

**First year Syllabus – Second Course**  
**Teacher: Prof. Ayad Hammad Ali**  
**Dept. of English**  
**College of Arts**

## Course Weekly Outline

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<b>Title</b>	<b>Grammar</b>				
<b>Course Coordinator</b>	<b>Course System - First Course</b>				
<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Enabling the first-year students to construct well-formed English sentences with correct tenses. The students should be able to distinguish between countable and uncountable nouns. As they are committed to know the situations in which we use the definite and indefinite articles.</b>				
<b>Course Description</b>	<b>The material consists of tenses and aspects; the tenses comprise present continuous, present simple, past simple, past continuous. As for the aspect, the course explains the present perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous and the differences among them, and how the student can make sentences when writing paragraphs. In addition, the course teaches the students how to distinguish between the countable nouns and uncountable nouns. As it gives a detailed account of using the definite and indefinite articles in different situations.</b>				
<b>Textbook</b>	<b>Raymond Murphy (2012) Forth Edition. English Grammar in Use. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</b>				
<b>References</b>					
<b>Course Assessment</b>	<b>Term Tests</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Quizzes</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Final Exam</b>
	<b>As (40%)</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>As (10%)</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>As (50%)</b>
<b>General Notes</b>					

## Course weekly Outline

week	Date	Topics Covered	Lab. Experiment Assignments	Notes
1		Present simple (I do)		
2		Present Continuous (I am doing)		
3		Doing Exercises		
4		Auxiliaries (Types & Forms)	Exercises	
5		Doing Exercises		
6		Past Simple & Past Continuous Tenses		
7		Doing Exercises		
8		Present Perfect (1) & Present Perfect (2)	Exercises	
9		Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple		
10		<b>First Month Test</b>	<b>Exercises</b>	
11		Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous	Exercises	
12		Countable and Uncountable Nouns (Unit 69) + (Unit 70)	Exercises	
13		Articles: Unit (72) A/an and The + Unit (73): The (1)	Exercises	
14		Definite Article: (Unit 74): The (2) (School/ the School , etc)	Exercises	
15		<b>Second Month Test</b>		

Instructor Signature:

Prof. Ayad Hammad Ali

## UNIT ONE: Present Continuous (I am doing)

### (A). Use and Structure of Present Continuous Tense

**Present Continuous** (also called present progressive) is a tense used to describe an action which happens at the moment of speaking. It is marked by the adverb of time (now).

Imagine the following situation:

Sarah is in her way. She is on her way to work. (She is **driving to work now**)

This indicates that the action is **not finished** and still **continuous**.

### The Structure of Present Continuous

Subjects	Auxiliaries	Verbs +ing
I	<b>am</b>	<b>driving</b>
He/she/it	<b>is</b>	<b>working</b>
We/you/they	<b>are</b>	<b>learning</b>

(B). Present tense indicates that you are in the middle of doing something, e.g.,:

-‘Where’s Mark?’ ‘**He’s having a shower**. (Never say he has a shower) because he has not finished bathing. He is in the middle of bathing.

(C). We use the present continuous **with the adverbs of time** ( **today, this week, this month, this day, this year**, etc.). (Periods around now).

-You’re **working** hard **today**. (Not to Say: \***You work hard today**)

-The company I work for is not **doing** so well **this year**.

(D). We use the present continuous when we talk about **changes happening around now**, especially with verbs listed below:

Get – change – become – increase – rise – fall – grow – improve – begin - start

**Examples:**

- **Is** your English **getting** better? (Not To Say: \*Does your English get better?)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (Not To Say: ... **increases**)
- The world is changing . Things never stay the same. (Not To say: \*The world changes)

## UNIT TWO: Present Simple Tense (I do)

### (A). Uses and Structure of Present Simple Tense

**The present simple** (also called simple present or present indefinite) is a verb tense which is used to show repetition, habit or generalization. Sometimes, the simple present can be used to talk about scheduled actions in the near future.

- The pupil **goes** to school at 8 am.

