

Chapter ONE

Using Be

Present Verbs to Be

There are 3 **present** verbs to be;

1. **Am**
2. **Is**
3. **Are**

How to use each on of them

Am (used with I only) :-

I **am** a student.

I **am** happy.

I **am** in the library now.

I **am** from Saudi Arabia.

Is (used with singular subjects)

He **is** a boy.

She **is** a girl.

It **is** an insect.

The car **is** new.

My friend **is** from Jordan.

Summer **is** hot now in Saudi Arabia.

Your pen **is** on the table.

Are (used with plural subjects)

• We **are** students

• They **are** girls

• You **are** boys/ a boy

• The books **are** in the bag now

• Samia and Reem **are** sisters

• Our friends **are** very kind

• His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami _

Contractions with Be

• **Am (used with I only) :-**

- I**am** / I'**m** a student.
- I**am** / I'**m** happy.
- I**am** / I'**m** in the library now.
- I**am** / I'**m** Saudi Arabia.

• **Is (used with singular subjects)**

- He **is** / **H's** a boy.
- She **is** / **She's** a girl.
- It **is** / **It's** an insect.
- The car **is** / The car'**s** new.
- My friend **is** / My friend'**s** from Jordan.
- Summer **is** hot now in Saudi Arabia.
- Your pen **is** on the table.

• **Are (used with plural subjects)**

- We **are** / We'**re** students
- They **are** / They'**re** girls
- You **are** / You'**re** boys/ a boy
- The books **are** in the bag now
- Samia and Reem **are** sisters
- Our friends **are** very kind
- His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami



Negative with BE

Am (used with I only) :-

- I**am not** / I'**m not** a student.
- I**am** happy.
- I**am** at work now.
- I**am** from Saudi Arabia.

Is (used with singular subjects)

- He **is not** / **He's not** / **He isn't** a boy.
- She **is** a girl.
- It **is** an insect.
- The car **is** new.
- My friend **is** from Jordan.
- Summer **is** hot now in Saudi Arabia.
- Your pen **is** on the table.

• **Are (used with plural subjects)**

- We **are not** / We'**re not** / We **aren't** students
- They **are** girls
- You **are** boys/ a boy
- The books **are** in the bag now
- Samia and Reem **are** sisters
- Our friends **are** very kind
- His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami

Yes/No Question with BE

1. **He is** a mechanic.
Is he a mechanic? – Yes, he is
- No, he isn't
2. **They are** at home.
Are they at home? – Yes, they are.
- No, they aren't
3. **I am** a student.
Are you a student? – Yes, I am
- No, I am not
4. **The car is** expensive.
Is the car expensive? - Yes, it is
- No, it isn't

PREPOSITIONS (PLACE)



in



over



between



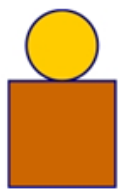
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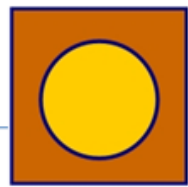
under



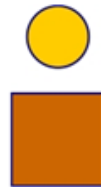
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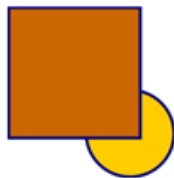
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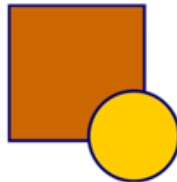
ABOVE



UNDER



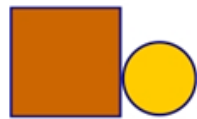
BEHIND



IN FRONT OF



BETWEEN



NEXT TO



NEAR



PREPOSITIONS



in



on



next to

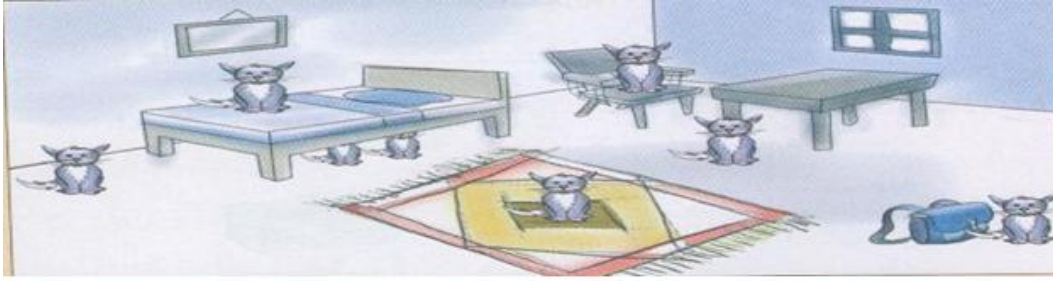


under



near

Where	is	the book? the cat?
	are	the books? the cats?



