

General English Language

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Fifth Lecture

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading
Ch 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**
- 6- Scanning & Skimming**



1. Vocabulary Previewing (Interaction Textbook

pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	basics	The most important things /
2	Generation	A period of time in a family history (20 years)
3	marriage	A state of being husband and wife
4	average	The normal standard
5	either	one of two
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



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

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 belongs 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

1. I speak English fluently and Reem does, _____.
a. either b. too c. so d. neither
2. My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.
a. marriage b. package c. garage d. average
3. All the members of a _____ family live in one house.
a. traditional b. nuclear c. rich d. bad
4. 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
5. My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.
a. relatives b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors
6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.
a. family b. friend c. team d. match



2. Simple Present:

The Importance of Time

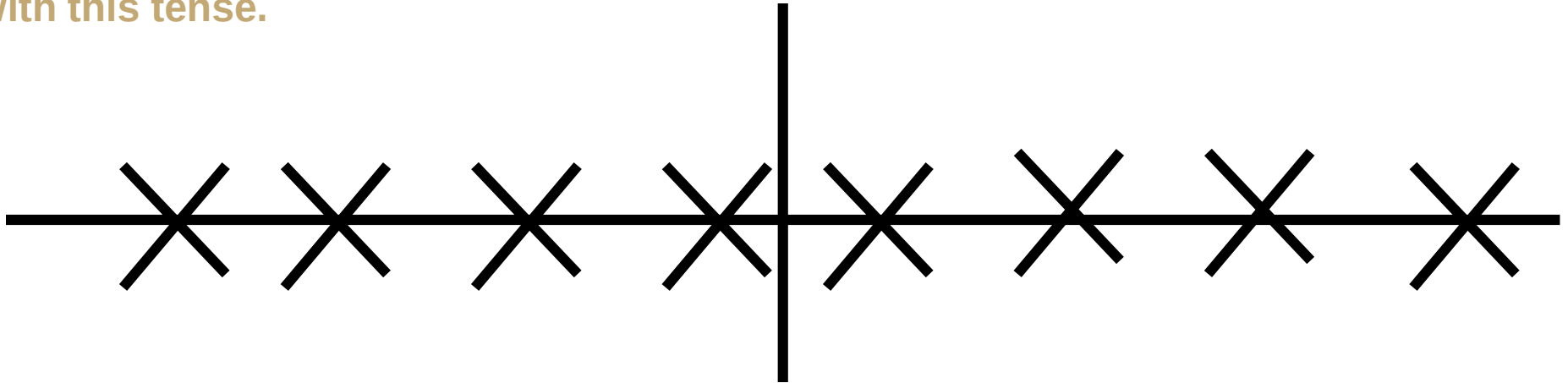
The Verb tense expresses the time of an event or action. Time and how it is expressed in writing is very important to English readers. The English language has twelve different tenses. In this lesson, we will review the simple present tense.



The Simple Present Tense

Expresses a habit or often repeated action. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense.



She goes to work everyday.

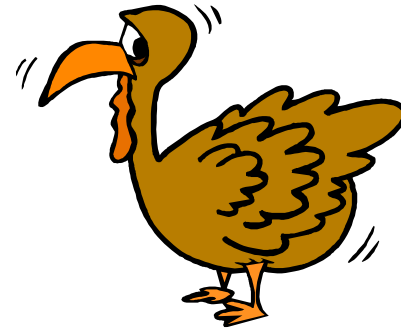
They *always* eat lunch together.



The Present Tense

Use the **simple present tense** to tell about things that happen again and again.

Americans **eat** turkey on Thanksgiving.

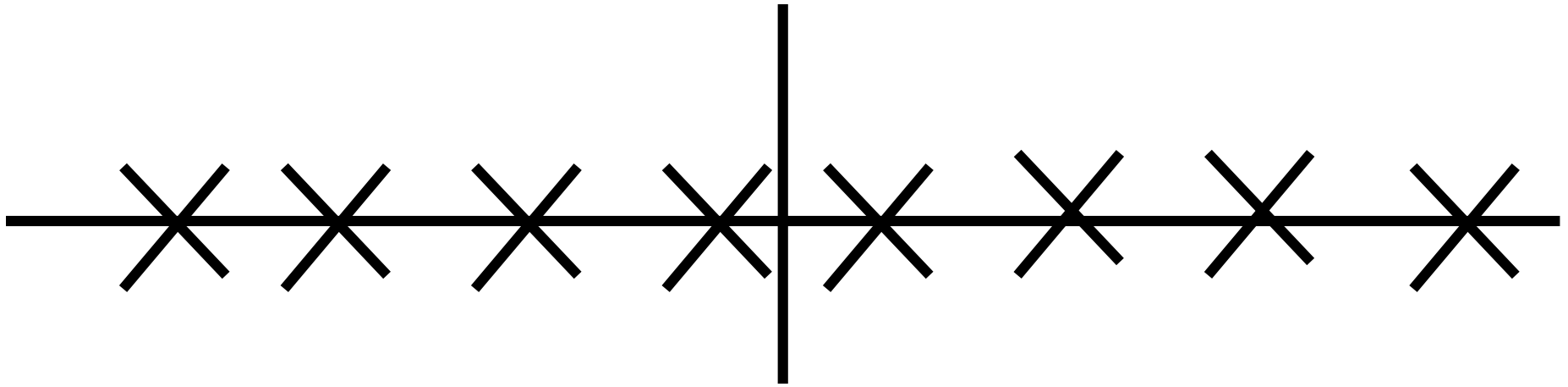


A Japanese always **bows** to others.



