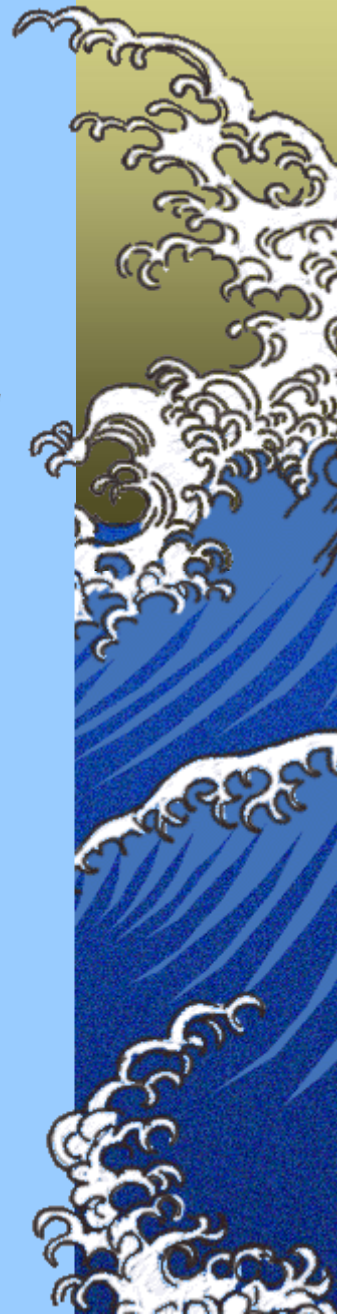


PARTS OF SPEECH



In the English language . . .

▲ *There are nine parts of speech . . .*

▲ *Nouns*

▲ *Verbs*

▲ *Pronouns*

▲ *Adjectives*

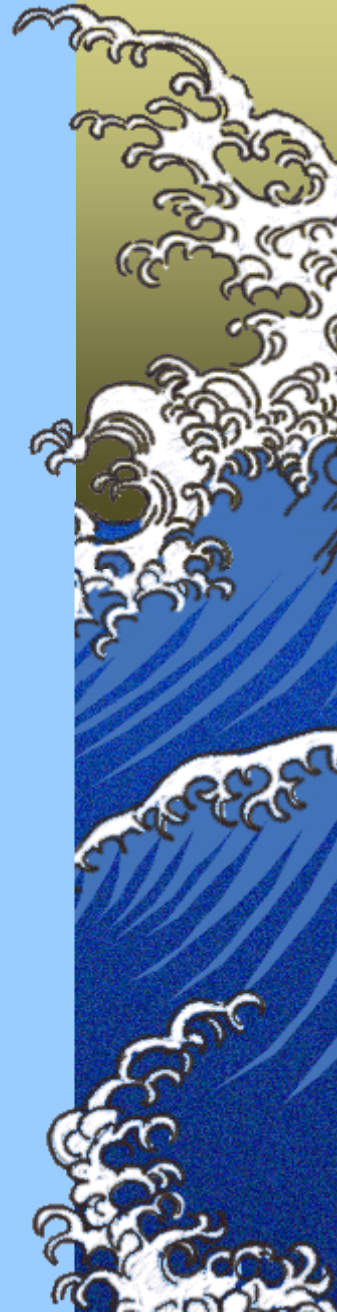
▲ *Adverbs*

▲ *Conjunctions*

▲ *Articles*

▲ *Prepositions*

It is important to understand that every word in a sentence has a job to do, a role in the sentence.



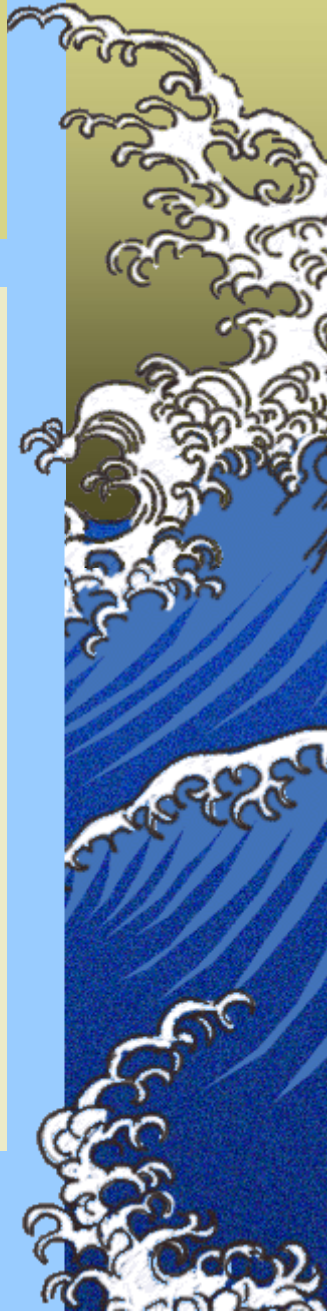
Noun: person, place, thing or quality

- ▶ *Person: **Mr. Garcia** likes to eat spinach.*
- ▶ *Place: **Mission** is an old town.*
- ▶ *Thing: To cook you need a couple of **pots**.*
- ▶ *Quality: **Honesty** is a great value to possess.*



Verb: shows action or state of being

- ▶ *Action: He **was running** through the forest.*
- ▶ *State of being: He **was sad** that particular morning.*




Pronoun: takes the place of a noun

- ▶ *Guillermo was studying for the mid-term exam when **he** realized that it was three o'clock in the morning.*
- ▶ *(There are actually many types of pronouns: personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, relative, possessive, reflexive, reciprocal)*



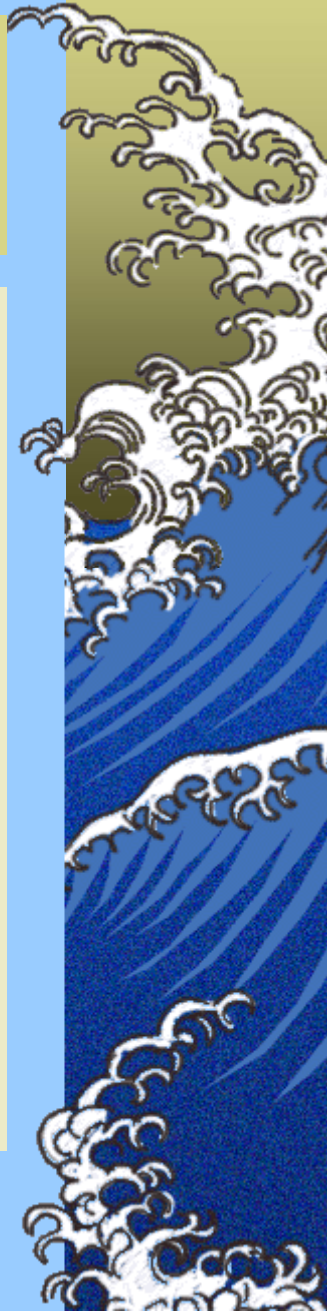
Adjective: describes a noun



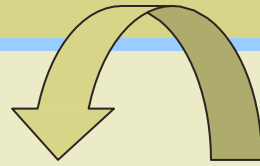
▶ The *beautiful* woman only wanted a couple of pairs of shoes.



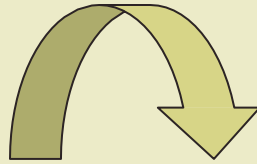
▶ The *rainy* day made us even sadder.



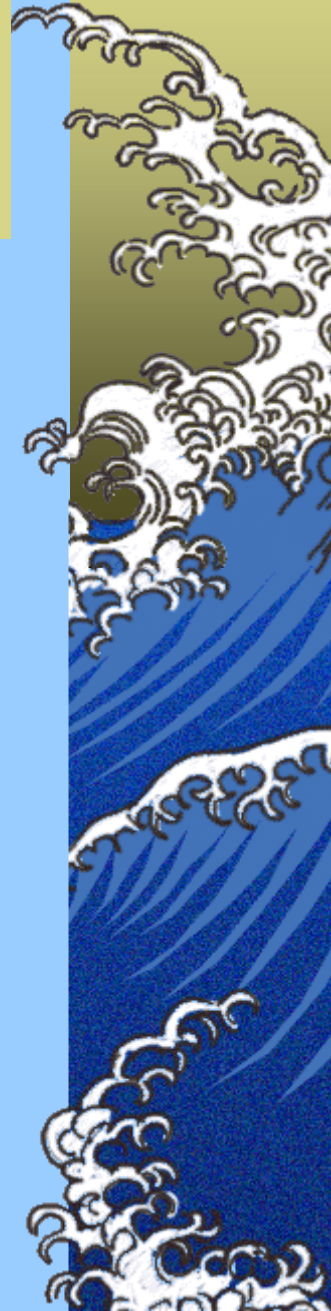
Adverb: describes a verb



▶ *The little girl walked **happily** through the park.*



▶ *The orphan **hungrily** ate the hot stew.*



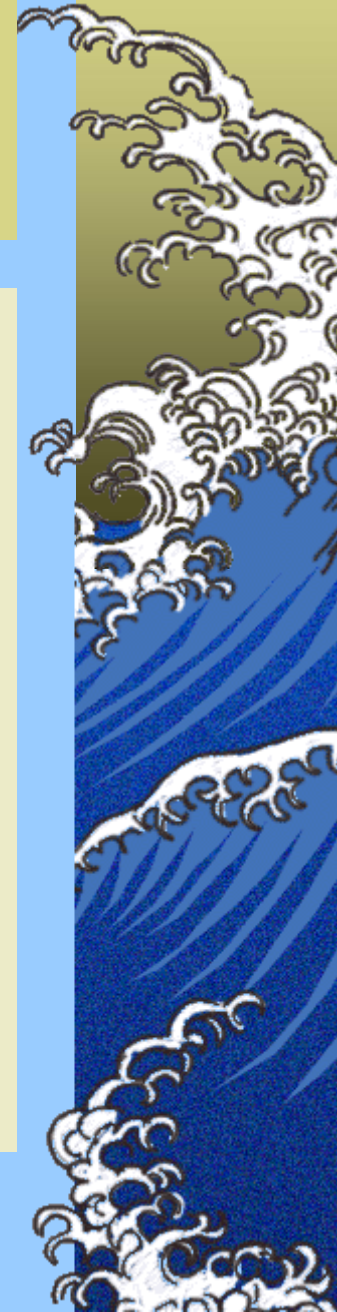
Conjunctions: words that join words, phrases or sentences