**Rule (1):** If the subject is a third speaker or singular (he, she and it), we put 3<sup>rd</sup> present singular personal (-s) with the verb, e.g.,:

- **He teaches** us grammar.

3 <sup>rd</sup> and Singular Subject	Verb+(-s)	Complement
He, she, it, boy, teacher, etc.		
<b>He</b>	<b>gets up</b>	<b>early</b>

**Rule (2):** If the subject is first speaker (**I** and **We**) or second speaker (**you**) or plural (**drivers** and **boys**), we do not add 3<sup>rd</sup> present singular personal (-s) with the verb, e.g.,:

- We **go** to school at 8 am.

Subject (First, Second Speakers, and Plural nouns)	Verb	Complement
I, We, you, teachers, boys, etc.		
<b>I</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>hard</b>

(B). We use the present simple to talk about things in general. Or we use it to say that something happens repeatedly (a habit) or that something is true in general ,e.g.,:

-Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals. (Things in general).

-I usually **go** away at weekends.( Indicating a repeated action or a habit)

-The earth **goes** round the sun. (Expressing truth in general)

(C). Making questions and negatives sentences:

#### Making Questions (Rule 1)

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Complement ?
Does	he	get up	early

#### Making Questions (Rule 2)

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Complement ?
Do	you	work	hard?

## Making Negative Sentences

Subject	Auxiliary with NOT	Verb (Base Form)	Complement
He	does not	get up	early
I	do not	work	hard

(D). We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

-I get up at 8 o'clock every morning.

### UNIT THREE: The Difference between Present Continuous & Present Simple

Present Continuous (I am doing)	Present Simple (I do)
<p>We use the present continuous to describe things happening at the time of speaking. The action is not complete.</p> <p>-The water <b>is boiling</b>. Can you turn it off?</p> <p>(Here the speaker describes a continuous action where boiling of the water is still continuous)</p>	<p>We use the present simple to describe things in general or habitual actions.</p> <p>-The water <b>boils</b> at 100 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>(Here speaker talks about a scientific fact in general)</p>
<p>We use present continuous for temporary situations:</p> <p>-<b>I'm living</b> with some friends until I find a place of my own.</p>	<p>We use the present simple for permanent situations:</p> <p>-My parents <b>live</b> in London. They have lived there all their lives.</p>

### UNIT FOUR: Present Continuous and Present Simple (2)

(A). We use the present continuous tense for actions and happenings that have started out but not finished. The verbs of senses and feelings are not used with the present continuous and only used in the present simple tense:

**Like, want, need, prefer, know, realize, suppose, mean, understand, believe, remember, belong, fit, contain, consist and seem.**

-I am hungry. I **want** something to eat. (Not To say: \***I am wanting to eat**).

**(B). The verb 'think' has two uses:**

(1). If it means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use it in the present continuous tense, e.g.,:

-What **do** you **think** of my plan? (= **What is your opinion?**)

(2). When the verb '**think**' means "consider", it is possible to use it in the present continuous, e.g.,:

- Nicky **is thinking** of giving up her job. (= **She is considering it**)

**(C). The verbs (see, hear, smell, taste) are used with the present simple tense:**

-Do you **see** that man over there? (NOT TO SAY: \***Are you seeing that man over there?**)

-This room **smells**. Let's open a window.

**(D). We can use the verbs (look and feel) with both present simple and present continuous:**

-You **look** well today. (Present Simple) Or -You **'re looking** well today. (Present Continuous)

-How do you **feel** now? (Present Simple) Or – How are you **feeling** now? (Present Continuous)

## UNIT FIVE: Past Simple (I did)

**(A). Uses and Structures of Past Simple tense**

The past simple (also called simple past, past indefinite) is a tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. **The action is completed.**

-Mozart **lived** from 1756 to 1791. (The action of living was completed and Mozart is dead now)

Subject	Verb	Complement
We, I, he , she, you , it, boys, girls, etc.	<b>Regular Verb</b> ending with (-ed), such as play = <b>played</b> . <b>Irregular Verb</b> (Undergoing vocalic changes), such as write = <b>wrote</b> .	<b>Objects + adverbs</b> <b>Past adverbs include yesterday, last day, last week, etc.</b>
Laura	<b>passed</b>	<b>her exam</b>
They	<b>wrote</b>	<b>their assignment</b>

## (B). Making questions and negatives

### Making questions:

#### Did + Subject + Verb (base form) + complement?

-Did she **pass** her exam?