The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.



Snow falls in December in Minnesota.

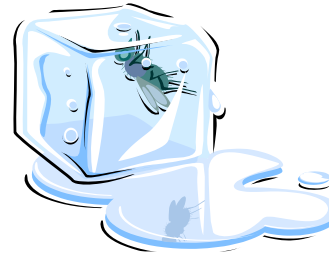
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



The Present Tense

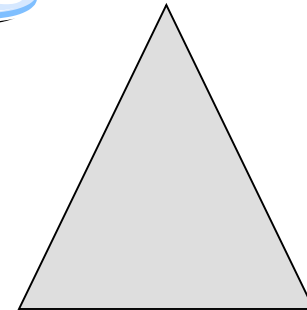
Use the **simple present tense** to tell **facts**.

Water **freezes** at 32 degrees.



32°

Triangles **have** three sides.



Daily Customs

She usually **works** on her basket after dinner.



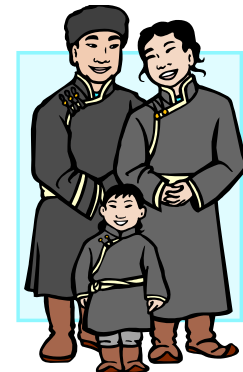
He usually **drinks** tea after a meal.



They **go** to a dance every Sunday.



They **take** a walk with their son every day.



Exercise

1. She _____ her mother in the house.
a. help b. doesn't help c. don't help d. doesn't helps
2. 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



3. Negative Statements

Use contractions like **don't** and **doesn't** for negative statements in speaking or in informal writing.

Some women **don't** wear a lot of makeup.



Maria **doesn't** eat pizza.



§ *Negative and question* forms

Use DOES (=the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.

He wants. Does he want? He does not want.



4. Simple Present –Forming Questions

We have two forms to use in questions :-

A. Does: 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. Do: when the verb is infinitive

We live in an apartment

Do you **live** in an apartment ?

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

- Where/when, ..etc. + do/does + subject + main verb?

- Do/does + subject + main verb?



Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?/why do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does <u>he, she, it</u> think?	<u>He, she, it</u> doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think



Put in : do/don't does/doesn't .

1. Excuse me, _____ you speak English?
2. Where's Ann? I _____ know.
3. George is a good tennis player but he _____ play very often



Write the questions for the following answers. (Present Simple)

1. A: _____?

B : I work in a bank.

2. A: _____?

B: Yes, my brother is an engineer.

3. A: _____?

B: He lives in an apartment building.



5. Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an **-s** or **-es** ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** the stick.



Grammatical View

Present Simple, third person singular

Note:

he, she, it

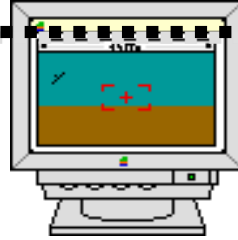
A: in the third person singular the verb, **always ends in : S**

he wants

she needs



Third-Person Singular



B. Add es To verbs ending in x, sh, or ss:
pronunciation : /z/

he fixes

it pushes

he passes

ch
she catches

o
He goes



Third-Person Singular

C: Verbs ending in y ; the *third person* changes the y to ies

fly → *flies*

cry → *cries*

Exception:

If there is a vowel before the y :

play → *plays*

pray → *prays*



Irregular Forms

Third-person singular forms of **have**, **do**, and **go** are not regular.

have → has

He **has** a new shirt.

do → does

She **does** the work.

go → goes

He **goes** to school.



6. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph (Interaction, Page 47)

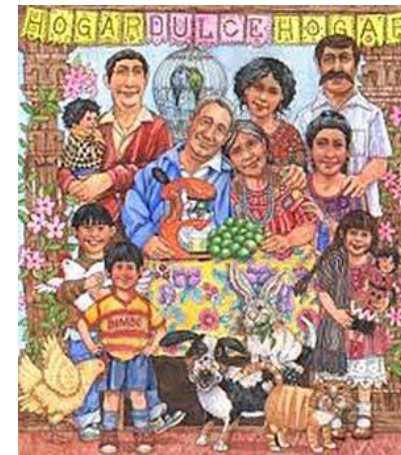
Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to one 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 large. 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



Activities

1. Ask your friends questions about what they do at different times. Also ask about their families.

- *"What time **do you get up?**"* - *"When **do your brothers go** to bed?"*

Write down the questions and give them to your teacher for checking.



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



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





مَشْرِقُ
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