- ▶ *Manuel **and** Marisol loved to cook.*
- ▶ *You will go to school, **or** you will fail.*
- ▶ *I am happy **because** I just received my check.*
- ▶ *It has been cloudy **since** the morning.*



Article: There are only three articles--the, a , an
(*Actually, articles are adjectives and not a
different part of speech*)

- ▶ ***The** bicycle was not only red but shiny.*
- ▶ ***A** yellow moon always appears in
October.*
- ▶ ***An** excellent student, Armando passed all
his exams.*



Preposition: A word or phrase that shows the relationship between the noun that it takes as an object and some other word in the sentence.

▶ *The cat was **on** the table.*

▶ *The dog was **under** the table.*

▶ *These are some common prepositions:*

▶ *For on to up*

▶ *at under above toward*

▶ *With between in behind*

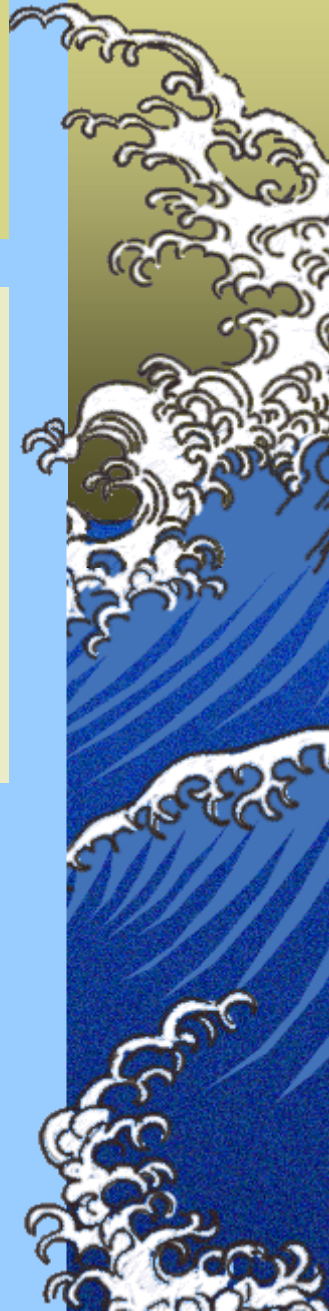
▶ *From upon into off*



Identify each word in the following sentence

▶ *The beautiful queen was walking slowly on the cool lawn, and she was reading a long book about knights and kings which she enjoyed.*

Check next slide for answers!



▶ *The beautiful queen was walking slowly*

article

adjective

noun

verb

verb

adverb

▶ *on the cool lawn, and she was reading a*

preposition

article

adjective

noun

conjunction

pronoun

verb

verb

article

▶ *long book about knights and kings which*

▶ *adjective*

noun

preposition

noun

conjunction

noun

preposition

▶ *she enjoyed.*

▶ *Pronoun*

verb



The English sentence order

The basic word order of an English sentence

➤ Subject + verb + Object

The cook burnt the dinner

➤ Subject + Verb + Object + adverb

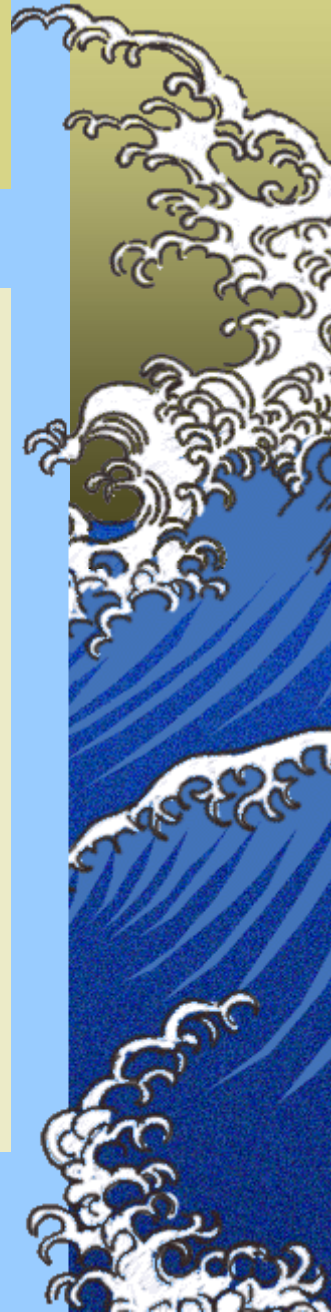
I ate a healthy meal yesterday

The children have gone home

He read the note quickly

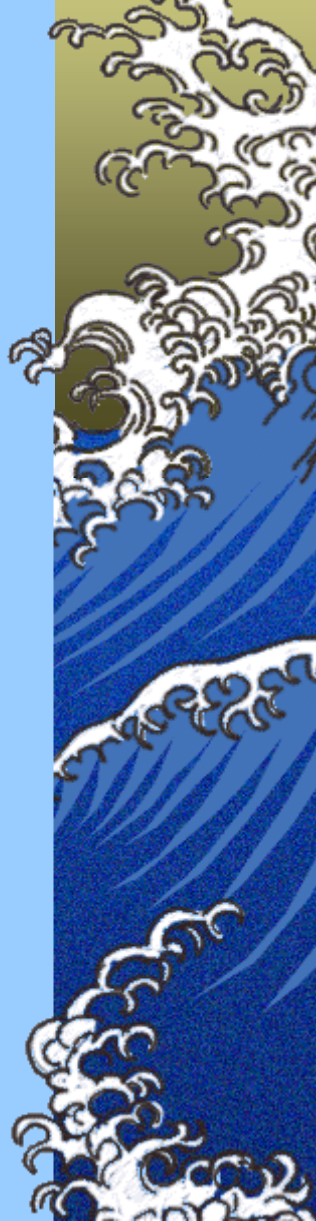
Re-write the sentences in the right order

1. Has the meal enjoyed the guests
2. He the chemistry of metals is familiar with.
3. She at school did maths, physics and chemistry.
4. The professor the chemistry lab took the students to.



Assignment: Identify parts of speech

1. The queen knew that she would be the only pretty woman at the party.
2. The king did not know if he was going to make the cake, and he was afraid to tell the queen.
3. The thin waitress told the customers that they desperately needed to go on a diet.
4. I ran many miles every day, and I couldn't lose a pound.
5. This quiz was a piece of cake.



1

Hello!

am/are/is, my/your • This is ... • How are you? • Good morning!
What's this in English? • Numbers 1-10 • Plurals

STARTER

T1.1 Listen. Say your name.



WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

am/are/is, my/your

1 T1.2 Read and listen.

Pablo Hello. I'm Pablo. What's your name?
Ahmed My name's Ahmed.
Pablo Hello, Ahmed.

T1.2 Listen and repeat.

GRAMMAR SPOT

I'm = I am
name's = name is
What's = What is

2 Stand up and practise.

Hello, I'm Ahmed.
What's your name?

My name's Mahmud



INTRODUCTIONS

This is ...

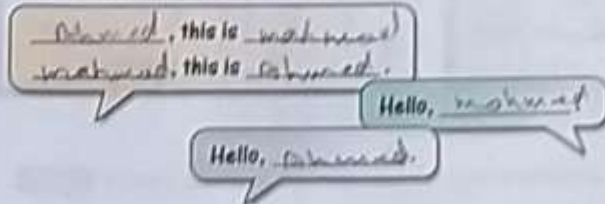
1 **T13** Read and listen.



Pablo Ben, this is Ahmed.
Ahmed, this is Ben.
Ahmed Hello, Ben.
Ben Hello, Ahmed.

T13 Listen and repeat.

2 Practise in groups of three.



Nice to meet you

3 **T14** Read and listen.



Judy Hello. My name's Judy Koblenz.
Robert Hello, I'm Robert Smith.
Nice to meet you.
Judy And you.

T14 Listen and repeat.

