In The Name Of Allah Most Gracious Most Mercifvl

King Faisal University
Deanship of E-Learning and Distance Education

English language course

Instructor : Dr. Mohammed AlHilal
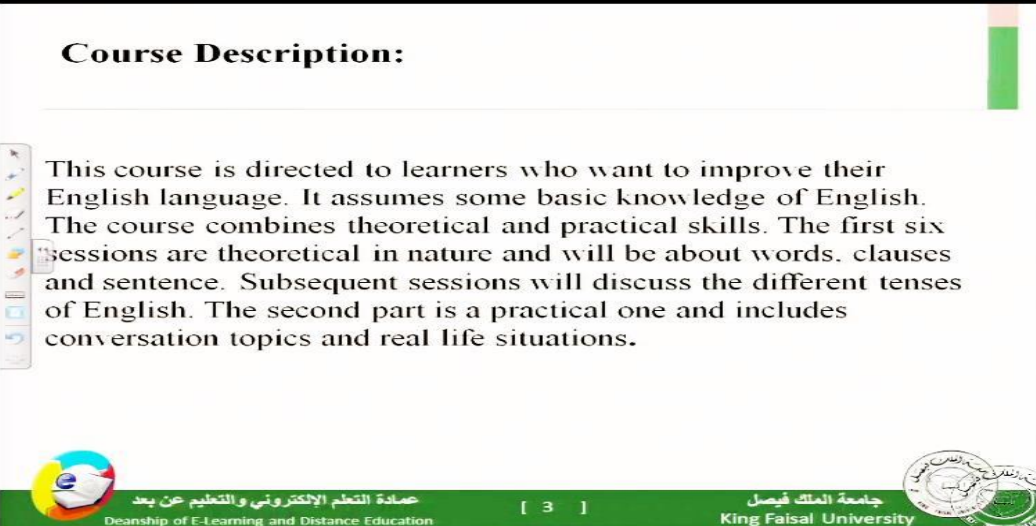
Dr. Fouzi Slisli

Level 8

By
Heart story

course introduction

Lecture 1
Introduction

English Language Course

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Course Description:

This course is directed to learners who want to improve their English language. It assumes some basic knowledge of English. The course combines theoretical and practical skills. The first six sessions are theoretical in nature and will be about words, clauses and sentence. Subsequent sessions will discuss the different tenses of English. The second part is a practical one and includes conversation topics and real life situations.

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Objectives

This is an informal English course whose objective is to assist students already enrolled in English language courses and help them brush up on their grammar and conversation skills. By the end of this course, students should improve their grammar, writing and speaking skills.

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Method of Instruction:

The course is a series of video lectures that students can watch in the comfort of their homes.

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Topics of Specific Lectures

1. **Theoretical sessions**
    ❖ Letters and sounds
    ❖ Vowels and consonants
    ❖ Phrases, clauses and sentences.

2. **Tenses:**
    ❖ The simple present, present continuous, and present perfect.
    ❖ The simple past, past continuous and past perfect.
    ❖ Future tense.

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3. Conversing in English

❖ At the supermarket
❖ Asking and giving directions
❖ Going to College
❖ Communication skills, classroom and academic manners (writing emails, using cell phones, at the library, using the internet, social media, etc.)
❖ Geography and maps (Where are you from? Locations, studying abroad, Pilgrimage)

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References and Further Reading:

❖ Torres-Gouzerh Robin, *Practice Makes Perfect: Intermediate English Grammar for ESL Learners*, (McGraw-Hill, 2008).

❖ Jean Yates, *Practice Makes Perfect: English Conversation*, (McGraw-Hill, 2012).

Exercises:
❖ The above references contain exercises that students can use for practice.

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Lesson 1

Basics

Alphabet, words, clauses, and sentences

2

English Alphabet

UPPERCASE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

lowercase

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

3

Phrases *and* Clauses

A phrase is a collection of words that may have nouns, adjective, prepositions, verbs etc, but it does not have a subject doing a verb.

Phrase ≠ S + V

E.g.

The boys → Noun Phrase

played football → Verb Phrase

in the park. → Preposition Phrase

4

Clauses:

Each clause has only one main verb.

