. ___ dog is ___ animal.
a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a
3. I visited _____Ahmed last week.
a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing
4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.
a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the
5. I finished _____ unit in English language course.
a. an b. a c. three d. few
6. I take _____ umbrella when it rains.
a. a b. an c. two d. several



(The) – Definite Article

The = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".

I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four



DO NOT use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".

He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.

They live in northern British Columbia.

Use an article with bodies of water, oceans and seas -

My country borders on the Pacific Ocean



DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about things in general

I like Russian tea.

She likes reading books.

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport

He has breakfast at home.

I go to university.

He comes to work by taxi.



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

A. Personal Pronouns

No.	Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive	Reflexives
1	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
4	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
5	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
6	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
7	They	them	their	theirs	themselves



Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they function as the *subject* of a sentence: I live in New York.

Do **you** like playing tennis?

He doesn't want to come this evening.

She works in London.

It won't be easy.

We are studying pronouns at the moment.

You went to Paris last year, didn't you?

They bought a new car last month.

Object Pronouns - me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them serve as the object of a verb. Give **me** the book.

He told **you** to come tonight.

She asked **him** to help.

They visited **her** when they came to New York.

She bought **it** at the store.

He picked **us** up at the airport.

The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.

I invited **them** to a party.



Possessive Pronouns - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs show that something belongs to someone. Note that the possessive pronouns are similar to possessive adjectives (my, his, her). The difference is that the object follows the possessive adjective but does not follow the possessive pronoun. For example - Possessive Pronoun: That book is mine. - Possessive Adjective:

That is my book.

That house is **mine**.

This is **yours**.

I'm sorry, that's **his**.

Those books are **hers**.

Those students are **ours**.

Look over there, those seats are **yours**.

Theirs will be green.



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

No.		Near	Far
1	place	Here	There
2	Singular	This	That
3	Plural	These	Those

Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those refer to things. 'this' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'that' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.



II. Exercise

1. The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
- a. we
 - b. us
 - c. our
 - d. ours
2. _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
- a. I
 - b. Me
 - c. Mine
 - d. My



II. Exercise

3. Hani visits _____ every week.

- a. them
- b. they
- c. theirs
- d. their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. You
- d. Their



II. Exercise

5. The building you need is _____.

- a. these
- b. those
- c. there
- d. her

6. That car over there is _____.

- a. mine
- b. me
- c. my
- d. I



3. Verbs to Be

No.	Subject	Present	Past	After has, have, had	After modals (will, can, shall, Would.....etc)
1	I	am	Was	Been	Be
2	He	is	Was	Been	Be
3	She	is	Was	Been	Be
4	It	is	Was	Been	Be
5	You	are	Were	Been	Be
6	We	are	Were	Been	Be
	They	are	Were	been	Be



III. Exercise (verbs to be)

1. She _____ at home now.

- a. be b. was c. is d. been

2. My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes.

- a. are b. were c. been d. be

3. I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago.

- a. was b. am c. be d. were

4. We _____ ready to start now.

- a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't

5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?

- a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was

6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?

- a. be b. is c. was d. been



4. Verbs to Have

There are THREE forms of HAVE

A. Have= **Present** comes after (I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

B. Has = **Present** comes after (He, she , it or after singular nouns)

C. Had= **Past** comes after all kinds of nouns plural or singular

Exercise:

1. We _____ a lecture in English yesterday. (has, have , had, having)
2. My friend _____ a new car nowadays. (has, having, had, have)
3. The students _____ studied English for a month.(has, have, had, having)
4. He has a car. He **doesn't have** a car. **Does he have** a car?
5. He has got a car. He **hasn't** got a car. Has he got a car?

Note: 1. (has, have, had) can be used as main verbs like 1 & 2 & 4 in the exercise or as helping verbs as 3 & 5.



IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.
a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't
2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.
a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't
3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .
a. had b. have c. has d. haven't
4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.
a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have
5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?
a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had
6. _____ she been here before ?
a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was



5.Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster	Fearful creature
6	Terrible	Very bad
7	Afraid	frightened
8	Mall	Shopping centre
9	Huge	Very big or large
10	Quit	Leave / give up



Exercise

1. You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
A. hospital
B. school
C. mall
D. cinema
2. Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
A. quit
B. Start
C. help
D. study
3. The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
A. food
B. monster
C. games
D. juice



Exercise

4. The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .
- A. cut
B. paste
C. copy
D. delete
5. The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-
- A. wonderful
B. dangerous
C. terrible
D. easy
3. The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous. The underlined phrase can be replaced by:
- A. visitors
B. people
C. soldiers
D. vehicles