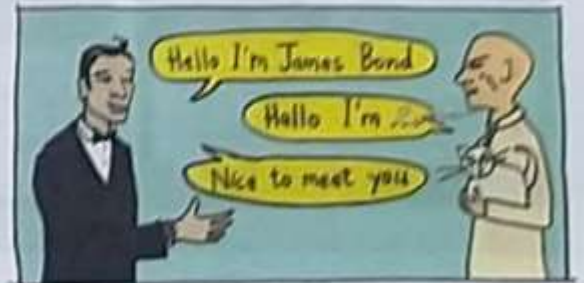
4 Practise in pairs. Say your first name and surname.

A Hello. My name's James Bond.
B Hello, I'm Robert Taylor.
Nice to meet you.
A And you.

5 **T15** Listen to the English names.

- ♂ James Bond Robert Taylor Henry Baker
- ♀ Susie Walsh Anita Johnson Katherine Smith

Choose a name. Stand up and say hello.



HOW ARE YOU?

1 **T.1.6** Read and listen.



1 **Pablo** Hi, Ben. How are you?
Ben Fine, thanks, Pablo. And you?
Pablo I'm OK, thanks.



2 **Ben** Hello, Ahmed. How are you?
Ahmed Very well, thank you. How are you?
Ben Fine.

T.1.6 Listen and repeat.

2 Answer your teacher.

Hi, teacher. How are you?

3 Stand up and practise.

Fine, thanks.

Fine, thanks. And you?

Very well, thank you.

OK, thanks.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write 'm, is, or are.

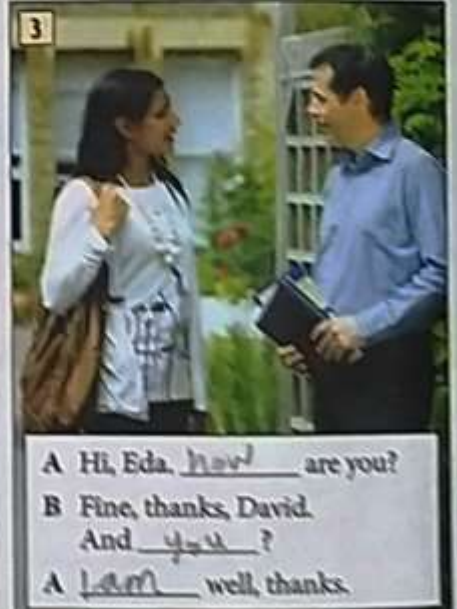
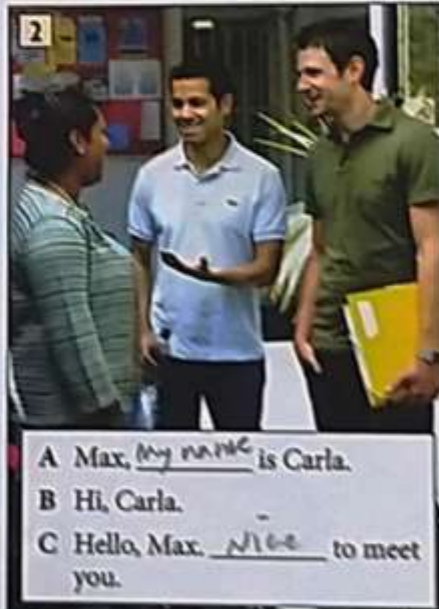
I am Sandra.

How are you?

This is John.

▶ Grammar Reference 1.1-1.3 p123

4 Complete the conversations.



T.1.7 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Good morning!

1 Complete the conversations.

- Goodbye Good night! **Good morning!** Good afternoon!

1 A Good morning!
B Good morning!
What a lovely day!



2 A Good afternoon
B Hello. A cup of tea, please.



3 A Goodbye
B Bye! See you later!



4 A Good night
B Good night! Sleep well!



11.8 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

Put the words in the correct order.

1 A Good morning!
are you How today
How are you today?
B Fine, thanks.

2 A Good afternoon!
B Good afternoon!
coffee cup please of A
A cup of coffee please

3 A Goodbye!
nice Have day a
Have a nice day
B Thank you. And you.
you later See
See you later

4 A Good night!
well Sleep
Sleep well!
B Thank you.
you And
And you

11.9 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

What's this in English?

1 Write the words.



- a book
- a camera
- a car
- a photograph
- a computer
- a bag
- a burger
- a television
- a phone
- a sandwich
- a bus
- a house



2 **T 1.10** Listen and repeat the words.

3 **T 1.11** Listen and repeat.

What's this in English?

It's a photograph.

Work with a partner. Point to a picture. Ask and answer questions.

GRAMMAR SPOT

It's = It is

4 Go to things in the room. Ask your teacher.

What's this in English?

It's a ...

Numbers 1–10 and plurals

1 **T1.12** Read and listen.
Practise the numbers.

1 one

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five

6 six

7 seven

8 eight

9 nine

10 ten

2 Say the numbers round the class.

3 Write the numbers.



T1.13 Listen and check.

4 Ask and answer questions.

What's in this picture?

Nine photographs.

5 **T1.14** Listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
book _s	car _s	sandwich _{es}
photograph _s	computer _s	house _s
student _s	burger _s	bus _{es}
	camera _s	
	television _s	
	bag _s	
	phone _s	

GRAMMAR SPOT

Singular	Plural
one book	two books
one bus	two buses

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.4 p123

2 Your world

Countries • *he/she/they, his/her* • *Where's he from?*
fantastic/awful/beautiful • Numbers 11–30

STARTER

Find your country on the map on page 13. Find these countries on the map.

Australia Brazil Egypt China England France Italy Hungary Japan Russia Spain Saudi Arabia

T 2.1 Listen and repeat.

SHE'S FROM JAPAN

he/she, his/her

1 **T 2.2** Read and listen.

3 **T 2.3** Read, listen, and repeat.



Pablo Where are you from, Ahmed?
Ahmed I'm from Egypt. Where are you from?
Pablo I'm from Spain. From Barcelona.

T 2.2 Listen and repeat.



His name's Ahmed. He's from Egypt.



Her name's Miki. She's from Japan.

2 Where are you from? Stand up and practise.

Where are you from? *Italy are u from*
 I'm from Italy/Libya. *Where? P*

GRAMMAR SPOT

he's = he is she's = she is

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.1–2.2 p123

QUESTIONS

Where's he from?

1 Complete the sentences about the people.

1 His name's Kevin. He's from the United States.

2 His name's László. He's from France.

3 Her name's Karima. She's from Egypt.

4 Her name's Tatiana. She's from Russia.

5 Her name's Rosely. She's from Australia.

6 His name's Simon. He's from Spain.

7 His name's Yong. He's from China.

8 Her name's Hayley. She's from Brazil.

T2.4 Listen and check. Repeat the sentences.

2 **T2.5** Listen and repeat the questions.

What's his name? Where's he from?
 What's her name? Where's she from?

3 Ask and answer questions about the people in the photographs.

What's his name? His name's Kevin.

Where's he from? He's from the United States.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Where's = Where is
- Complete the questions with *is* or *are*.
 Where is she from?
 Where is he from?
 Where are you from?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.3 p123

PRACTICE

Cities and countries

1 Where are the cities? Ask and answer.

Where's Barcelona?

It's in Spain.

Barcelona *Spain* **São Paulo**

Beijing **Sydney** *Australia*

Moscow *Russia* **Damascus** *Syria*

Cairo *Egypt* **Budapest**

USA **Los Angeles** **London** *UK*

T2.6 Listen and check.

2 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at the photos on this page.

Student B Look at the photos on p140.

Ask questions and write the answers.

What's his/her name?

Where's he/she from?

Talking about you

3 Ask about the students in the class.

What's his name?

His name's Rachid.

Where's he from?

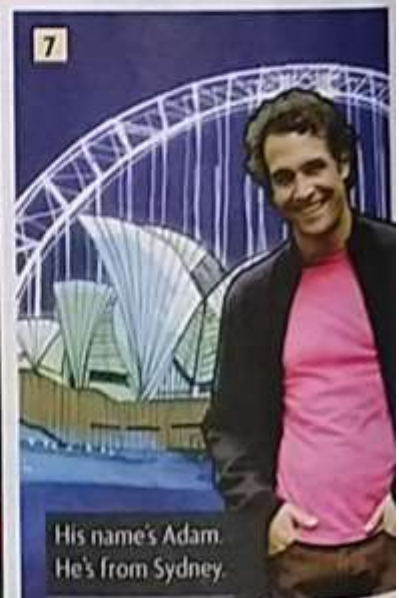
He's from Oman.
From Muscat.

What's her name?

Her name's Salma.

Where's she from?

She's from Oman, too.