E.g.

Sally speaks **English** and **Nadia** studies **French**.

clause   clause

5

A clause (simple sentence) contains one subject and a main verb

Example,

         He writes his homework.
         S   V

         She broke the glass.
         S   V

6

Two Types of Clauses

There are two main types of clause structures:

Independent clauses

and

Dependent clauses.

7

Two Types of Clauses

E.g.

My husband was working.   I went shopping
      (clause)   (clause)

When my husband was working, ...

   ↓

subordinating conjunction

When my husband was working, I went shopping

    ↓   ↓

dependent clauses   independent clauses

8

Subject and Object Pronouns

A pronoun can replace nouns so you don't have to repeat them.

Ex.

My mother gave Ahmad a computer game because my mother liked Ahmad.

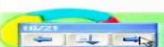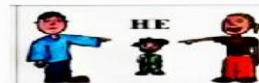My mother gave Ahmad a computer game because she liked him.

9

Subject pronouns:

A subject pronoun serves as the subject of the verb.

E.g.

He broke the window.

    ↘

He: Subject of the verb

HE

10

Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Examples
I	I write a letter
He	He writes a letter
She	She writes a letter
It	It (the cat) drinks the milk
You	You speak English.
We	We speak English
They	They speak English

11

Object Pronouns

An object pronoun receives the action of the verb.

Ex: The boy broke the window.

The boy broke it.

She cleaned my cloths

She cleaned them

12

Object Pronouns

Object Pronouns	Examples
me	She sent me a letter
him	I show him the way
her	I will meet her at 7:00
It	I hope you like it (gift).
You	I will see you tomorrow
us	Tell us about the problem.
them	I will buy them immediately

13

Definite and Indefinite articles

The Definite Article (The)

English speakers use the article *the* to refer to specific or particular nouns.

E.g.
- She ate at the restaurant. (A specific restaurant)
- She ate at a restaurant. (Any restaurant).

14

Definite and Indefinite articles

The Indefinite Article (a an)

A or **AN** are used before a singular noun when it refers to a non-specific item.

E.g.
- He eats an apple every day
- He is an engineer.
- AN is used before nouns that begin with a vowel. Vowels (a – e – i – o – u)

Example of A
- I have met a new person.
- I bought a car.

a is used before nouns that begin with a consonant.

15

Sentence Elements

Sentence elements are the groups of words that combine together to comprise the 'building units' of a well-formed sentence.

We have two major sentence elements:

1- The subject

2- The predicate:

      A. verb.

      B. object.

      C. complement.

      D. adverbial.

16

Subjects and Predicates

The subject is who or what the sentence is about.

The Predicate refers to everything that comes after the subject; it explains what the subject is doing..

Sally plays tennis.

Subject   predicate

They will be here at 8:00.

Subject   predicate

17

Subjects and Predicates.

The predicate can involve

- **A**. verb.
- **B**. object.
- **C**. complement.
- **D**. adverbial.

E.g. **A. Verb**

Sally runs. They slept, They danced, etc.

↓   ↓

subject   predicate

E.g. B. Object.

They broke the window.

He wrote a letter.

18

Complement

A **Complement** completes the predicate by modifying a noun in the sentence. Copulas or linking verbs require a complement to form a complete sentence.

Sally is **beautiful**. ⟶ Sally = beautiful

He is a **teacher**. ⟶ He = teacher

These ideas seem **interesting**. ⟶ These ideas = interesting

19

Adverbials

Any word or group of words that acts as an adverb within a sentence.

E.g.

He had lunch *in the house*.

