

Lecture 7

Exercises

Exercise 33. Warm-up. (Chart 2-9)

Check (✓) the sentences that are correct. What do you notice about the use of *always* with verb tenses in these sentences?

1. ✓ Nadia is always talking on the phone when I'm trying to study.
2. ✓ Frank always studies in the library after school.
3. ✓ My friends always do their homework together.
4. ✓ Our math teacher is always giving us surprise quizzes.

2-9 Using Progressive Verbs with *Always*

<input type="checkbox"/> Mary <i>always leaves</i> for school at 7:45.	In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with <i>always</i> to describe habitual or everyday activities, as in (a).
<input type="checkbox"/> Mary <i>is always leaving</i> her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?	In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with <i>always</i> to express annoyance, as in (b).
<input type="checkbox"/> I am <i>always/forever/constantly picking up</i> Mary's dirty socks!	In addition to <i>always</i> , the words <i>forever</i> and <i>constantly</i> are used with progressive verbs to express annoyance.

2-10 Using Expressions of Place with Progressive Verbs

- (a) — What is Kay doing?
— She's *studying in her room*.

In usual word order, an expression of place follows a verb.
In (a): *is studying* + *in her room* = the focus is on Kay's activity.

- (b) — Where's Kay?
— She's *in her room studying*.

An expression of place can sometimes come between the auxiliary *be* and the *-ing* verb in a progressive verb form.
In (b): *was* + *in her room* + *studying* = the focus is on Kay's location.

□ Exercise 37. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-10)

Work individually, in small groups, or as a class. Use the given verbs and expressions of place to complete the dialogues. Use usual word order if the focus is on an activity in progress. If the focus is on the person's location, put the expression of place between *be* and the *-ing* verb.

1. *listen to music \ in her room*

A: Where's Sally?

B: She's in her room listening to music. *She is listening to music in her room.*

2. *listen to music \ in the living room*

A: What's Soon doing?

B: He's listening to music in the living room.

3. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: Where was Jim when you got home?

B: He was _____

4. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: What was Jim doing when you got home?

B: He was _____

5. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: What's Kurt doing?

B: He's _____

6. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: Where's Kurt?

B: He's _____

7. *attend a conference \ in Singapore*

A: Where's Ms. Chang this week?

B: She's _____

❑ **Exercise 38. Check your knowledge.** (Chapter 2)

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I ~~am~~ always eating breakfast.

I always eat breakfast ←

2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.

stopped

3. Yuki staid home because she catched a bad cold.

4. My brother is looks like our father, but I am resembling my mother.

5. Jun, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!

6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.

7. Did you spoke English before you were come here?

8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley was suddenly coming into the room. I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.

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سبب التأجيل

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لا تفتروا على بلادكم

Exercise 8. Warm-up. (Chart 4-2)

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- It's going to rain tomorrow.
- I'm going to paint the house next week.
- Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy.
- It will be cloudy this weekend.

- Which sentence expresses a prior plan?
- Which sentences are predictions?
- Which sentence expresses willingness?

b
a and d
c

4-2 Will vs. Be Going To

Prediction

تنبؤ

- According to the weather report, it **will be** cloudy tomorrow.
- According to the weather report, it **is going to be** cloudy tomorrow.

Will and **be going to** mean the same when they make **predictions** about the future (*prediction* = a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future).

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Prior Plan

قسط

- Why did you buy this paint?
—I'm **going to** paint my bedroom tomorrow.

Be going to (but not **will**) is used to express a **prior plan** (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking).*

In (c): The speaker already has a plan to paint his/her bedroom.

Willingness

رغبة

- The phone's ringing.
—I'll **get** it.
- How old is Aunt Agnes?
—I don't know. She **won't** tell me.
- The car **won't** start. Maybe the battery is dead.

Will (but not **be going to**) is used to express **willingness**. In this case, **will** expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

In (d): The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment; she/he does not have a prior plan.

Will not / won't can express **refusal**, as in (e) with a person or in (f) with an inanimate object.

*COMPARE:

Situation 1: A: Are you busy this evening?