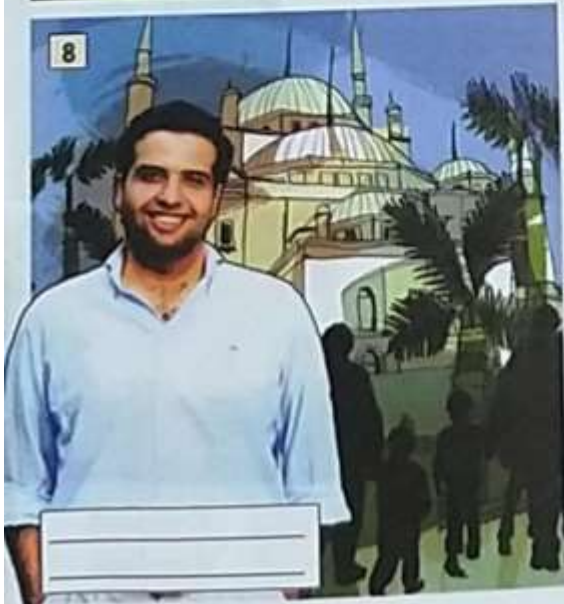




His name's Andrei.
He's from Moscow.



Her name's Ashlee.
She's from Los Angeles.



Questions and answers

4 **T.2.7** Listen and complete the conversation. Practise it.



Rosely Hello, I'm Rosely. What's your name?

Bruno my name's Bruno.

R Hello, Bruno. Where are you from?

B I am from Brazil. Where are you from?

R Oh, I'm from Brazil, too. I am from São Paulo.

B Really? I'm from São Paulo, too!

R Oh, nice to meet you, Bruno.

5 **T.2.8** Listen and write the countries.

1 Claudia: Italy Akemi: _____

2 Charles: _____ Bud: _____

3 Loretta and Jane: _____

6 Match the questions and answers.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | Where are you from? | a | His name's Fadi. |
| 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | What's her name? | b | He's from Amman. |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c | What's his name? | c | It's in Canada. |
| 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | Where's he from? | d | I'm from Japan. |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | What's this in English? | e | Fine, thanks. |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a | How are you? | f | Her name's Tatiana. |
| 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> g | Where's Montreal? | g | It's a computer. |

T.2.9 Listen and check.

Work with a partner. Take turns to cover the questions or the answers. Practise them.

Check it

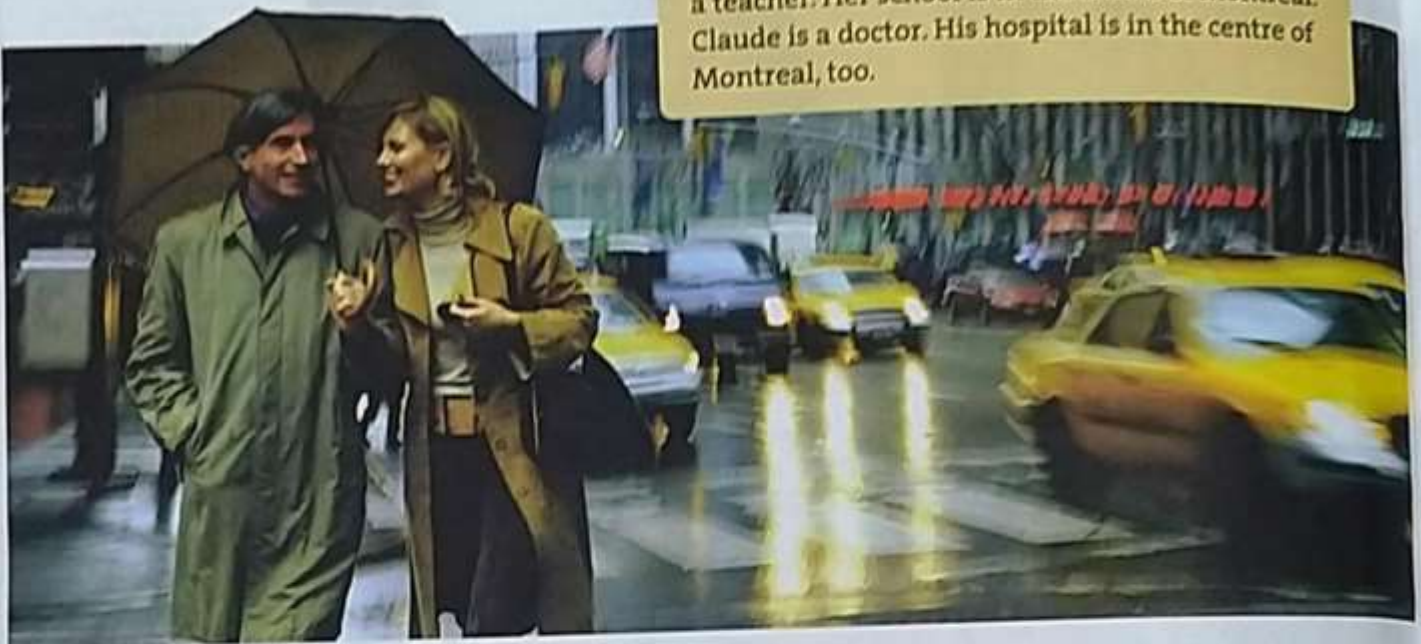
7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> My name Ahmed. | 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> He's from Libya. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> My name's Ahmed. | <input type="checkbox"/> His from Libya. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> What's he's name? | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Where she from? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What's his name? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where's she from? |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 'What's his name?' 'Kevin.' | 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What's her name? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 'What's her name?' 'Kevin.' | <input type="checkbox"/> What's she name? |

READING AND SPEAKING

Where are they from?

1 **T 2.10** Read and listen.



This is a photograph of **Claude and Holly Duval** from Montreal, in Canada. They are on holiday in New York City. **Holly is from Canada** and **Claude is from France**. They are married. Holly is a teacher. Her school is in the centre of Montreal. Claude is a doctor. His hospital is in the centre of Montreal, too.

2 Complete the sentences.

- Holly is from Montreal in Canada.
- She's a teacher.
- Her school is in the centre of Montreal.
- Claude is from France.
- He's a doctor.
- His hospital is in the center of Montreal.
- They are on holiday in New York.
- They are married.

3 Write questions with **What ...?** and **Where ...?** about Claude and Holly. Ask a partner.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What ^{is her} ... name? | Where ^{is Holly} ... from? |
| Where ^{is her} ... school? | Where ^{is his} ... hospital? |

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write *is* or *are*.

She is a teacher.

He is a doctor.

They are from Canada.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.4 p123

4 **T 2.11** Listen to Claude and Holly. Complete the conversations.

- 1 **awful** ☹️ **weather**
 C Oh, no! Look at the weather!
 H Ugh! It's awful!

- 2 **really good** 😊 **burger**
 H Wow! Look at my burger!
 It's fantastic!
 C My burger is really good, too!

- 3 **fantastic** 😊 **building**
 C What's this building?
 H It's the Empire State Building!
 It's fantastic!

- 4 **beautiful** 😊 **look**
 C Wow! look at Central Park!
 H It's beautiful!

T 2.11 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Numbers 11–30

1 Say the numbers 1–10 round the class.

2 **T.2.12** Listen, read, and repeat.

11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen
16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty

Say the numbers 1–20 round the class.

3 Write the numbers your teacher says. Say the numbers your teacher writes.

4 Match the numbers.

21	→	twenty-five
22	→	twenty-seven
23	→	twenty-one
24	→	twenty-eight
25	→	twenty-two
26	→	twenty-four
27	→	twenty-nine
28	→	twenty-three
29	→	thirty
30	→	twenty-six

T.2.13 Listen and repeat. Say the numbers 1–30 round the class.

5 **T.2.14** Listen and tick (✓) the numbers you hear.

1	22	12✓	10	20
2	17	15	16	14
3	21	29	19	9
4	11	7	17	27
5	23	3	13	30

6 Work with a partner.

Student A Write five numbers. Say them to your partner.

Student B Write the numbers you hear. 14 24 ...

7 Look at the pictures. How old is he/she?

I think she's 18 months.

No, I think she's about 2.



T.2.15 Listen and find out.

3

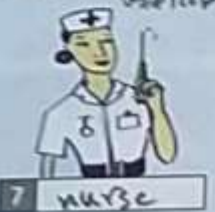
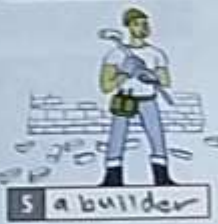
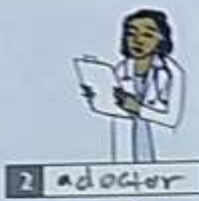
All about you

Jobs • am/are/is • Negatives and questions • Personal information • Social expressions (7)

STARTER

1 Match the jobs and the pictures.

a doctor a nurse a student a teacher a shop assistant
a bus driver a businessman a police officer a builder



T 3.1 Listen and repeat.

2 T 3.2 Read the questions and answers. Listen and repeat.

What's his job? He's a teacher
What's her job? She's a doctor.



Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

3 What's your job? Ask and answer.

What's your job? I'm a student. I'm a businessman.

HE ISN'T A STUDENT

Negatives – he isn't

1 Look and read.



T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

2 Look at pictures 1–9 again. Make more negative and positive sentences.

He/She isn't a ... He/She's a ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

He's a teacher. 's = is
She isn't a nurse. isn't = is not

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Questions and answers

Look at the photos and read Kiran's profile.

friendspace
PROFILE



Kiran Patel

Surname:	Patel
First name:	Kiran
Country:	England
Address:	29, Victoria Road, Birmingham
Phone number:	07700 955031
Age:	20
Job:	Student
Married:	No

Kiran's Photos






Complete the questions and answers.