1. There is a cat**ON**... the bed.
2. There are two cats **UNDER** the bed.
3. There is a cat**NEXT.TO** the table.
4. There is a cat**NEXT.TO** the schoolbag.
5. There is a cat**ON**... the chair.
6. There aren't two cats**NEXT.TO**the schoolbag.
7. There is a cat **NEAR** the window.
8. There is a cat**ON**... the carpet.
9. There aren't two cats**ON**... the chair.
10. There are eight cats**IN**... Tom's bedroom.

The Opposite Meaning

No.	word	Opposite meaning
1	Sad	Happy
2	Rich	Poor
3	Long	Short
4	Dirty	Clean
5	Ugly	Beautiful
6	Cheap	Expensive
7	Slow	Fast
8	Difficult	Easy
9	Quiet	Noisy
10	Young	Old
11	Hot	Cold
12	Dangerous	Safe
13	fat	thin
14	Hungry/ thirsty	Full
15	wide	Narrow



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15	wide	Narrow



Exercise 1

1. English language _____ easy to learn.

- A. it is
- B. are
- C. is
- D. am

2. Ahmed and I _____ free today.

- A. am
- B. aren't
- C. is
- D. am n't

3. _____ is my sister.

- A. She
- B. He
- C. They
- D. We

4. You are _____ man.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. not
- D. nothing

5. Airplanes aren't slow. _____ very fast.

- A. He's
- B. They aren't
- C. It isn't
- D. They're

6. _____ my uncle. He is my father.

- A. He is
- B. He'sn't
- C. He isn't
- D. It is not

7. The food _____ very delicious.

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

8 _____ cat is _____ animal.

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

9. Ibrahim is a doctor. _____ a doctor?

- A. He is
- B. He isn't
- C. Is he
- D. Isn't she

10. ____ your father at home?

- A. Are
- B. Is
- C. Aren't
- D. Am

11. Flowers aren't ugly. They are very _____.

- A. hot
- B. rich
- C. beautiful
- D. Safe

12. English language is _____ to learn. It isn't difficult.

- A. slow
- B. easy
- C. noisy
- D. Cheap

13. Look! The bird is flying _____ our heads.

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

14. You should keep your money _____ your pocket.

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

15. My friend is _____. He can't come to work.

- A. healthy
- B. sick
- C. Rich
- D. beautiful

End of the first lecture

Good Luck For All

Lecture 2

المحاضرة الثانية

Reading Skill

- Scanning
- Skimming
- Previewing Vocabulary
- Revising some structures
- Writing : Jumbled sentences



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?

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: -----
2. The underlined word "one" LINE 11 refers to:-----
3. The underlined pronoun "me" refers to: -----
4. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**shops**" is -----
5. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**flat**" is -----
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-----
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 -----
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

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

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

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

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, I'm
- 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	-----

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.

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.

Lecture Three

Eng 101

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

Elements of the Lecture

- 1- Articles (A , An)
- 2- Pronouns
- 3- Verbs to Be
4. Have / Has / Had
5. Previewing Vocabulary

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.

__book __orange __car __story __egg __lecture
__man __umbrella __apple __pencil __table __email

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



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

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

2. Word & Pronoun Reference

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

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

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

Lecture Four

Eng 101

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

Elements of the Lecture

- 1- Do / Did / Done
- 2- Prepositions with Time (at – on – in)
- 3- Vocabulary Previewing
- 4- Reading
 - A. Word & Pronoun reference
 - B. Scanning & Skimming

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 + **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

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

- Where is the car? It's in the _____
A. library
B. bog
C. garage
D. kitchen
- 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
- English language is _____. It is not difficult.
A. beautiful
B. boring
C. safe
D. easy
- The word "classifications" means _____.
A. entertainments
B. eatables
C. categories
D. customers
- The word "gourmet" means _____.
A. a policeman
B. Food specialist
C. mechanic
D. who works at hospital
- "separated from others". The underlined phrase means:
A. happy
B. sick
C. alone
D. busy