They will meet *at 3:00 O'clock*

20

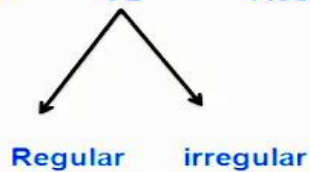## Lesson 2

The Simple Past Tense
The past perfect Tense

2

The Simple Past

Form:

| Sally | wrote | the homework | yesterday. |

| They | played | football. |

| S | V2 | Rest of the sentences |

Regular   irregular

3

Regular and irregular verbs

Regular verbs:

Regular verbs conjugate to the past tense by adding

-ed	work	= work**ed**
-ied	study	= stud**ied**
- d	live	= live**d**

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs end in many different ways, so you have to learn them by heart.

break	=	broke
take	=	took
buy	=	bought
go	=	went

4

Verbs ending in -y

For verbs ending in a consonant + Y, change Y to i and add *ed*

1- Y preceded by a consonant

t r y	t r i e d
S t u d y	
c a r r y	c a r r i e d
c r y	c r i e d

2- Y preceded by a vowel

p l a y	p l a y e d
s t a y	s a t y e d

5

Verb *to be* as an irregular verbs

I	was
You	were
He	was
She	was
It	was
We	were
You	were
They	were

6

Usage

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past.

Last year, I **traveled** to Syria

Sally **washed** the dishes.

Past — X Travelled washed — Present — Future

7

USE 2 Series of Completed Actions.

We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past .

Examples:

•I **finished** work at 3:00, **went** home, and **had** a shower.

Past — X X X — Present — Future

8

Heart story

USE 3 Habits in the Past.

The Simple Past can be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past .

Examples:

•I **studied** English when I was a child .

•He **played** the piano.

•She **worked** at a resturant after school. .

XXXXX
Past | Present | Future

9

Forming negative and question sentences in the past

Negative Statements.

Negatives in the simple past are formed by adding *did not* before the simple form of the verb.

Simple past statement	negative
Sally had a car.	She did not have a car.
He ate my apple.	He did not eat my apple.
He was here yesterday.	He was not here yesterday.
They played in the park.	They did not play in the park.

10

Forming negative and question sentences in the past

Forming a yes/no questions

Yes/no questions are created using the auxiliary did which ca be placed before the subject.

Simple past statement	Yes/no question
He brought his friend.	Did he bring his friend?
They had a party.	Did they have a party?

11

Verb *to be* in question sentences.

To form negative sentences with verb **to be**, we move *BE* before the *subject*.

Eg.

I was a teacher	I was not a teacher
She was a nurse	She was not a nurse.
They were students	they were not students

12

The Past Perfect Tense

Form:

Sally	had written	the homework.
They	had played	football.
S	had+V3	Rest of the sentences

13

The Past perfect

What do we mean by the past perfect?

Past	Present	Future

We use the past perfect to talk about an action which happened before another action in the

14

USE 1 completed actions before something in the past.

We use the past perfect to talk about an action which happened before another action in the

Example:

- Sally had repaired her car, before she went to work

15/17

15

More Examples examples

Before I watched TV , I had finished my work.
She understood the movie because she had read the book

16/17

16

Lesson 3

Simple present Form

Subject + **V**(s) + **rest of the sentence**

V: we they, I you   V+s He, she, it

We speak English   She speaks English
They play football   He plays football

Simple present Tense

Uses

❑ Everyday activities.

❑ Routines, habits.

❑ General truths.

Simple present Tense

Uses

• Everyday activities:

(b) Ahmad drives to work every day.

(c) We get up every morning.

(d) He calls grandfather every weekend.

Simple present Tense

Uses

- Routines, habits

They watch TV every evening.

He washes his car every weekend

Simple present Tense

Uses

- General truths
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celcius
- Wood floats on water.
- Al-Ryadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia

Forming negative sentences in the present

Negative sentences are formed by adding *do not /does not* before the simple form of the verb.

Subject + do not / does not + verb + Rest of the sentence.

They play football.
They do not play football.

Sally writes her homework.
Sally does not write her homework.

Forming question sentences in the present

Forming a yes/no questions

Yes/No questions are created by using do or does which can be placed before the subject.

He **drinks** tea at breakfast.
Does he drink tea at breakfast?
Yes, he does.
No, he does not.

They **watch** television regularly.
Do they **watch** television regularly?
Yes, they do.
No, they do not.