- 1 What's his surname? Patel
- 2 What's his first name? Kiran
- 3 Where's he from? England
- 4 What's his address? 29, Victoria Road, Birmingham
- 5 What's his phone NO.? 07700 955031
- 6 How old is he? He's 20 years
- 7 What's ? He's .
- 8 Is he from Japan? No, he isn't.

T3.4 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers.

3 T3.5 Read and listen. Then listen and repeat.

- Is Kiran from Japan? No, he isn't.
- Is he from China? No, he isn't.
- Is he from England? Yes, he is.

4 Ask and answer questions about Kiran.

- 1 Is he from London? Liverpool? Birmingham?
- 2 Is he 16? 18? 20?
- 3 Is he a teacher? a doctor? a student?
- 4 Is he married?

5 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Kiran isn't from Japan.
He is from England.
- 2 His phone number is 07700 995031.
It is 07700 955031.
- 3 He isn't 18. He is 20.
- 4 He isn't married.

5 STUDENTS WALK FOR CHARITY

Negatives – *I'm not, they aren't, we aren't*

- 1 Look at the pictures. Who are the people?
- 2 **T 3.6** Listen and complete the questions.
T 3.6 Listen again and check. Practise the conversation.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 **Negative**
I'm not from Scotland. I'm not = I am not
They aren't from Ireland. They aren't = They are not
We aren't worried. We aren't = We are not
- 2 **Short answers**
Are you from Scotland? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
Are they from Ireland? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
Are you worried? Yes, we are./No, we aren't.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1 p124

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Are Paul and Donny brothers?
- 2 Are they from Scotland?
- 3 Are the other boys from Ireland?
- 4 Is it a difficult walk?
- 5 Are the boys worried?

T 3.7 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers.

4 Practise the interview in groups of three.

Talking about you

5 Ask and answer the questions about you.

Are you from Scotland?

No, ...

Are you from Ireland?

Are you a student?



I Hi! Are you the boys from the National University?

P+all Yes, we are.

I Great! And _____ Donny McNab?

P No, I'm not. I'm Paul McNab. This is Donny. He's my brother.

I Ah, yes, sorry. Hi, Donny. You're a student from Scotland, right?

D Well, yes, I am a student, but I'm not from Scotland.

I Oh, where _____ from?

P+D We're from here – Ireland.

I _____ the other boys from Ireland too?

D No, they aren't. They're all from different countries.

I Oh! Interesting! And _____ all students?

D Yes, they are. We're all ...

P Yeah, we're all students at the National University of Ireland, in Galway.

I Interesting! Now, this walk is difficult. Twelve mountains of 'Bens' in three days! Are you worried?

D Yes, it's very difficult, but we aren't worried!

I OK boys! Nice to meet you. Good luck to you all!

All Thank you very much.

The 12 'Bens' Charity Walk

PRACTICE

Is he a businessman?

Look at the pictures of Tarek and Grace. Where are they?

T 3.8 Listen to the conversations. Complete the chart.

First name	Tarek	Grace
Surname	Elkushli	Chou
Country	Libya	
City/Town		
Phone number		212 638-9475
Age	42	
Job		Shop assistant
Married?		



T 3.8 Listen again and check.

3 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- Is Tarek from Tripoli? • Is Grace from Dubai?
- Yes, he is. • Is she a nurse?
- Is he a businessman? • Is she 33?
- Is he 42? • Is she married?
- Is he married?

4 Talk about Tarek and Grace.

Tarek is from Tripoli. His surname is ...

Grace is from ...



Talking about you

5 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's your first name?
- 2 _____ surname?
- 3 _____ you from?
- 4 _____ phone number?
- 5 How old _____?
- 6 _____ job?
- 7 _____ married?

In groups, ask and answer the questions.

Writing

6 Write about another student. Read it aloud.

Her name's ... She's from Jordan ... Her phone number is ...

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 She's name's Nora.
 Her name's Nora.
- 2 Her job is teacher.
 She's a teacher.
- 3 He's phone number is 796542.
 His phone number is 796542.
- 4 I'm not a doctor.
 I amn't a doctor.
- 5 They aren't from Italy.
 They're no from Italy.
- 6 She is no married.
 She isn't married.

READING AND LISTENING

The charity walk

1 Look at the picture and read. Where are the boys?

HELLO! WE'RE ON A MOUNTAIN!

The boys are all students on a charity walk in Ireland. They are from different countries. Paul and Donny McNab are from Ireland, they are brothers. Bo Olsson is from Sweden. Ronan Wilson is from Australia and Keith Massey is from England.

Now they are on Benbaun, a mountain in Ireland. They're on the phone to a newspaper journalist.

Journalist Hi, guys, where are you?

Boys Hi, we're on Benbaun. It's beautiful!

Journalist And how are you?

Boys We're all fine! It's fantastic here!

Journalist Are you tired?

Boys No, we aren't. We're very happy and excited.

GRAMMAR SPOT

We're on a mountain.

we're = we are

We aren't tired.

we aren't = we are not

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 p124



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Are all the boys students?
- 2 Are they all brothers?
- 3 Are they all from Ireland?
- 4 Where are they now?
- 5 Are they happy?

3 Read about the boys again. Correct the information.

1 The boys are on holiday.

They aren't on holiday! They're on a charity walk!

2 They're in Scotland.

3 Bo is from Australia.

4 Keith's from Sweden.

5 They're on the phone to a friend.

6 They're very tired.

T3.9 Listen and check. Practise the answers.

Interview on a mountain

4 **T3.10** Listen to the complete interview and underline the correct answer.

- 1 This is/isn't their first walk for charity.
- 2 The money is/isn't for an animal charity.
- 3 The boys are/aren't at the same university.
- 4 Ronan is 21/22.
- 5 Bo and Keith are both 18/19.
- 6 Donny and Paul are/aren't both 20.

Roleplay

5 Work in groups. Go to tapescript 3.10 on page 113. Practise the interview.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions (1)

1 **LISTEN** Listen and look at the pictures.



OK sorry

- 1 A I'm sorry.
B That's _____.



Thanks please

- 2 C A coffee, _____.
D That's £1.20
C _____ very much.



Excuse a lot over there

- 3 E _____ me!
Where's the station?
F It's _____.
E Thanks _____.



kind very much OK

- 4 G Thank you _____.
That's very _____.
H That's _____.



don't understand sorry

- 5 I *Quelle heure est-il?*
J I'm _____ I _____.



don't know Excuse

- 6 K _____ me!
Where's the town centre?
L I'm sorry, I _____.

2 Complete the conversations with the words in the boxes.

LISTEN Listen again and check.

3 Work with a partner. Learn the conversations. Stand up! Act the conversations.



4 Family and friends

our/their • Possessive 's • The family • has/have • The alphabet

STARTER

1 Complete the chart.

I	you	he	she	we	they
my	yours	his	her	our	their

2 Talk about things in the classroom.

This is my book. This is our class. This is her bag.

MY FAMILY
Possessive 's

1 **TC11** Read and listen.