B: Yes. **I'm going to meet** Jack at the library at seven. **We're going to study** together.

In Situation 1, only **be going to** is possible. The speaker has a prior plan, so he uses **be going to**.

Situation 2: A: Are you busy this evening?

B: Well, I really haven't made any plans. **I'll eat** (OR **I'm going to eat**) dinner, of course. And then **I'll probably watch** (OR **I'm probably going to watch**) TV for a little while.

In Situation 2, either **will** or **be going to** is possible. Speaker B has not planned his evening. He is "predicting" his evening (rather than stating any prior plans), so he may use either **will** or **be going to**.

Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Decide if each *italicized* verb expresses a prediction, a prior plan, or willingness.

1. Dinner's almost ready. I'll *set* the table. prediction plan willingness رَبَطَ
2. Ivan has some vacation time. He *is going to take* next week off. prediction plan willingness تَطَبَّرَ
3. Heidi *will love* her birthday present. It's just what *she wants*. تَوَقَّعَ / تَبَوَّعَ prediction plan willingness
4. I don't like my job. I'm *going to quit* when I get back from vacation. prediction plan willingness
5. That's okay. Don't worry about the spilled coffee. I'll *clean* it up. prediction plan willingness
6. Someday, *there are going to be* computers in every classroom in the world. prediction plan willingness
7. The light bulb is burned out. I'll *get* a new one from the supply room. prediction plan willingness
8. I'm *going to* the bookstore. Do you want to go with me? prediction plan willingness

Exercise 33, p. 33.

All the sentences are correct. *Always* can also be used with the present progressive.

Exercise 37, p. 34.

3. in his bedroom watching TV.
4. watching TV in his bedroom.
5. taking a nap on the couch in the living room.
6. on the couch in the living room taking a nap.
7. attending a conference in Singapore.

Exercise 38, p. 35.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I always **eat** breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.
3. Yuki **stayed** home because she **caught** a bad cold.
4. My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.
5. Jun, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I **found** a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you **speak** English before you **came** here?
8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley suddenly **came** into the room. I **didn't know** she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly **spoke**, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.

Lecture 8

Exercises

ترجم لي السؤال /
لا نظري الكلمات التي تنتهي بي هل هي اسم او فعل

Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Chart 6-1)

مع اوصف.
Look at the words that end in -s. Are they singular or plural? Are they nouns or verbs?

	مفرد Singular	جمع Plural	اسم Noun	فعل Verb
1. A new car <u>costs</u> a lot of money.	x			x
2. New <u>cars</u> cost a lot of money.		x	x	
3. My neighbor <u>makes</u> a lot of noise.	x			x
4. My <u>neighbors</u> make a lot of noise.		x	x	
5. Bill <u>drinks</u> tea for breakfast.	x			x
6. Cold <u>drinks</u> taste good on a hot day.		x	x	

6-1 Final -s/-es: Use, Pronunciation, and Spelling

Use

- (a) Noun + **-s**: *Friends* are important.
Noun + **-es**: I like my *classes*.

A final **-s** or **-es** is added to a noun to make the noun plural.
Friend and *class* = singular nouns
Friends and *classes* = plural nouns

- (b) Verb + **-s**: Mary *works* at the bank.
Verb + **-es**: John *watches* birds.

A final **-s** or **-es** is added to a simple present verb when the subject is a singular noun (e.g., *Mary, my father, the machine*) or third person singular pronoun (*she, he, it*).
Mary works = singular *She works* = singular
The students work = plural *They work* = plural

Pronunciation

- (c) seats → *seat/s/*
ropes → *rope/s/*
backs → *back/s/*

Final **-s** is pronounced /s/ after voiceless sounds, as in (c): "t," "p," and "k" are examples of voiceless sounds.*

- (d) seeds → *seed/z/*
robes → *robe/z/*
bags → *bag/z/*
sees → *see/z/*

Final **-s** is pronounced /z/ after voiced sounds, as in (d): "d," "b," "g," and "ee" are examples of voiced sounds.*

- (e) dishes → *dish/əz/*
catches → *catch/əz/*
kisses → *kiss/əz/*
mixes → *mix/əz/*
prizes → *prize/əz/*
edges → *edge/əz/*

Final **-s** and **-es** are pronounced /əz/ after "sh," "ch," "s," "x," "z," and "ge"/"dge" sounds.
The /əz/ ending adds a syllable.
All of the words in (e) are pronounced with two syllables.
COMPARE: All of the words in (c) and (d) are pronounced with one syllable.