Lecture Five

Eng 101

Vocabulary–Grammar- Reading

Chapter 3-4

Elements of Lecture 5

1- Previewing Vocabulary

2- Present Simple Tense

3- Negative Forms

4. Forming Questions

5- Spelling & Pronunciation Of Final – es 3-

6- Scanning & Skimming Reading Text

5.Vocabulary Previewing (pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	basics	The most important things /
2	Generation	A single state in a family history
3	marriage	A state of being husband and wife
4	average	The normal standard
5	either	one of the two / so /
6	too	very / so /
7	barbecue	Preparing meat on fire
8	branch	one of the main Parts
9	relative	a member of your family
10	wedding	A marriage ceremony



No.	Word	Meaning
11	alternate	Do things in turn with another one
12	argue	Discuss angrily / debate
13	picnic	a short journey with food
14	extended	Made larger or longer
15	dialect	accent
16	blog	A website that belong to a person
17	reunion	Rejoin
8	team	A group of people/ players
9	Traditional family	A family that follow customs
10	nuclear family	a modern family

I. Exercise

- I speaks speak English fluently and Reem does, _____
a. either b. too c. so d. neither
- My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.
a. marriage b. package c. garage d. average
- All members in _____ families were living in one house.
a. traditional b. nuclear c. rich d. bad
- We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____.It was a very delicious meal.
a. problem b. barbecue c. test d. camera
- My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.
a. relatives b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors
- Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.
a. family b. friend c. team d. match

2. Simple Present Tense

Present simple is used to describe an action which happens repeatedly

The verb in this tense has 2 forms:-

A . Ends with – s = When the subject is 3rd person : [He , She & It]

- He/ She **drinks** coffee every morning.
- Noura usually **sleeps** at 11 p.m every night.
- The sun **rises** from the east.

B. without any ending (infinitive without to)= When the subject is plural, I & You.

- I sometimes **drink** coffee.
- We **take** a quiz in English language from time to time.
- The students **take** lessons through the internet once a week

Exercise

1. My uncle _____ us every week.
a. visit b. visits c. visiting d. has visited
2. Water _____ at 100 degree centigrade.
a. boiled b. boiling c. boil d. boils
3. They _____ the work at 7 every morning.
a. begins b. have begun c. begin d. beginning
4. ____ drinks milk before sleeping.
a. The child b. The children c. The boys d. You
5. I usually ____ carefully when it rains.
a. drove b. drives c. driving d. drive
6. My mother cooks rice and meat _____.
a. now b. yesterday c. once a week d. last month

3. Simple Present -Negative forms

We have two negative forms:-

A. Doesn't When the verb ends with s:-

Kamal Lives in an apartment.

Kamal doesn't live in an apartment.

B. Don't when the verb is infinitive without to

We live in an apartment

We **don't** live in an apartment

3. Simple Present –Forming Questions

We have two forms forms:-

A. Doesn't When the verb ends with s:-

Kamal Lives in an apartment.

Does Kamal live in an apartment ?

Where **does** Kamal live? – In an apartment

B. Don't when the verb is infinitive without to

We live in an apartment

Do you **live** in an apartment ?

Where **do** you **live**? We live in ----



Exercise 3 & 4

1. She _____ her mother in the house.
a. help b. doesn't help c. don't help d. doesn't helps
2. The men _____ their work in the best way.
a. don't do b. does c. doesn't do d. don't
3. _____ doesn't smoke nowadays .
a. My brothers b. You c. My father d. I
4. _____ they play football every week?
a. Do b. Does c. Are d. Done
5. Why _____ he always come late?
a. is b. do c. does d. was

5. Spelling & Pronunciation of Final -s

We have pronunciation forms of final -s:-

A. / s / when the final letter of the word is [p, t, k , q, c, ..]

speaks / sits / picnics Etc

B. / z / when the final letter of the word is [b, d, g, r, m, n, l, o, v, y]

reads, bags, leaves, listens, boys...etc

C. / IZ / when the final letter is [ch, sh, z, s, x]

teaches, buses, bushes, axes....etc

V. Exercise

1. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'leaks' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. hats b. toys c. windows d. rains
2. The underlined letter /es/ in the word 'fixes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. employs b. rooms c. matches d. helps
3. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'goes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. heats b. repairs c. breaks d. catches

VI. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph (Page 47)

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses. These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing.