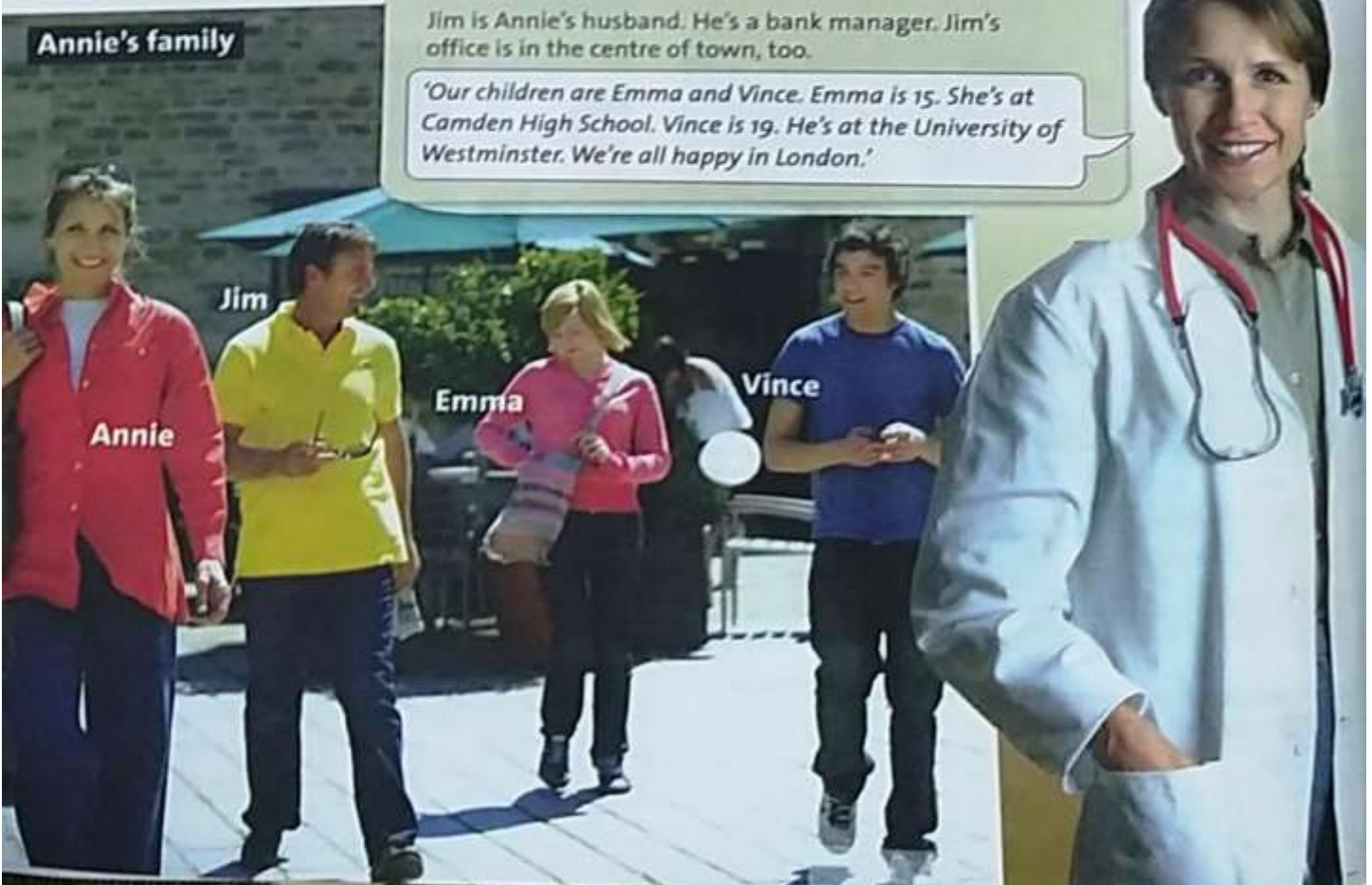
ANNIE TAYLOR

This is Annie Taylor. She's married, and this is her family. Their house is in London. She's a doctor. Annie's hospital is in the centre of town.

Jim is Annie's husband. He's a bank manager. Jim's office is in the centre of town, too.

'Our children are Emma and Vince. Emma is 15. She's at Camden High School. Vince is 19. He's at the University of Westminster. We're all happy in London.'

Annie's family



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 She's married. She's a doctor. 's = is
- 2 This is her family.
This is Annie's family 's = the family of Annie
- 3 his office her school
Jim's Emma's

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1–4.3 p124

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is Annie married?
- 2 Where's their house?
- 3 What's Annie's job?
- 4 Where's her hospital?
- 5 What's Jim's job?
- 6 Are their children both at school?

Yes, she is.
their house is in London
It is in the center of town
her house is in town
bank manager
no they aren't

T4.2 Listen, check, and practise.

Annie's hospital



Who are they?

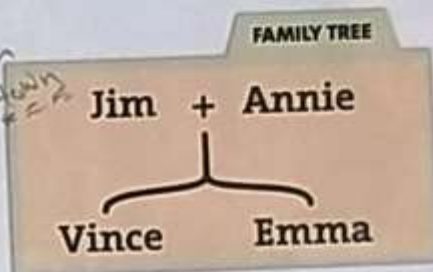
3 T4.3 Listen and repeat.

♀ mother daughter sister wife

♂ father son brother husband

👤👤 parents children

4 Look at the family tree.



T4.4 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 Annie is Jim's wife.
- 2 Jim is Annie's husband.
- 3 Emma is Annie and Jim's daughter.
- 4 Vince is their son.
- 5 Annie is Vince's sister.
- 6 Jim is Emma's father.
- 7 Emma is Vince's sister.
- 8 Vince is Emma's brother.
- 9 Annie and Jim are Emma and Vince's parents.
- 10 Emma and Vince are Jim and Annie's children.

T4.4 Listen again and check.

5 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

Who's Vince?

He's Emma's brother.

He's Jim's son.

6 T4.5 Listen to the five people. Who are they?

- 1 Annie
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Come on, Emma! Time for school!

PRACTICE

An American family

1 **T 4.6** Listen to Michela Sacchi from Chicago. Complete the information about her family.

	Name	Age	Job
Michela's brother	Massimo		
Michela's mother	MARIA		
Michela's father	Gio Vanni		



2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Massimo is Michela's brother.
- 2 Her mother's name is Maria.
- 3 'What's father's job?' 'He's a businessman.'
- 4 'Where's their house?' 'It's in Chicago.'

3 Write the names of people in your family.

John/Sara

Ask and answer questions with a partner.

Who's John/Sara?

He's/She's my brother/mother ...

How old is he/she?

He's/She's ...

What's his/her job?

He's/She's a ...

my/our/your ...

4 Complete the sentences with *my, our, your, ...*

- 1 'What's your name?'
'My name's Annie.'
- 2 'What are your names?'
'Our names are Emma and Vince.'
- 3 Jean-Paul and André are students.
their school is in Paris.
- 4 'My sister's married.'
'What's my husband's name?'
- 5 'My brother's office is in New York.'
'What's their job?'
- 6 We're in our English class.
- 7 'Mum and Dad are in Rome.'
'What's the name of their hotel?'

T 4.7 Listen and check.

ANNIE'S BROTHER

has/have

1 **T4.8** Look at the pictures. Read and listen to Paddy. Who are the people?

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 Paddy's hotel is in England.
It isn't in England. It's in Ireland.
- 2 His wife has a job in a hospital.
- 3 Annie is Paddy's wife. *Paddy's wife is Shona*
- 4 Their hotel is very big. *their hotel is a small*
- 5 Paddy and Shona have three children.
- 6 All their sons are at university. *Conor is only in school*
- 7 Jim and Annie have a son and a daughter.



Paddy McNab and his family

"We're from Ireland. I have a small hotel in the town of Galway. My wife's name is Shona, and she has a job in town. She's a nurse. We have three sons, Paul, Donny, and Conor. We have an apartment in the hotel. Our sons Paul and Donny are students at the National University of Ireland, here in Galway. Our son Conor is only 13. He's still at school. My sister, Annie, and her husband, Jim, have a big house in London. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Jim has a very good job."

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the forms of the verb *have*

I have We have
 You have They have
 He has
 She has

▶ Grammar Reference 4.4 p124

3 **T4.9** Listen and complete the sentences. Practise them.

- 1 I have a small hotel in the city of Galway.
- 2 Paddy's wife has in town.
- 3 we have three sons.
- 4 we have an apartment in the hotel.
- 5 Jim have a big house in London.

4 Write sentences about your family. Tell the class.

We have a house in the centre of town.

I have two sisters.



PRACTICE

has/have

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use *has* or *have*.
 - 1 I have two brothers and a sister.
 - 2 My parents have a house in the country.
 - 3 My wife has a Japanese car.
 - 4 My sister and I have a cat.
 - 5 You have a very nice family.
 - 6 Our school has fifteen classrooms.
 - 7 We have English classes in the evening.

- 2 Talk about your school.

Our school is fantastic!

It has six classrooms.

We have ten students in our class.

Questions and answers

- 3 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> How is your daughter? | a Smith. |
| 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What's your sister's job? | b He's a student from Madrid. |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> How old are your children? | c It's in the centre of town. |
| 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who is Pedro? | d She's very well, thank you. |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where's your office? | e They're ten and thirteen. |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What's your surname? | f She's a nurse. |

TRAD Listen, check, and practise.

Check it

- 4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.
 - 1 Maryam's children are married.
 Maryam's children are married.
 - 2 What's your daughter name?
 What's your daughter's name?
 - 3 What's he's job?
 What's his job?
 - 4 They're from Germany.
 Their from Germany.
 - 5 They're parents have a house in Bonn.
 Their parents have a house in Bonn.
 - 6 My brother have a good job.
 My brother has a good job.
 - 7 We have a lovely teacher.
 We has a lovely teacher.

READING AND WRITING

My best friend

- 1 Read about Antonia. Check the new words in your dictionary.
- 2 Match the photos with a part of the text. Who are the people in the photos?

My friend Antonia

- a My best friend's name is Antonia – Toni for short. She's very beautiful, and she's really funny. She's 18, and she's a student at university in London. She has a lot of friends and a great flatmate. Her name is Valerie, she's 19 and she's also at university.
- b Toni is from the north of England. Her parents have a house in a village near Manchester. Her father is an accountant, and her mother has a part-time job in a bank.
- c She has a brother and a sister. Their names are Mark and Alison. Mark is 16 and Alison is 14. They're both at school.
- d Toni has a lot of clothes. Her favourite designer is Anna Sui, and her favourite shop is *Top Shop*. She likes shopping. She and Alison like shopping a lot. She also likes football. She and her brother, Mark, are big Manchester United fans.

When we're together, we have a really good time.



3 Underline the correct information.

- 1 Toni is ... a student / a nurse / funny / beautiful / married.
- 2 Toni has ... two sisters / a brother / a husband / a flatmate / a lot of clothes.
- 3 Valerie is ... Toni's brother / Toni's flatmate / great / an accountant.
- 4 Mark is ... Toni's brother / Toni's flatmate / a Manchester United fan / at school.
- 5 Toni's parents have ... a house / an apartment / one daughter / three children.
- 6 Toni likes ... Top Shop / shopping / football / Valerie.