Spelling for verbs ending in sh, ch, ss, x, and o

Add -es to the end of the verbs ending in sh, ch, ss, x, and o

-o	(a) go	→	goes
-sh	(b) push	→	pushes
-ch	(c) teach	→	teaches
-ss	(d) kiss	→	kisses
-x	(e) fix	→	fixes

Adding -s / -ies to words ending in –y

(a) cry   cries
    fly   flies

(b) pay

Practice

Visit

Sally visits the Pyramids every year

Study

They study at Oxford University.
Nadia studies at Oxford University.

play

They play football everyday.
He plays football everyday.

Lesson 4
present contiuous tense

Present progressive Form

Subject + verb **to be** + V+ing + rest of the sentence

am, is, are

We **are** study**ing** English.
They **are** play**ing** football

She **is** study**ing** English.
He **is** play**ing** football

3

Present contentious Uses

Uses
- Actions happening right now.

- Actions happening these days, but not necessarily right now.

- Actions happening Near the Future

4

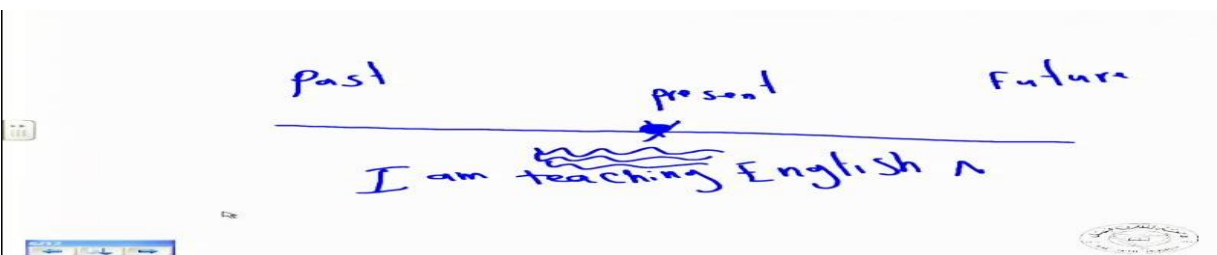## Present Continuous Tense

Uses

• **Actions happening right now.**

Ex.

They **are** cleaning the windows.
He **is** studying for the exam.
The boys **are** playing in the garden.

5

Past   present   Future

I am teaching English ⌃

Present Continuous Tense

Uses

• Actions happening these days, but not necessarily right now.

• She **is writing** a research paper.
• They **are reading** for the exam.
• I **am editing** a book.

6

Present contentious Uses

Uses

• Actions happening Near the Future.

Ex.

I **am meeting** some friends after work.

I **am going** to the party tonight.

He **is visiting** his parents next weekend.

8

Forming negative sentences in the present continuous

Negative: Play

I	am not 'm not	
You We They	are not aren't	studying
He She It	is not isn't	

9

Forming Question sentences in the present continuous

INTERROGATIVE: study

Am	I	
Are	you we they	studying?
Is	he she it	

10

ing ie

Adding -ing to different verbs

Most verbs	+ ing	walk ⟹ walking
	-e + ing	⟹
		⟹
		⟹

11

Lesson 5
The present perfect tense

Present Perfect Tense.

Form

Subject + have / has + V₃ (past participle) **+ rest of the sentence.**

You, they, we, I.   He, she, it.

E.g.

- We **have** finished **our work.**

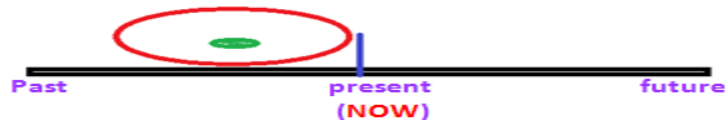- He **has** broken **his leg.**

➢ **Why the present perfect is not easy?**

➢ It can describe **present or past** activities.

➢ There is no equivalent tense in Arabic.

When do we use the present perfect tense?

Uses

1- Unspecified Time Before Now

It is used with actions that happened at an unspecified time before now; the exact time is not important.

Past   present (NOW)   future

•Ex.

Sally **has** cleaned the house.

The boys **have** broken the window.

2– Experience we had in the past.

It is used to talk about an **experience** from the past.

Ex.

Sally has lived in Saudi Arabia. (**She has the experience of living in Saudi Arabia**).

We have been to England. (**They have the experience of being in England**).