Scan and skim the previous paragraph

1. The underlined word “ones” refers to _____.
a. families b. countries c. children d. Americas
2. Food and clothing are _____ .
a. grandchildren b. families c. members d. basics
3. The underlined pronoun “she” refers to _____ .
a. a brother b. an aunt c. a Mexican women d. a family
4. How many children did a Mexican woman have?
a. 2.5 b. 7 c. 4 d. 3
5. What happened to the traditional family? _____
a. getting larger b. breaking into smaller groups
c. became rich d. had no children

Lecture Six

Eng 101

Vocabulary– Grammar- Reading

Chapter 4-5

Elements of Lecture 6

I- Previewing Vocabulary

II- Present Progressive Tense

III- Non-Action Verbs

IV. Negative Form of Present Progressive

V. Forming Questions with Present Progressive

I. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 65 / 70)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	beverages	age	bilingual	often
2	blood pressure	damage	chronic	never
3	brain	Exercise	healthy	sometimes
4	diseases	solve	mental	
5	Junk food		physical	
6	Stress		Sleep- deprived	
7	wrinkles		Overweight	
8	dentist			
9	toes			
10				

I. Vocabulary Exercise

1. The word “_____” means lines on one’s skin
a. stress b. wrinkles c. beverages d. toes
2. “_____” means that a person is unable to sleep.
a. sleep- deprived b. sleep too much
c. relaxed d. healthy
3. The word that has the same meaning as sickness is _____ .
a. wealth b. disease c. health d. earth
4. My friend suffers from _____.He has become too fat.
a. overweight b. poorness c. English d. hard work
5. “_____” means worry.
a. Relaxation b. Stress c. Health d. highness
6. The opposite meaning of sick is _____ .
a. rich b. happy c. healthy d. tired

I. Vocabulary Exercise

7. The phrase “get older” means _____.
a. age b. to be young c. fat d. strong
8. “_____” means not even once.
a. Always b. never c. sometimes d. rarely
9. The word that has the same meaning as “ drinks of all kinds” is ____ .
a. water b. food c. vegetables d. beverages
10. “ Unhealthy things to eat” means _____.
a. overweight b. junk food c. honey d. milk
11. “_____” means find an answer.
a. solve b. shake c. draw d. watch
12. The opposite meaning of “Physical” is _____.
a. successful b. happy c. healthy d. mental

II. Present Progressive Tense

page 92

Present Progressive is used to describe an action which is happening at the moment / now.

The main verb ends with **-ing**:-

A . When the subject is 3rd person : [He , She & It] we put **is** before the verb.

- He/ She **is drinking** coffee now.

- Noura **is sleeping** at the moment.

- Look! It **is raining** outside.

- Listen! Someone **is knocking** at the door.

B. When the subject is [I] we put **am** before the verb

- I **am drinking** coffee now.

C. When the subject is one of [we, they or you, plural] we put **are** before the verb

- We **are watching** the lecture on TV .

- The children **are playing** outside now.

III. Non-Action Verbs

page 111

Non-Action Verbs are the verbs that have no **-ing** forms in Present continuous.

- see - hear – believe- understand - like – hate – love – dislike –taste
- smell –want – need

Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.
2. They **understand** the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas.

IV. Negative Form of Present Progressive Page 99

In case we are asked to negate the verb in present progressive we just add **not** after (is, are or am)

- He/ She **is drinking** coffee now.
He's **not / is not / isn't** drinking coffee now
- Reena **is sleeping** at the moment.
Reena **is not / isn't** sleeping at the moment.
- I **am drinking** coffee now.
I **am not / m not** drinking coffee now.
- We **are watching** the lecture on TV .
We're **not/ are not / aren't** watching the lecture on TV.
- The children **are playing** outside now.
The children **are not/ aren't** playing outside now.



V. Forming Questions on Present Progressive Tense

page 102

In case we want to form a question we just exchange the subject with (is, am & are).

A. Yes/ No Question

- He **is drinking** coffee now.
Is he **drinking** coffee now? – Yes, he is OR No, he isn't/ is not.
- Noura **is sleeping** at the moment.
Is Noura **sleeping** at the moment? – Yes, she is OR No, she is not/ isn't.
- I **am drinking** coffee now.
Are you **drinking** coffee now? – Yes, I am OR No, I am not.
- The children **are playing** outside now.
Are the children **playing** outside now? – Yes, they are OR No, they are not/ aren't

6. She _____ meat with rice now.
a. isn't liking b. doesn't like c. is liking d. like
7. She _____ meat with rice at the moment.
a. eats b. doesn't eats c. is eating d. eat
8. The boys _____ football now .
a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing
9. look! The car _____ coming toward us.
a. will come b. coming
b. are coming d. is coming
10. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ now.
a. cooked b. have cooked c. is cooking d. cook

Lecture Seven

Eng 121

Vocabulary– Grammar- Reading

Chapter 5-6

Elements of Lecture 7

I- Information Questions [Wh- questions]