Spelling

- (f) sing → *sings*
song → *songs*

For most words (whether a verb or a noun), simply add a final **-s** to spell the word correctly.

- (g) wash → *washes*
watch → *watches*
class → *classes*
buzz → *buzzes*
box → *boxes*

Final **-es** is added to words that end in **-sh**, **-ch**, **-s**, **-z**, and **-x**.

- (h) toy → *toys*
buy → *buys*
(i) baby → *babies*
cry → *cries*

For words that end in **-y**:
In (h): If **-y** is preceded by a vowel, only **-s** is added.
In (i): If **-y** is preceded by a consonant, the **-y** is changed to **-i** and **-es** is added.

Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 6-2)

Look at the verbs in blue in each pair of sentences. How do you know when to use a singular or a plural verb?

1. a. A girl **is** in the classroom.
b. Some girls **are** in the classroom.
2. a. A girl and a boy **are** in the classroom.
b. Every girl and boy **is** in the classroom.
3. a. The fruit at those markets **is** cheap.
b. The apples at that market **are** cheap.
4. a. Vegetables **are** good for you.
b. Eating vegetables **is** good for you.

6-2 Basic Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Plural Verb	
(a) My friend lives in Boston.	(b) My friends live in Boston.	Verb + -s/-es = third person singular in the simple present tense Noun + -s/-es = plural
	(c) My brother and sister live in Boston. (d) My brother, sister, and cousin live in Boston.	Two or more subjects connected by and require a plural verb.
(e) Every man, woman, and child needs love. (f) Each book and magazine is listed in the bibliography.		EXCEPTION: Every and each are always followed immediately by singular nouns. (See Chart 7-11, p. 129.) In this case, even when there are two (or more) nouns connected by and , the verb is singular.
(g) That book on political parties is interesting. (i) The book that I got from my parents was very interesting.	(h) The ideas in that book are interesting. (j) The books I bought at the bookstore were expensive.	Sometimes a phrase or clause separates a subject from its verb. These interrupting structures do not affect basic agreement. For example, in (g) the interrupting prepositional phrase on political parties does not change the fact that the verb is must agree with the subject book . In (i) and (j): The subject and verb are separated by an adjective clause. (See Chapter 13.)
(k) Watching old movies is fun.		A gerund (e.g., watching) used as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb. (See Chart 14-8, p. 322.)

حل التمرين

Exercise 7, p. 87.

1. The verb agrees with the subject: In sentence a., the subject is singular, so the verb is singular. In b., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural.
2. In a., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., *every* is followed by a singular noun, so the verb is singular.
3. In a. and b., the subjects *fruit* and *apples*, not the prepositional phrases that follow, determine agreement.
4. In a., *vegetables* is the plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., the gerund *eating* is the subject, not *vegetables*. Gerunds require a singular verb.

ترجمة التمرين ١

١) الفعل يوافق الفاعل في الجملة (a) والفاعل مفرد إذا " الفعل أيضاً مفرد

إما (b) الفاعل جمع (Some girls) إذا " الفعل (are) جمع

٢) في (a) الفاعل جمع إذا " الفعل جمع .

إما (b) يتبع كل اسم مفرد أيضاً فاعل مفرد.

٣) في (a) و (b) الفاعل الفواكه والتفاح وهي ليست من عبارات

الجر التي تتبع الفعل وتتفق معها لأن (a) Fruit

أفدت في (a) مع أنها تعين جمع وإيضاً (b) كذلك .

٤) في (a) المضمرات هي الفاعل وهي جمع لهذا الفعل جمع are لكن (a) الفاعل هو

eating ليست المضمرات واسمها ليس يتطلب فعل مفرد وهو في