-Did they **write** their assignment?

### Making negative sentences

#### Subject + Auxiliary did (not) + Verb (base form) + complement.

-She **did not pass** her exam.

-They **did not write** their assignment.

## (C ). The past forms of (am/is/are) are (was and were) and their negative forms are

### Was not/wasn't and were not/weren't.

-I **was** angry because they **were** late.

-**Was** the weather good? No, it **wasn't**.



## UNIT SIX: Past Continuous (I was doing)

### (A). Uses and Structures

The past continuous tense (also known as past progressive) is an important tense in English. We use it to say what we were in the middle of doing something at a particular moment in the past.

**Subject + was/were + verb (-ing) + complement.**

-It **was raining** when I got up.

(B). The past continuous indicates that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time, but the action or situation was not finished:

-This time last year I **was living** in Brazil. (But now he is no longer living in Brazil, the action is not finished)

(C). Compare the past continuous with the past simple:

<i>Past Continuous</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>
<b>In the middle of an action</b>	<b>The action is complete</b>
-I <b>was walking</b> home <b>when</b> I met Dan.	-I <b>walked</b> home after the party <b>last night</b> .

(D). We use the past simple and past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else, e.g.,:

- Matt **phoned** while we **were having** dinner.

↓  
(Past Simple)

↓  
(Past Continuous)



-What time is Mark leaving? He has **already** left.

**Yet** means ‘until now’ which shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. We use (**yet**) in questions and negative sentences:

-Has it stopped raining **yet**? (**Yet** with a question form)

-I’ve written the message, but I have not sent it **yet**. (**Yet** with a negative form)

## UNIT (8): Present Perfect (2) (I have done)

(A). We use the present perfect to talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, e.g.,:

-We **have never had** a car. (From the past they don’t have a car and still they don’t have it)

(B). We use the present perfect to talk about a period that continues until now marked by the adverbials (recently, in the last few days, so far, since breakfast, the first time, the second time ,etc.):

-Have you seen Brian **recently**?

-I am hungry. I haven’t eaten anything **since breakfast**.

(C ). We also use the present perfect with adverbials of time (today, this evening, this year, this month, etc.):

- I haven’t seen Tom **this morning**.

- Have you had a holiday **this year**?

- Sarah has lost her passport again. This is **the second time** this has happened.

## UNIT (9): Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)

## (A). Uses and Structure

The present perfect continuous (also called present perfect progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and has continued up to the present moment.

**Subject + has/have + been + Verb (-ing)**

**(B). We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped, e.g.,:**

- Paul is very tired. He **has been working** very hard. (= **he's tired now**)

**(C). We use the present perfect continuous with 'how long', 'since' and 'for':**

- **How long** have been learning English? (= **you're still learning English**)

- It **has been raining for** two hours.

**We can use the present perfect continuous for actions repeated over a period of time:**

- Silvia is a very good tennis player. She has been playing **since she was eight**.

**(D). The difference between present continuous and present perfect continuous:**

### Present Continuous

- Don't disturb me now. **I am working**.  
(**He's still working and the action is continuous**)

### Present Perfect Continuous

- **I've been working** hard. Now I'm going to have a break.  
(**He has finished his work**)

## UNIT THIRTEEN: Present Perfect and Past (I have done and I did)

The differences between present perfect and past simple are illustrated in the following points:

(1). The **present perfect** always tells us about the situation now, whereas the **past simple** tells us only about the past, e.g.,:

-Tom **has lost** his key. (**Present Perfect: it means he does not have his key now**).