II- Scanning & Skimming a reading Text

III- Previewing Vocabulary

IV. Simple Past Tense

I. Information Questions

No	Wh	Situation	Example
1	Who	Person	Who is in the car? - <u>Reena</u>
2	Where	Place	Where is the book? - on the table
3	When	Time	When did you arrive? - At 12 o'clock
4	Why	Reason	Why will you leave? - Because/I feel sick
5	Whose	Owner	Whose car is that/ - its <u>Fawaz's</u>
6	Which	Choice	Which lecture do you prefer? - English one.
7	What	Event or thing	What did he say? - He would not come to the party
8	How	Situation and case	How is your study? - It's good
9	How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? - Five times
10	How long	Period	How long does it take you to arrive? - 2 hours
11	How far	distance	How far is the university from your house? - 15 <u>Kms.</u>

I. Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- _____ was the reason of the car accident? - It was the very high speed.
A. Why B. Where C. What D. How
- Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test? - Next Monday.
A. Where B. When C. How D. Who
- _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How
- How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
A. Three kilometers B. Two hours C. Four children D. Yesterday
- _____ is knocking at the door? - It is Rami
A. How B. When C. Why D. Who
- I really don't know _____ the football match begins.
A. when b. who C. what D. whose

7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.
 A. long B. often C. much D. far
8. _____ did she say? – Nothing
 A. Who B. Why C. What D. When
9. I need your help please. I don't know _____ to start this machine.
 A. who B. how C. what D. whose
10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine
 A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Where
11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one
 A. Which B. Who C. When D. how
12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm
 A. long B. tall C. far D. old

II. Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89)

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they *argue* . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. *She* writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, *You Just Don't Understand*.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, *they* like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives *orders* . For example, he says, " Take this," " Go over there". *He* is the leader. Boys also *brag* . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls *there* usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.



IV. Simple Past Tense

Chapter 8

Simple Past Tense is an action or event that happened in the past ; before now.

1. The verb is in the second form (play- played/ go-went)
2. The indicators (ago, yesterday, in the past, last , any date in the past)
3. No helping verbs
4. We use didn't in forming Negative
5. We use did in forming questions

We have 2 kinds of verbs:

A- Regular verbs: end with -ed in past tense

B- Irregular verbs: they end with different forms in past tense

IV. Sample questions

Chapter 8

1. The students _____ the homework last week.
a. do b. did c. will do d. are doing
2. We _____ to the new shopping mall yesterday.
a. go b. are going c. didn't go d. didn't went
3. _____ he _____ the accident two days ago?
a. Does/ see b. Does/ saw c. Did / saw d. Did/ see
4. The doctor _____ busy when I phoned him.
a. was b. is c. did d. are
5. She _____ a meeting with the doctor at university last Monday.
a. has b. doesn't have c. had d. hadn't
6. When he came, I _____ here.
a. didn't was b. wasn't c. am not d. didn't do

Lecture Eight

Eng 101

Vocabulary– Grammar- Reading

Chapter 6-7

Elements of Lecture 8

I- Jumbled Sentences

II- Capitalization

III- Previewing Vocabulary

IV. Using Many, Much, A few , a little, some, any

V. Scanning & Skimming a reading Text

I. Jumbled Sentences (pages 102/ 122)

Rewrite the words in the correct orders to make meaningful sentences:-

1. boys / in / groups / small / girls / play / in / groups / play / in / large / but

2. talk / to / women / interest / show .

3. for / Ramadan / is / fasting / the / month.

4. likes / volleyball / Saeed / football / but / prefer / I.

5. got / final / full / Sultan / in / mark / test / the .



II. Capitalization (page122)

Rewrite the sentences with capital letters in the correct places according to the rules:-

1. sultan gabous university is in oman.

2. the capital of jordan is amman .

3. he went with rashed to bandah mall last thursday.

4. dr ghassan teaches us english in king faisal university.

5. my brother ali was born in december.

III. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				

III. Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the following blank space with the most appropriate answer a, b, c or d:-

1. To ask oneself and think means: _____
a. prefer b. wonder c. repair d. enjoy
2. "_____" has the same meaning as "proof".
a. essence b. similarity c. evidence d. reference
3. The word that has the same meaning as "a chemical that helps us to grow" is _____.
a. germs b. sugar c. bacteria d. hormone
4. "_____" the same meaning as "nevertheless".
a. however b. because c. since d. as
5. something we use to refer to another thing is a _____.
a. book b. pen c. symbol d. sheet
6. _____ is the opposite of sleeping.
a. Dreaming b. Awake c. Running d. Active
7. Wishes means: _____
a. wonders b. desires c. dreams d. studies
8. "_____" has the same meaning as "repair".
a. fix b. damage c. prepare d. concern
9. The word that has the same meaning as "reason" is _____.
a. question b. purpose c. basic d. season
10. The word that means "period of time" is _____.
a. areas b. project c. stage d. sense
11. "_____" the same meaning as "happens".
a. occurs b. finishes c. starts d. enjoys
12. The word that means "go places" is _____.
a. swim b. leave c. travel d. look
13. "_____" is the opposite of easy.
a. make sense b. complicated c. normal d. expensive

IV. Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

A. **Many, a few, few, some, several** = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g. [boy- car- door- page - girl - houses.....etc]

B. **Much, a little, little, some**= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g. [water - sugar - snow - money - food - milk,etc]

C. **A, An, Each & Every** = used before singular nouns

D. **Any**= used in negative and questions.

E. **Some**= used when we offer something

IV. Sample Questions (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .
a. many b. little c. much d. a few
2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.
a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many
3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.
a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few
4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.
a. many b. much c. little d. a few
5. _____ student should have the textbooks.
a. many b. Some c. Every d. All
6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____
a. much b. many c. little d. few
7. I read _____ books about English literature.
a. a little b. several c. much d. every
8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.
a, many b. some c. any d. a few

V. Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the " Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

V. Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

1. The underlined pronoun " themselves" refers to: _____
A. purposes
B. dreams
C. many people
D. reasons
2. The underlined pronoun " this" Line 2 refers to _____
A. theories
B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping
C. many people
D. scientists
3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____
A. many people
B. theories
C. dreams
D. scientists
4. Why do we need sleep according to " Repair Theory" _____
A. to dream
B. to fix or repair our bodies
C. take rest
D. to help our friend sleep
5. The underlined word " evidence " line 6 means _____.
A. proof
B. chemicals
C. dream
D. repair
6. How long does REM sleep last? _____
A. 20 minutes
B. 90 minutes
C. the whole night
D. 2 minutes
7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? _____
A. One theory
B. many theories
C. Two theories
D. Three theories
8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____
A. To dream
B. To remember things
C. To make chemicals
D. to last for a long time
9. The underlined word " occurs" means _____
A. dreams
B. helps
C. happens
D. sleeps
10. The underlined word " others" refers to _____.
A. theories
B. chemicals
C. scientists
D. many people



Contents of Lecture 9

موضوعات المحاضرة التاسعة

- Frequency Adverbs
- Scanning & Skimming A reading Text
- Past Progressive Tense
- Previewing Vocabulary



I. Adverbs of frequency page 56

- Adverbs of frequency are words used to tell us about the percentage of frequency of the events

No.	Frequency Adverbs	approximate Percentage
1	Always	100 %
2	Usually	80 %
3	Often	65 %
4	sometimes	50 %
5	Seldom	40 %
6	Rarely	25 %
7	Never	0 %



I. Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

1. If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb immediately before it

e.g.,- Sami _____ his friends.

A. respects always

B. respects never

C. always respects

D. respects sometimes

2. If there is only one of the verbs to Be (is, am, are, was, were), we put the frequency adverb immediately after that verb to Be.

e.g.,- The students _____ afraid of the final tests.

A. usually are

B. are usually

C. is usually

D. usually is

I. Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

3. If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb

e.g.- Our doctor _____ his mobile.

A. has switched off rarely

B. has rarely switched off

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

4. In case of a question , we just replace the subject with the helping verb

e.g. – The doctor **has** never **disappointed** any student.

Has the doctor **ever** **disappointed** any student?

Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever

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

page 128

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneliness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless people .



II. Exercise

1.The most suitable Topic for the passage is _____

- A. Homelessness
- C. Hardships

- B. Volunteering
- D. Sickness

2. The underlined word “ exercise ” means: _____

- A. building houses
- B. Practice sports

- B. question
- D. test

3. _____ is an example of hardships.

- A. Volunteering
- C. neighborhood

- B. environment
- D. homelessness

4. Why do some people give some of their time to others?

- A. To earn much money
- B. To help them
- C. To know the time
- D. To watch TV

5. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 9 refers to _____

- A. all people
- B. friendships
- C. some volunteers
- D. all volunteers

6. _____ is closest in meaning to the phrase "work for free ".