We are not interested in **when** the experience took place. We are interested in whether we have the experience or not.

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

3– Change or **new** information

- We use the present perfect to express a change that has happened over a period of time or to express new information

Ex.

They have become more interested in arts education.

Sally has bought a car.

The prices have gone up.

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

4- Duration From the Past Until Now

- We use the present perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.

Ex.

They have been here **for** 15 minutes.

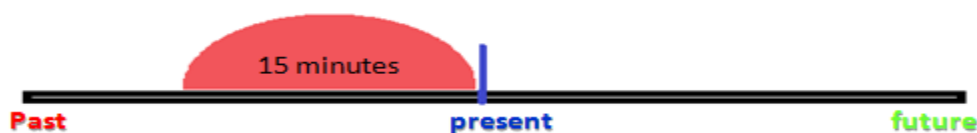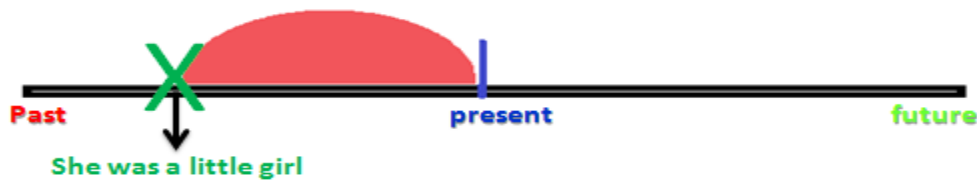15 minutes

Past — present — future

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

4- Duration From the Past Until Now

- We use the present perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.

Ex.

Sally **has studied** English since she was a little girl

Past   present   future

She was a little girl

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

4– Duration From the Past Until Now

- **Since vs. For**

Ex.

– They have been here **for** 15 minutes.

– Sally **has studied** English **since** she was a little girl.

– For is used to talk about a period of time.

– Since is used to talk about a point in the past.

Forming Negative Sentences in the Present Perfect

-We add the negation particle *NOT* after have (have not) or has (has not).
Ex.
Sally has studied English. Sally has not studied English.

I	have not	
You We They	have not	studied English
He She It	has not	

Forming Question Sentences in the Present Perfect

We just place have/has before the subject and add the a question mark (?).
Ex.
Sally has studied English.

Has Sally studied English?

Have	I You We They	studied English?
Has	He She It	

Practice

GO

- He has gone to Makah.

- He has not gone to Makah.

- Has he gone to Makah?

Practice

pass

- He **has** passed his exam.
- He **has** not passed his exam.
- **Has** he passed his exam?

Practice

(f.o.r./s.i.n.c.e)

-We have not seen Sally (f.o.r./s.i.n.c.e) two years.

-- We have not seen Sally **for** two years.

Lesson 6

Expressing the Future

The Future
Different ways to express the future.

- ❖ *Will* and *shall*

- ❖ *Be going to*

- ❖ The Simple Present Tense

- ❖ The Present Contiguous Tense

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

- ❖ *Will* and *shall*

Will and *shall* are used to express the future; they express *a prediction* about the future. They are always followed by the base form of the verb.

Ex.
- This book will teach you how to cook.
- We shall know our exam results soon.

Past   present   future
                          (NOW)

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

❖ *Will* VS. *shall*

I and we	Shall
He She It They you	Will

❖ *Contracted forms:*

We shall= We'll

He will= He'll

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

❖ *Will* and *shall*

We use *Will* and *shall* for instant decisions. The speaker did not plan for the action.

Ex.

It is raining.   I shall take my umbrella.

(An accident happened).   We shall call the ambulance.

Forming Negative Sentences in the Present Perfect

We add the negation particle *NOT* after will (will not) or shall (shall not).
Ex.
Sally will study English.   Sally will not study English.

| I We	shall not	study English
You They He She It	Will not	

Forming Question Sentences in the Present Perfect

We place **have**/**has** before the **subject**, then we add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

Ex.

Sally **will** study English.

Will Sally study English?

Shall	I We	
Will	He She It You They	study English?

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

❖ *Be going to*

Be going to is used to **(a)** indicate a situation which points to the future
and to **(b)** express a present intension).