-Tom **lost** his key. (**Past Simple: it tells us that he lost his key at some time in the past**)

(2). We can use the present perfect for **new** or **recent happenings**, while the past simple is used to tell us about things which are **not** recent or new (**historical events**), e.g.,:

- I **'ve repaired** the washing machine. It's working ok now. (**Present perfect: it tells us about something 'repairing the washing machine'**)

- Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. (**Past Simple: it tells us about a historical event**)

(3). We use the present perfect to give new information, but if we continue to talk about it, we should use the past simple, e.g.,:

- Ow! I **'ve burnt** myself. (**Present perfect: it gives us new information; burning himself**)

-How **did** you do that? (Past simple)

-I **picked** up a hot dish. (**Past simple: you continued talking about you burnt yourself**)

## UNIT FIFTEEN: Past Perfect (I had done)

### (A). Uses and Structure

The **past perfect** is a verb tense used to talk about actions that were completed before some point in the past.

Subject	had	Verb (past participle)	Complement
<b>He</b> (Affirmative)	<b>had</b>	<b>gone</b>	<b>home.</b>
<b>He</b> (Negative)	<b>hadn't</b>	<b>gone</b>	<b>home.</b>
<b>Had</b> (Question)	<b>he</b>	<b>gone</b>	<b>home?</b>

## UNIT SIXTEEN: Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing)

### Uses and Structures

(A). The **past perfect continuous** (also called **past perfect progressive**) is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past.

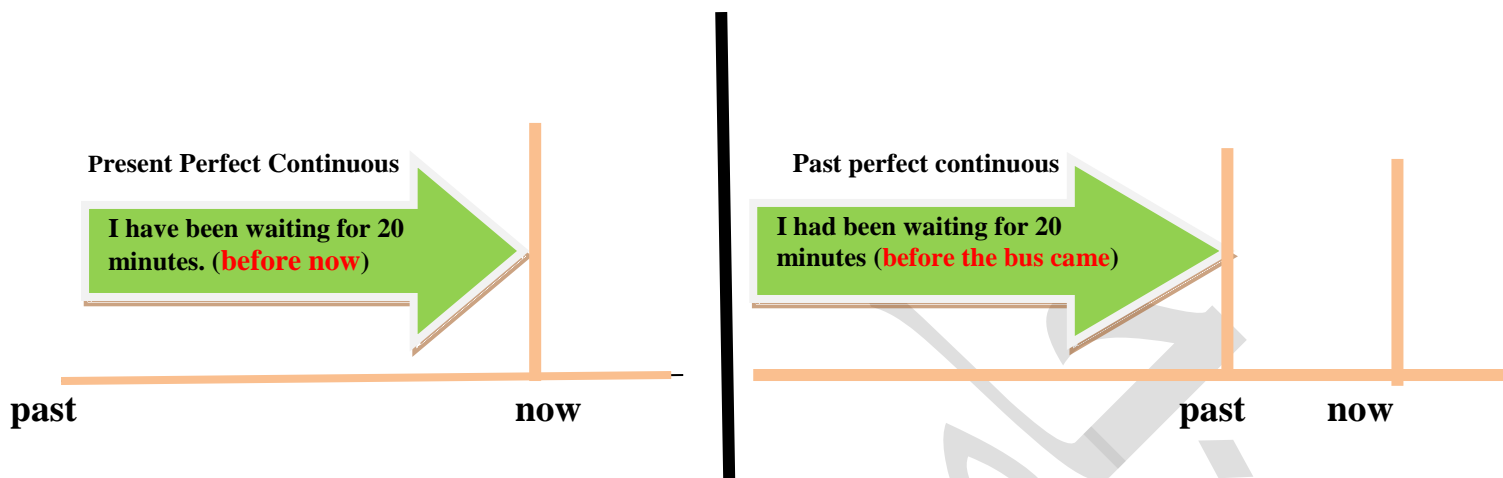
(B). We use it to say that something had been happening for a period of time before something else happened:

-We **had been playing** tennis for about half an hour when it **started to rain** heavily.