- A. Volunteer
- B. build houses
- C. give some time
- D. look around

III. Past Progressive Tense

Past Progressive Tense:

- It is used when we have two events or actions in the past; one of them happened during the continuation of the other action / or both were in progress.

- The form of the verb [was OR were + V-ing]

-I, He, She, It + was + V-ing

-They, We, You + V-ing

- We use When, While and As to join two sentences.

e.g. - The doorbell rang .

- I was watching TV.

The doorbell rang **while/ as** I was watching TV.

I was watching TV **when** the doorbell rang

III. Exercise

1. We saw an accident while we _____ to university.

- A. go
- B. have gone
- C. were going
- D. was going

2. When he _____, it was raining heavily.

- A. was arriving
- B. arrived
- C. arrives
- D. is arriving

3. As the children _____ in the park, someone fell down.

- A. were playing
- B. played
- C. play
- D. are playing

IV. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		meanings
1	environment	N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships	N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision	N	A picture
8	Volunteer	V	Work for free
9	Release	V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare	V	To get ready
11	Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on



No.	New words		Meanings
12	Famous	<u>Adj</u>	Well-known
13	Lonely	<u>Adj</u>	Being without any people around
14	Tough	<u>Adj</u>	Very hard / strong
15	Fun	<u>Adj</u>	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast	<u>Adj</u>	quickly
17	Take care of	PV	Look after

Lecture Ten

Eng 101

Vocabulary– Grammar- Reading

Chapter 7-8

Elements of Lecture 10

I- Sentence Structure- Parts of speech

II- Common Adjectives

III- Previewing Vocabulary

IV. Ending -ed

I. Parts of speech

(pages 158/ 166/ 164)

Every Simple sentence must contains at least two or some or all of the following parts of speech:

1. An article { **a – an – the** }
2. A noun (singular/ plural = { **subject** noun / **object** noun }
3. A pronoun { **I , he, She, their, us, me.....etc** }
4. An adjective { **easy, hot, important, high, ----- smaller, bestetc** }
5. An adverb { **quickly, easily, fast, fluently, welletc** }
- A main verb { **present, past, future, }**
6. An auxiliary { **verbs to Be, verbs to Have, Modals** }
7. A preposition { **on, in, at, by, with, foretc**

I. Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

- The part speech of " final" is _____
A. a verb
B. an adverb
C. a noun
D. an adjective
- The part speech of " questions " is _____
A. a verb
B. an adverb
C. a noun
D. an adjective
- The part speech of " will" is _____
A. a main verb
B. a verb to be
C. a modal
D. a preposition
- The part speech of " in" is _____
A. a verb
B. a preposition
C. a noun
D. an adjective
- The part speech of " us" is _____pronoun
A. a possessive
B. an object
C. a subject
D. a reflexive
- The part speech of " gave " is _____
A. a present verb
B. an auxiliary
C. a future verb
D. a past verb
- The part speech of " last" is _____
A. an adjective
B. a verb to be
C. an article
D. a preposition
- The part speech of " doctor" is _____
A. a verb
B. a subject noun
C. an object noun
D. an adjective



II- Common Adjectives page 161

No.	adjectives	opposites	No.	adjectives	opposites
1	Beautiful	Ugly	11	Good	Bad
2	Big	Small	12	Happy	Sad
3	Much	Little	13	Large	Small
4	Boring	Interesting	14	Long	Short
5	Cheap	Expensive	15	Noisy	Quiet
6	Clean	Dirty	16	Old	New / young
7	Cold	Hot	17	Poor	Rich
8	Dangerous	Safe	18	Sweet	Sour
9	Dry	Wet	19	Strong	weak
10	Easy	Difficult / hard	20	fast	slow

II. Exercise

- The planes aren't _____. They are very fast.
A. new
B. slow
C. quick
D. good
- The opposite meaning of noisy is _____.
A. easy
B. hard
C. quiet
D. dangerous
- My grandfather isn't _____. He is very old.
A. new
B. cold
C. big
D. young
- That man is very _____. He can move a truck alone.
A. strong
B. weak
B. kind
D. clever



IV. Spelling & Pronunciation of Final -ed

We have 3 pronunciation forms of final -ed:-

1. /t / when the final letter of the word is [, p, k , s c, f, sh, ch.]

talked / helped / introduceded, missed Etc

2. / d / when the final letter of the word is [b, g, r, m, n, l, o, v, y,x]

warned ,dreamed, called, listened, enjoyed...etc

3. / id / when the final letter is [d. t]

decided, wanted,.....etc

IV. Exercise Ending -ed

1. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word " played" is pronounced the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. enjoyed