- It **is going to** rain.   (we can see the clouds).

- The match **is going to** end soon.   (we can see the time).

- They are going to start new business.   (we can see the preparation)

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

❖ **The Simple Present Tense.**

We can use the simple present to indicate the future when we talk about **an action as a part of timetable.**

Ex.

- My train **leaves** at 8:30.

- The manger **meets** the staff on Monday at 9:00 O'clock.

The Future

Different ways to express the future.

❖ **The Present Contiguous Tense.**

We use the present continuous to indicate the future **when the action/event**

referred to is already planned or arranged.

Ex.

I am meeting Sally at 11:30.

Sally **is going** to the party tonight.

Practice

Turn off

- **The boy will turn the lights off.**　　　(instant decision).

- **The boy is going to turn the lights off.**　　(present intention)

Practice

come

Sally is coming to the party.   (arranged event)

Practice

Knock on

(He found where her flat is):   **He will knock on the door.**

Lesson 7
fixing the comma splice

What is a comma Splice?

A comma splice is a type of **run-on** sentence.

A typical comma splice occurs when a writer joins together two **independent** clauses, using only a comma as punctuation between them.

Clauses: Dependent vs. Independent

To identify a comma splice, understanding what dependent and independent clauses are is essential.

❖ Independent Clause:

An independent clause is simply a sentence that can stand alone.
It has a subject and a verb.
Example: The sun shines brightly.

❖ Dependent Clause

A dependent clause is a phrase that cannot stand alone. It is dependent upon another clause to form a complete sentence. It also has a subject and a verb.
Ex. The sun shining brightly.   (fragment)
(The verb form makes this dependent.)

Which commas are used correctly?

1. Japanese cars are cheap, they have reliable engines.

2. I love playing soccer, I hate playing tennis.

3. My uncle, a businessman in his 50s, lives in Cairo.

4. I watched a movie last night, it was boring

What are Commas used for?

❖ They join dependent clauses together.

It's like a car tow. If you car is working, you don't need it towed.

If a sentence is complete (independent clause), you don't need a comma.

Solving the Comma Splice Problem

❖ Use a full stop!

1. Japanese cars are cheap, they have reliable engines.

1. Japanese cars are cheap. They have reliable engines.

Solving the Comma Splice Problem

❖ Use FANBOYS (coordinating conjunctions)

```
F A N B O Y S
O N O U R E O
R D R T     T
```

2. I love playing soccer, **but** I hate playing tennis.

Note: Comma stays

Solving the Comma Splice Problem

❖ Use a semicolon (;)

Semicolons are used when you have a sentence that has ONE IDEA, and you want to ADD something to that idea within the same sentence. For example:

1. Japanese cars are cheap; they have reliable engines.

❖ Add a dependent clause to an independent clause

1. Japanese cars are cheap (because/since/when/if) they have reliable engines.

Summary: How to Solve a Comma Splice?

❖ Use a full stop (.)
❖ Use one of the FANBOYS
❖ Use a semicolon
❖ Use a dependent clause

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Lesson 8

University Life: Meeting Other Students

Various types of speaking (conversation, public speaking, etc)

The first type of speaking you will have to do as learners of English is when you meet new people.

You can engage in idle small talk.

You have to learn small talk and use your new skills to practice and to make new friends.

"Where are you from?"

"What high school did you attend?"

"What are you going to major in?"

"What are you majoring in?"

"How many credits are you taking this semester?"

"What classes are you taking?"

"What year are you?"

"What is an easy class to take?"

"Where is the best place to hang out?"

"Are you in the dormitory?"

"Where do you live?"

"Why did you decide to come to this school?"

"What made you choose King Faisal University?"

Many of the answer to these questions are general things you should already know. But let's answer some of these questions together.

"Where are you from?"
"I'm from Seattle, Washington."
"I'm an exchange student from Palestine."
"I'm from Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia."
"I'm from Southern California."

"What high school did you attend?"
"I went to Ibn Rushd High School."
"I went to a high school in San Francisco."
"I went to a high school in germany."