Subject	had	been	Verb (pp)	Complement
<b>I</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>working</b>	<b>hard all day.</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>hadn't</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>working</b>	<b>hard all day.</b>

Had	you	been	working	hard all day?
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( B). The difference between present perfect continuous and past perfect continuous:



(C).Some verbs, such as ‘like’ and ‘know’ are not used in the past perfect continuous:

-We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (Not: \***We had been knowing each other for years**)

## UNIT 69: Countable and Uncountable:

(A). Defining Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns

(1). Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns which are also called **count nouns** refer to the objects that can be counted, while uncountable nouns which are also called **non-count nouns** or **mass nouns** refer to the objects that cannot be counted because they are liquids or materials, such as water, rice, and money.

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
1. <b>Countable nouns</b> can be singular and plural, such as <b>book</b> and <b>books</b>	1. <b>Uncountable nouns</b> have only one form, such as <b>rice</b> and <b>water</b> .
2. We can use numbers with countable	2. We cannot use numbers with

nouns , e.g., one book; two books	<b>uncountable nouns, so we cannot say</b> <b>*one rice or *two rices'</b>
3. We can use indefinite articles (a/an) with countable nouns, e.g.,: a book, an umbrella	<b>3.We cannot normally use the indefinite articles with the uncountable nouns.</b>
4.We can use “some” and “any” with countable nouns, e.g.,: -We sang <b>some</b> songs. -Did you buy <b>any</b> apples?	<b>4. We can use “some” and “any” with uncountable nouns, e.g.,:</b> <b>-We listened to <b>some</b> music.</b> <b>-Did you buy <b>any</b> apple juice?</b>

## UNIT 70: Countable and Uncountable

(A). Many nouns can be used as countable and uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning. The table below explains these differences:

No.	Countable	Uncountable
1	Did you hear a <b>noise</b> just now? (=a specific noise)	<b>I can't work here. There is too much <b>noise</b>.</b> (=noise in general)
2	I bought a <b>paper</b> to read. (= a newspaper)	<b>2.I need some <b>paper</b> to write on.</b> (=material for writing on)
3	There is a <b>hair</b> in my soup! (= <b>one single hair</b> )	<b>You've got very long <b>hair</b>.</b> (= all the hair on your head)
4	You can stay with us. There is a spare <b>room</b> . (=a room in a house)	<b>You cannot sit here. There is not <b>room</b>.</b> (= space)
5	I had some interesting <b>experiences</b> , while I was travelling. (=things that happened to me).	<b>They offered me the job because I had a lot of <b>experience</b>.</b> (not experiences)
5	Enjoy your trip. Have <b>a good <b>time</b>!</b>	<b>I can't wait. I don't have <b>time</b>.</b>



**Coffee, tea, juice, beer and other drinks** are normally uncountable nouns:

-I do not like **coffee** very much. (=coffee is uncountable)

But we can say a coffee which means (a cup of coffee), two coffees (= two cups of coffee, etc.

-**Two** coffees and **an** orange juice, please.

**(B). The following nouns are usually uncountable:**

**Accommodation, behavior, damage, luck, permission, traffic, advice, bread, furniture, luggage, progress, weather, baggage, chaos, information news, scenery, work.**

**We cannot use a/an with these nouns:**

-I am going to buy **some bread**. But you can say I am going to buy **a loaf of bread**.

-I hope you have good weather (**Not: \*a good weather**).

The word 'news' is uncountable, not plural:

- The news **was** very depressing. (**Not: \*The news were very depressing**)

The word 'travel' (noun) means travelling in general (uncountable). **We do not say 'a travel' to mean a trip or a journey:**

-They spend a lot of money on travel. (=travelling in general)

- We had **a** very good **trip/journey**. (**Do Not Say: \*a good travel; a good trip or a good journey**)

## UNIT 72: A/an and The

### (A). Definition:

There are two words that are called indefinite articles (a and an), which mean (one), and they are indicators of the indefiniteness of nouns like 'a book' which means (one book) and 'an apple' which means (an apple).