4 **T 4.11** Listen to the people. Who are they?

- 1 Toni Look at these shoes, Alison! They're fantastic!
- 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

5 Work with a partner. Talk about Toni.

Toni's a student. She's very ...

Writing

- 6 Write about a good friend – his/her family, job, favourite shop and sport, ...

My friend's name is ...
 Her/His parents ... She's/He's ...
 Her/His favourite ... She/He has ...
 She/He likes ...

Read it to a partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH
The alphabet



1 Look at the letters of the alphabet.

T 4.17 Listen. Practise them.

2 **T 4.18** Listen and practise the groups of letters.

/eɪ/	ahjk	/əʊ/	o
/i:/	bedegptv	/u:/	quw
/e/	flmnxxz	/a:/	r
/aɪ/	iy		

How do you spell...?

3 **T 4.19** Listen to people spell their first name (*Annie*) and their surname (*Taylor*). Write the names.

1 ANNIE TAYLOR

2 _____

3 _____

4 Practise spelling your name with a partner.

How do you spell your first name?

A-N-T-O-N-I-A

How do you spell your surname?

D-O-W-N-I-N-G

5 Work with a partner. Ask and answer *How do you spell...?* with words from the text about Antonia on p28.

How do you spell 'friend'?

F-R-I-E-N-D

6 Put the letters in the correct order. What's the country?

NEFACR	<u>FRANCE</u>
ABYLI	<u>LIBYA</u>
RNLAIED	<u>IRELAND</u>
NAPAJ	<u>JAPAN</u>
LASARUTAI	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>
AYRSI	<u>SIRYA</u>
GANELDN	_____

7 Read the letters aloud. What are they?

DVD	UK	KSA
BBC	US	PC
WWW	UAE	TV

T 4.15 Listen and check.

On the phone

1 **T 4.16** Listen to two phone conversations and look at the business cards.

Conversation 1

- A Good morning. Laxcon International.
 H Hello. The Manager, please.
 A Certainly. And your name is?
 H Hamid Al-Habsi.
 A How do you spell your surname?
 H A - L - (-) - H - A - B - S - I.
 A Thank you. I'm connecting you.
 ...
 S Hello. Sam Benting speaking.
 H Good morning, Mr Benting. My name's ...



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 PO Box 1816, Ruwi, Muscat PC 112, Sultanate of Oman
Hamid Al-Habsi
 Export Manager
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 GSM (968) 96260432

Conversation 2

- B Good afternoon. The King School of English.
 M Hello. Can you give me some information about your school, please?
 B Of course. Your name is?
 M Mayumi Morioka.
 B Mayumi ... Sorry, how do you spell your surname?
 M M - O - R - I - O - K - A.
 B Thank you. What's your email address?
 M It's morioka@mmdesign.co.jp.
 B I'll email you some information today.
 M Thank you very much. Goodbye.



TOHUKU design
MAYUMI Morioka
 Address
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 Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
 Tokyo 1510051
 JAPAN
 Phone +81-3-5414-6443
 Fax +81-3-5414-6444
 Email morioka@mmdesign.co.jp
 http://tohukudesign.co.jp

2 **T 4.16** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What company is he/she phoning?
- 2 What does he/she want?
- 3 How do you spell his/her surname?
- 4 What's his/her email address?

*He is Laxcon International
 he want some informations about your school -
 M-O-R-I-O-K-A*

Practise the conversations.

Email addresses

3 Notice how we say email addresses.

@ at . dot com /kɒm/ co /kəʊ/ .it .kw
 uk /ju: 'keɪ/ (United Kingdom) ca /si: eɪ/ (Canada) .jp .fr

4 **T 4.17** Listen and complete the email addresses.

- 1 pam _____ @btinternet _____
- 2 harrylime _____
- 3 paul _____ wanadoo _____

What's your email address? Tell a partner.

wanadoo
 hotmail
 btinternet
 yahoo
 .ly

Roleplay

- 5 Write your business card.
 Have conversations with a partner.
 Phone the bank / a hotel / a sports centre ...

_____ company name	
name: _____	
address _____	

tel: _____	fax: _____
email: _____	

5

The way I live

Sports/Food/Drinks • Present Simple – I/you/we/they • a/an
 Languages and nationalities • Numbers and prices

STARTER

1 Match the words and pictures.

football burger skiing milk Chinese food tennis pizza oranges
 cola tea swimming ice-cream coffee Indian food juice

SPORTS



1 tennis



2 football



3 swimming



4

FOOD



5 Indian food



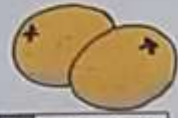
6 Chinese food



7 pizza



8 burger



9 oranges



10 ice-cream

DRINKS



11 tea



12 coffee



13 cola



14 juice



15 milk

T.5.1 Listen and repeat.

2 Tick (✓) the things you like. ☺ Cross (X) the things you don't like. ☹

THINGS I LIKE

Present Simple

1 T.5.2 Listen and repeat.

☺ I like ice-cream.



☺ I like football.



Say three things you like from pictures 1-15.

I like swimming, pizza, and juice.

negatives

1.5.1 Listen and repeat.



Say three things you don't like from pictures 1-15 on p32.

I don't like oranges, coffee, or tea.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Positive I like ice-cream.
 Negative I don't like tennis. don't = do not

1.5.4 Listen to Harvey. Complete his sentences.

HARVEY



SPORTS

'I like sports a lot. I like tennis and swimming but I don't like football and I don't like baseball very much.'

FOOD AND DRINK

'I like burgers and pizza. And I like indian food a lot. But I don't like chinese food and I don't like chicken. I like chocolate and I love ice cream or coffee'

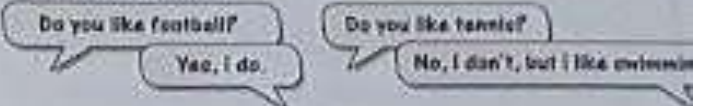
Questions I, you, we, they

6 1.5.5 Listen and repeat.

Do you like football? Yes, I do.
 Do you like tennis? No, I don't.



7 Work with a partner. Ask and answer about sports, food, and drinks.



8 1.5.6 Harvey has a twin sister, Eva. Listen to them. What do they like? (✓) What don't they like? (X) What do they say? Write the adjectives.



	HARVEY	EVA	
1 pizza	✓	✓	delicious
2 ice-cream	—	—	—
3 tea	—	—	—
4 skiing	—	—	—
5 football	—	—	—

9 Talk about Harvey and Eva with a partner. What they like?

They like pizza and ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

Positive I/You/We/They like football
 Question What do you/they like?
 Do you/they like ... ?
 Short answers Yes, I/we/they do.
 No, I/we/they don't.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 p125

PRACTICE

Reading and speaking

1 Look at the pictures. What's Colin's job?

TSV Read and listen to the text.

COLIN BRODIE FROM DUNDEE

'Hello! My name's Colin Brodie. I come from Dundee in Scotland, but now I live and work in London. I have a very small flat near the centre. I live there with two friends. I'm a waiter and I'm also a student. I work part-time in an Italian restaurant. I eat Italian food and I drink Italian coffee after dinner. I speak two languages - Spanish and French, but I don't speak Italian. And I don't play sports. I want to be an engineer.'



2 **TSB** Listen to the conversation with Colin. Complete his answers.

Questions	Colin's answers
1 Where do you come from?	I <u>come</u> from Scotland, from Dundee.
2 Do you live in Dundee?	No, I <u>don't</u> . I <u>live</u> and <u>work</u> in London.
3 Do you live with friends?	Yes, I <u>do</u> . I <u>live</u> with two friends.
4 Where do you work?	I <u>work</u> in an Italian restaurant.
5 Do you like Italian food?	Yes, I <u>do</u> . I <u>like</u> it a lot.
6 Do you drink Italian coffee?	Yes, I <u>do</u> . I <u>like</u> coffee, but I <u>don't</u> drink tea. I <u>don't</u> like it.
7 Do you like your job?	No, I <u>don't</u> . I want to be <u>an engineer</u> .
8 Do you speak Italian?	No, I <u>don't</u> . I <u>speaks</u> Spanish and French, but I <u>don't</u> speak Italian.

TSB Listen again and check. Practise the questions.

3 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give true answers about you.

GRAMMAR SPOT

a or an?

a small flat an engineer a waiter an Italian restaurant

Write a or an.

___ ice-cream ___ orange ___ student ___ English car ___ computer

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.2 p125

Vocabulary

4 Match a verb in A with a line in B

A	B
have	Lebanese food
live	sports
work	in a flat
come	two brothers
eat	in a bank
drink	from Japan
play	to be a millionaire
speak	coffee
want	Arabic



Listening and speaking

5 **1222** Listen to three conversations.
Where is Colin? Who says these lines?

- 1 Bye, Colin. See you later.
- 2 I work late on Fridays.
- 3 Do you want to order?
- 4 Do you have a job?
- 5 I like your food the best.
- 6 Do you want to speak to your brother?

Look at **1223** on p114. Practise the conversations in groups of three.