"What are you going to major in?"
"I haven't decided, but I'm leaning towards biology."
"I'm thinking about majoring in psychology."
"I want to major in Islamic Studies and Arabic."

"What classes are you taking?"
"I'm taking chemistry 135, math 231, and English 101."
"This quarter I'm taking Intro to Sociology, Basics of Music Composition, and Spanish 101."

"What year are you?"
"I'm a junior."
"I'm a freshman."
"I'm a fourth year junior."
"I'm a fifth year senior."

Conversation about University Classes

Questions

"Did you register yet?"
"When do you register for classes?"
"When does registration start for next semester?"
"How do you register for classes?"
"Where is the registration office?"

"What classes are you registering for?"
"What classes are you going to take?"
"What classes do you want to take?"

Ways to answer these questions

"I haven't registered yet."
"I register next Tuesday."
"Registration starts 4 weeks before the next semester."
"You register on-line. Go to the website, and click on register."
"The registration office is in Johnson Hall. That's right across the street from the library."

"I'm not worried about getting into psychology 101, but I think the physics class will be full by the time I register."

"If all things go well, I plan on registering for English composition, chemistry, and calculus."

"I really want to take computer programming, but I'll have to see if it is full or not."

Regular comments about registering
"I hate registering for classes. All the classes I want to take are always full."

"Being a first year is annoying because we register last."

"Seniors have the first pick so registering is easy for them."

"If I get all the classes I want to take, I'll be so happy."

"Registration was great this time. I got all the classes I wanted."
"Registering for classes is such a big headache."

Lesson 9

Getting Directions

Directions I:

A: Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?
B: Yes. There's a bank on the corner.
A: Thank you.
B: You're welcome.

Directions II:

A: Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?
B: Yes. There's one near here.
A: How do I get there?
B: At the traffic lights, take the first left and go straight on. It's on the left.
A: Is it far?
B: Not really.
A: Thank you.
B: Don't mention it.

Key Vocabulary
Is there a _____ near here?
on the corner, on the left, on the right
straight on, straight ahead
traffic lights
Is it far?

Word List:

Asking for and Giving Directions
❖ How do I get to …?
❖ What's the best way to …?
❖ Where is …?

Go straight on (until you come to …).
Turn back./Go back.
Turn left/right (into …-street).
Go along …
Cross …
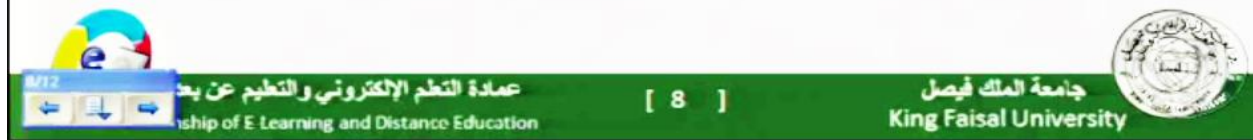Take the first/second road on the left/right
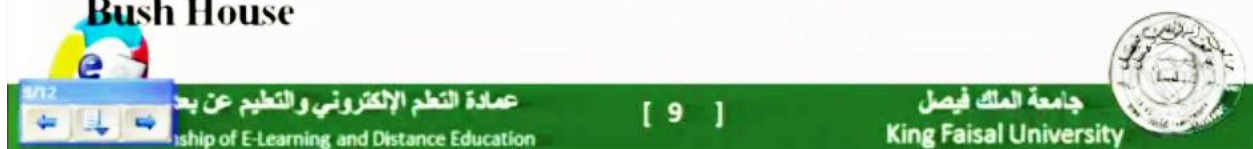It's on the left/right.
straight on
Opposite

near
next to
between
at the end (of)
on/at the corner
behind
in front of
(just) around the corner
traffic lights
crossroads, junction
signpost

Language for asking directions
Can you tell me
Do you know the way to
how to get to the (nearest)

post office
bus stop
toilet
Covent Garden

Trafalgar Square
Bush House

Language for giving directions:

Left
go left
turn left
it's on the left
take a left
take the second (turning) on the left

Right
go right
turn right
it's on the right
take a right
take the second (turning) on the right

Ahead
go ahead
go straight ahead
go straight on