C. talked

D. helped

2. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word " helped" is pronounced the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. enjoyed

C. looked

D. wanted

2. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word " wanted" is pronounced the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. encouraged

C. talked

D. wanted



Lecture Eleven

Eng 101

Vocabulary– Grammar- Reading

Chapter 8-9

Elements of Lecture 11

I- Structure- Simple Future Tense

II- Previewing Vocabulary

III- Using Do- Does- Did

I. Simple Future

(pages 294/ 325)

Simple Future Tense:

It is used to express any event or action which will start after now.

1- The form of the verb: will/ shall/ be going to + **infinitive verb without to**

2- The indicators(adverbs of time) = tomorrow/ next / any date in the future.

Example:

- The doctor _____ us another live lecture next week.

A. gave

B. has give

C. was giving

D. will give

- We shall _____ the homework tomorrow.

A. do

B. doing

C. did

D. done



I. Simple Future

(pages 294/ 325)

Negative form of Simple Future

I will finish my university study in 2012.

I will not / won't finish my study in 2012.

Forming questions:

He **will** arrive next Monday.

Will he arrive next Monday? – Yes, **he will** OR No, **he will not**.

Example:

1. _____ to Dubai tomorrow?

A. Has he travelled

B. Will he travel

C. Was he traveling

D. Did he travel

2. _____ to the museum next week.

A. They won't go

B. They have gone

C. They went

D. They were going



II. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Species (N)	Kinds of living things
2	behavior (N)	Way of acting
3	seeds (N)	The small hard part of a plant
4	personality (N)	Character / qualities and features of a person
5	museum (N)	A building where old things are shown
6	coast (N)	Sea or ocean beach/ shore
7	Count (V)	Calculate or say 1, 2, 3.....
8	Disappear (V)	Be impossible to see / stop existing
9	Prefer (V)	like
10	Enjoy (V)	To be happy in doing something
11	Travel (V)	To move from a place to another
12	bored (Adj)	Feel uninterested
13	Intelligent (Adj)	Very clever
14	Worried (adj)	Anxious or unhappy
15	Irony (N)	Comment in a joking way
16	together (adv)	With each other/ opposite of apart

II- Previewing Vocabulary

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " a way of acting".
A. difficulty
B. behavior
C. entertainment
D. character
2. Most of the students feel _____ because of the final tests.
A. worried
B. thirsty
C. sleepy
D. hungry
3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very clever".
A. interesting
B. intelligent
C. easy
D. enjoyable
4. Every one felt _____ because of the bad movie.
A. bored
B. happy
C. dangerous
D. tall
5. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " kinds of living things".
A. islands
B. beaches
C. species
D. insects
6. All children _____ watching cartoon movies.
A. dislike
B. enjoy
C. are afraid of
D. avoid
7. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " like".
A. hate
B. attract
C. prefer
D. avoid
8. When the sun rises, the fog _____ quickly .
A. disappears
B. succeeds
C. returns
D. fails

III- Using Do- does - Did

They are used in TWO situations:

A. Helping verbs. No meaning

In case of a negative form & forming questions which contains only a main verb:-

Ahmed speaks English well.

Ahmed **doesn't speak** English well.

Does Ahmed **speak** English well? – Yes, he does **OR** No, he doesn't

They **play** football every day.

They **don't play** football every day.

Do they **play** football everyday ? - Yes, they do **OR** No, they don't

I **went** to Al-Jubail last week.

I **didn't go** to Al-Jubail last week

Did you go to Al-Jubail last week? - Yes, I did **OR** No, I didn't

Note: After **don't**, **doesn't** and **didn't**, the verb must be infinitive without to

B. Main Verbs.

In case there is no another verb in a sentence except one of them (do, does or did)-

Here each one of them means work or perform.

Examples.

1. Lara **does** her homework alone. [**Notice that does here is the main verb**]

Lara **doesn't do** her homework alone.

Does Lara **do** her homework alone? Yes, she does **OR** No, she doesn't.

2. The students **did** well in the test. [**Notice that did here is the main verb**]

The students **didn't do** well in the test.

Did the students **do** well in the test? Yes, they did **OR** No, they didn't

3. We **do** our job regularly. [**Note that do here is the main verb**]

We **don't do** our job regularly.

Do you **do your** job regularly ? – Yes, we do **OR** No, we don't