The other word is called the definite article (the) which is used with both countable and uncountable nouns which is used to specify these nouns, such as (the book on the shelf) which means the book on the shelf not on the table.

Consider the following script:

**A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but **the woman** was British.

At the beginning, the speaker used indefinite articles (a) before 'man' and 'woman' because he talked in general, but later and since the 'man' was specified as American and the 'woman' was also specified as being British, he used the definite article (the) in the second times.

(D). We use the definite article (**the**) when we are talking about a specific thing, e.g.,:

- Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. ( a **specific** chair)
- Tim sat down on **a chair**. (a **general** chair)

(C). We use (**the**) when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean:

- I took a taxi to **the station**. (= **the station in that town**)
- Can you turn off **the light** of the small room? (= **the light of the small room**)

## UNIT 73: (The)

### (A). We use (the) when there is only one of something:

- What is **the** longest **river** in Europe. (There is only one longest river in Europe)
- Have you ever crossed the equator?

### We use (the) before (the same):

- Your sweater is **the same** color as mine.

### (B). We use (the) with the following words:

The **sun**, the **moon**, the **earth**, the **world**, the **universe**, the **sky**, the **sea**, the **ground**, the **environment**, and the **internet**.

- The internet** has changed the way we live.
- **The earth** goes round **the sun**.

We also use 'Earth' (without **the**) when we think of it as a planet in space (like Mars, Jupiter, etc.)

- Which planet is nearest **Earth**?

### We say space (without the) when we mean 'space' in the universe.

- There are millions of stars in **space**.

### (C). We say (go to) the cinema, theatre:

- I go to **the cinema** a lot, but I haven't been to **the theatre** for ages.

### Consider the following situations:

- I listen to **the radio** a lot. (=the +radio).
- I watch **television** / TV. (=without the), but We say:
- Can you turn off **the television**? (= if it means a device)

### (D). We do not normally use (the) with breakfast/lunch/dinner:

- What did you have for **breakfast**? (=without 'the')
- We had **lunch** in a very nice restaurant. (=without 'the')

### (E). We do not use (the) before Noun +Number:

- Our train leaves from **platform 5**.
- Do you have these shoes in **size 43**?

In the same way, we say: **Room 126, page 77, question 3, etc.**

## UNIT 74: The 2 (School/the School):

(A): We use prison (or jail), hospital, university, college, and church in a similar way. We do not use (the) when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for:

The Word	Situation 1	Situation 2
<b>Prison</b>	Ken's brother is in <b>prison</b> for robbery. (He is a prisoner)	Ken went to <b>the prison</b> to visit his brother. (He is a visitor)
<b>Hospital</b>	Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to <b>hospital</b> . He's still in hospital now. (As a patient)	Jane has gone to <b>the hospital</b> to visit Joe. She's at <b>the hospital</b> now. (As a visitor)
<b>University</b>	When I leave school, I plan to go to <b>university</b> / college. (As a student)	I went to <b>the university</b> to meet Professor Thomas. (As a visitor)

(B). We say **go to bed/ be in bed** , etc. (Not in the bed)

- I am going **to bed** now.
- Do you ever have breakfast **in bed**?
- I sat down on **the bed**. (= a specific piece of furniture).

We do not use (the) with the expressions '**go to work/ be at work/ start work/finish work**, etc.

- Chris did not go to **work** yesterday.
- What time do you usually **finish work**?

We do not use (the) with the word '**home**' as in **go home/come home/ arrive home / get home / be at home**, etc.

- It's late. Let's **go home**.
- Will you be **at home** tomorrow afternoon?

We say **go to sea / be at sea** without (the) when the meaning is '**go/be on a voyage**:

- Keith works on ships. He's **at sea** most of the time.
- I'd like to live near **the sea**.