

## Lecture1 (introduction)

### The basics:

1. Parts of speech
2. Present simple
3. Verb be
4. Do, Does
5. Articles

### 1.part of speech

Table1 & 2

Part of speech	Function or "job"	Example words	Example sentences
<b>Verb</b>	Action or state	(to)be,have,do,like,work,study,can,must	Mike & fahd <b>study</b> English. The <b>are</b> students.
<b>Noun</b>	Thing or person	Fahd,ahmad,pen,Work,school,town,London,teacher	<b>Ahmad</b> is a <b>teacher</b> . He is working at a <b>school</b> . He is living in <b>Dammam</b> .
<b>Adjective</b>	Describes a noun	a/an,the,2,some,good,big,red,well,new	Learning English is <b>easy</b> . Ali is a <b>smart</b> student.
<b>adverb</b>	Describes a verb, Adjective or adverb	Quickly,silently,well,Badly,very,really	My brother eats <b>quickly</b> . When he is <b>very</b> hungry, He eats <b>really</b> quickly.
<b>Pronoun</b>	Replaces a noun	I ,he,she.him,her	<u>Mike</u> is American. <b>He</b> is a Teacher.
<b>Preposition</b>	Links a noun to another word	To.at.after,on,but	We went <b>to</b> school <b>on</b> Monday.
<b>Conjunction</b>	Joins clauses or Sentences or words	And,but,when	I like to eat kabsah <b>and</b> Pasta, <b>but</b> I don't drink Pepsi.
<b>interjection</b>	Short exclamation, Sometimes inserted Into a sentence	Oh! ,ouch! ,hi! ,well	<b>Ouch!</b> That hurts! <b>Hi!</b> How are you? <b>Well</b> ,I don't know.

### Nouns

- A noun names a person , place,thing,or idea.
  - ❖ Person:ahmad, sarah(proper nouns/names of people) teacher,student,doctor,...ect.
  - ❖ Place:USA,UK,Dammam,street,building,house.
  - ❖ Thing:chair,table,laptop,tv.
  - ❖ Idea:truth ,fear,anger,imagination.

### Singular & plural

For the plural from of most nouns, add **s**.

singular	plural
Bottle	Bottles
Cup	Cups
Pencil	Pencils
Desk	Desks
Table	Tables
window	windows

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

singular	blural
Watch	Watches
Dish	Dishes
Box	Boxes
bus	buses

For nouns ending in -f or -fe, change f to v and add -es

singular	Blural
Wolf	Wolves
Leaf	Leaves
Life	Lives
wife	wives

Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.

Singular	plural
Baby	Babies
Toy	Toys
Kidney	Kidneys
Potato	Potatoes
Memo	Memos
stereo	stereos

Some nouns have different plural forms.(irregular)

Singular	plural
Child	Children
Woman	women
Man	Men
Mouse	Mice
Foot	Feet
tooth	teeth

A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

Singular	plural
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Series	Series
species	species

### Articles 1

❖ Basically ,an article is an adjective. Like adjective, articles modify nouns.

- **The** = definite article
- **a/an** =indefinite article
- Let's read a book. (**any book**)
- Let's read the book. (**specific book**)

### Articles 2

- **The** is used to refer to a **specific** or **particular member** of a group.  
"I just saw the most popular movie of thy year"
- **"a/an"** is used to refer to a **non-specific** or **non-particular** member of the group  
"I would like to go see a movie"

### Articles 3

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

## plural nouns exercise

- **choose the correct form of the noun in each sentence.**
  - 1) I have three (child,children)
  - 2) There are five (man,men) and one(woman.women).
  - 3) (baby,babies) play with bottles as toys.
  - 4) I put two big (potato,potatoes)in the lunch box.
  - 5) A few men wear (watch,watches).
  - 6) I put a (memo,memos) on the desk
  - 7) I saw a (mouse,mice) running by.
  - 8) There are few(bus,buses)on the road today.
- **finish the sentences with the singular or plural form of the nouns.**
  1. The cat is sitting on my (bed-beds).
  2. There are five (pencil-pencils)on my desk.
  3. I have two (brother-brothers).
  4. They are riding their (bike-bikes).
  5. We have a(car-cars).
  6. How many (book-books)do you have in your bag?
  7. My father has anew (job-jobs).
  8. There are three windows in the(room-rooms).
  9. Mark has four(photo-photos).
  10. There is one (paper-papers)on the floor.
  11. There is a (book-books) on the table.

## Lecture 2 (introduction)

### Uncountable Nouns 1

- ❖ Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc. that we cannot divide into separate elements.
- music, art, love, happiness
- advice, information, news
- furniture, luggage
- rice, sugar, butter, water
- electricity, gas, power
- money, currency

### Uncountable Nouns 2

- ❖ We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb.  
For example:
  - **This news is** very important.
  - Your **luggage looks** heavy.
- ❖ We do not usually use the indefinite article a/an with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say a something of:
  - a piece of **news**
  - a bottle of **water**
  - One kilo of **rice**

### Uncountable Nouns 3

- ❖ We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:
  - I've got **some money**.
  - Have you got **any rice**?
- ❖ We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:
  - I've got **a little money**.
  - I haven't got **much rice**.

## Uncountable Nouns 4

Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:

Countable	Uncountable
Dollar	Money
Song	Music
Suitcase	Luggage
table	Furniture
Battery	Electricity
Bottle	Milk
Report	Information
Tip	Advice
Journey	Travel
Job	Work
view	scenery

## Pronouns: Personal Pronouns

number	person	gender	Personal subject pronouns
singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/female	I
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	male	He
		Female	She
		neuter	It
plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/female	We
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Male/female/neuter	They



Male



female

## Examples

- I like coffee.
- Do **you** like coffee?
- **Michael** runs fast. **He** is a runner.
- **Mary is smart. She** is clever.
- **The car** is broken down. **It** doesn't work.
- When **my friends and I** finish school, **We** go home.
- Do **you** need a table for three?
- **John and Sami** like sports. **They** play tennis a lot.

### 3. Verb be

#### Present of be: am, is, are

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

Subject	Be	(not)	
I	Am	(not)	A student
You We They	Are		Nice
He She it	is		From the USA

- You can be used for **singular** and **plural**.

You are a **student**. (singular)

You are **students**. (plural)

#### Verb be contractions

- A **contraction** makes two words into one word. It has an **apostrophe (')**.
- There are two negative contractions for: **are not** and **is not**

Subject	Be	(not)	contractions			
			Subject+be	(not)	subject	Be+not
I	Am	(not)	I'm	(not)		
You We They	Are		You're We're They're		You We they	Aren't
He She It	is		He's She's It's		He She it	Isn't

#### Simple present Tense

##### Exercise:

Complete the conversation with the verb be:

Ali: Hi. I \_\_\_\_\_ Ali.

am

Eric: Hi. I \_\_\_\_\_ Eric. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from, Ali?

am-are

Ali: I \_\_\_\_\_ from Saudi Arabia. How about you?

am

Eric: Britain, from London.

Ali: My friends Paul and Omar \_\_\_\_\_ from Britain, too.

are

Eric: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ your friends here now?

are

Ali: No, they \_\_\_\_\_ not. Uh, I guess they \_\_\_\_\_ late.

are-are

Eric: \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher here?

is

Ali: yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

Is-is

Eric: He looks nice. What \_\_\_\_\_ his name?

is

Ali: I think it \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Josh.

is