Talking about you

6 Work with a partner. Complete the questions, then ask and answer them about you.

- 1 Where is it you come from?
- 2 Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 3 Where do you work?
- 4 do you like your work?
- 5 How many languages do you speak?
- 6 Do you like Lebanese food?
- 7 What do you play?
- 8 do you want to be a millionaire?

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 Live you in Abu Dhabi?
 Do you live in Abu Dhabi?
- 2 Where do you come from?
 Where you come from?
- 3 Do you speak Arabic?
 Are you speak Arabic?
- 4 I don't speak Chinese.
 I no speak Chinese.
- 5 'Do you like football?' 'Yes, I like.'
 'Do you like football?' 'Yes, I do.'
- 6 He's a engineer.
 He's an engineer.

VOCABULARY

Languages and nationalities

1 Match the countries and nationalities.

England	Japanese
Germany	French
Italy	English
Mexico	American
Syria	Chinese
Japan	Italian
Portugal	Syrian
China	Mexican
France	German
the United States	Portuguese
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian

TEST 1 Listen and repeat.

2 What nationality are the people in the pictures, do you think?

I think they're Italian.

Well, I think they're Danish.

3 Match the countries and the languages to make true sentences.

In Portugal they speak Portuguese.

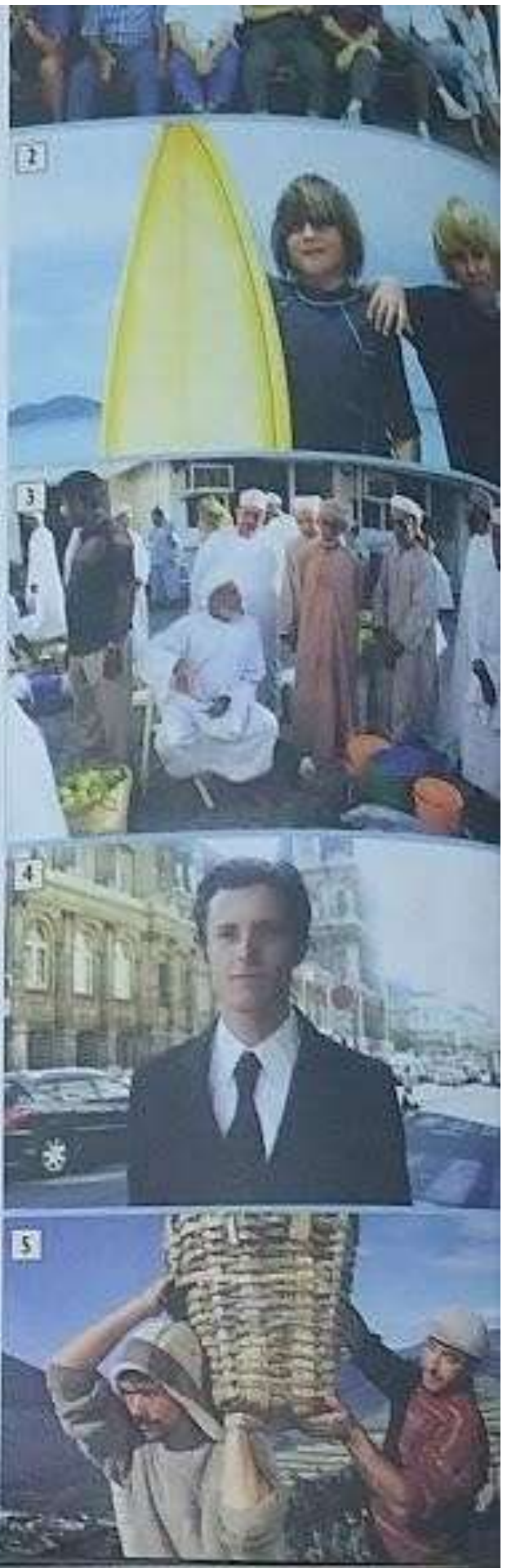
Portugal	German
Canada	Italian
France	Japanese
Germany	Portuguese
Italy	Spanish
Japan	English
Mexico	Turkish
Libya	French
Turkey	Russian
Russia	Arabic

TEST 2 Listen and check.

4 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What language do they speak in Portugal?

Portuguese.



Adjective + noun

5. What is it? Where's it from?



1 It's a German car.



2 It's Moroccan tea.



3 They're Spanish oranges.



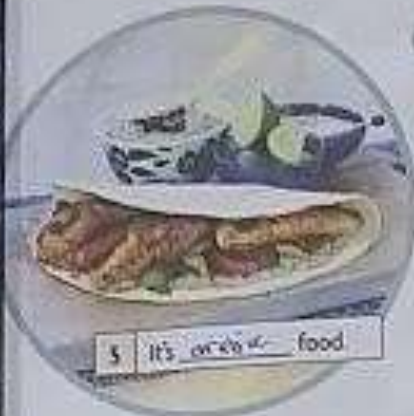
6 It's an English dictionary.



4 It's a Japanese camera.



8 It's Brazilian coffee.



5 It's French food.



7 It's an Italian bag.



9 It's French water.

T 5.12 Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

- 6 Write sentences about you. Use the verbs *have*, *eat*, and *drink*.
I drink Moroccan tea, but I don't drink French water.
- 7 Write questions. Ask and answer with a partner.

Do you have an American car?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't. I have a German car.

Do you drink Moroccan tea?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't. I don't drink tea. I don't like it.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Adjectives come before the noun.
a Japanese camera
French water. NOT water-French
- We don't add -s to the adjective.
Spanish oranges. NOT Spanish oranges
blue jeans. NOT blue jeans

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p125

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

At a dinner party

1 Flova and Teresa are at a dinner party in London.

TEXT Listen to the conversation. Tick (✓) what Teresa says.

- 1 I work in London.
 I don't work in London.
- 2 I live in London.
 I don't live in London.
- 3 I'm a doctor.
 I'm an engineer.
- 4 You speak English very well.
 You don't speak English very well.
- 5 I like Italy.
 I love Italy.
- 6 I know Naples very well.
 I don't know Naples.
- 7 I like Rome very much.
 I like Naples very much, too.
- 8 I speak French and Italian.
 I don't speak Italian.

2 Look at **TEXT** on p115. Practise the conversation with a partner.



Roleplay

3 You are at a dinner party. Work with a partner. What are the questions?

- Hello! What's your name?
- Where live? do you live?
- you have a house or a flat?
- What job? is your job?
- Where work? do you work?
- How many languages you speak? you
- What sports do you like?

4 Think of a new identity. Make notes to answer the questions in exercise 3.

5 Find out about other people at the dinner party.

James Bond ...
In Rio, Beijing, and London...
Three very big apartments...
A spy... All over the world...
Six - French, ...
Skiing, ...



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

How much is it?

1 Count from 1-30 round the class.

2 **TS12** Listen and repeat.

10 ten 20 twenty 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty 60 sixty
 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety 100 one hundred

Count to 100 in tens round the class.

3 Work with a partner.

Student A
 Write some numbers.
 Say them to your partner.

thirty-two ...
 forty-five ...

Student B
 Write the numbers you hear.
 32 45 ...

4 **TS13** Read and listen to the prices. Practise them.

30p thirty p /pi/ 50p fifty p 75p seventy-five p £1 one pound £20 twenty pounds

£75 seventy-five pounds £1.60 one pound sixty £3.45 three pounds forty-five £22.80 twenty-two pounds eighty

5 Say the prices.

60p 97p £17 £70 £25 £1.50 £16.80 £40.75 £26.99 £20 \$50 \$100

TS16 Listen and check.

6 **TS17** Listen and tick (✓) the prices you hear.



1 £2.99p £2.90p



2 £14 £40

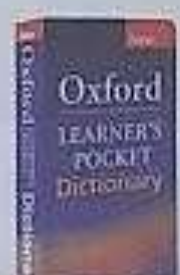
X £10



3 £19.99 £90.95



4 £3.50 £3.15



5 £7.50 £17.50



6 £50 £90



7 60p 90p



8 £24.99 £44.99

7 Ask and answer questions about the pictures with a partner.

How much is the cheese sandwich? £2.40

6 Every day

The time • Present Simple - he/she • always/sometimes/never
 Words that go together • Days of the week

STARTED

1 Listen and repeat. Write the times.



1 It's nine o'clock.



2 It's nine thirty.



3 It's nine forty-five.



4 It's ten o'clock.



5 It's ten fifteen.



6 It's ten o'clock



7 It's 2 thirty



8 It's 2 forty five



9 It's 3 o'clock



10 It's 3 fifteen

2 Listen to the conversation.

- A: What time is it, please?
- B: It's nine o'clock.
- A: Thank you very much.

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the time.



It's 7 fifteen



It's one forty five



It's eight forty



It's eleven ten

WHAT TIME DO YOU GET UP?

Present Simple - I / you

T 6.3 Listen to Kim talking about her schooldays. Circle the times.



1 I get up at 7.00 / 7.45



2 I have breakfast at 7.30 / 8.00



3 I go to school at 8.20 / 8.30



4 I have lunch at 12.15 / 12.45



5 I leave school at 3.30 / 4.15



6 I get home at 4.30 / 4.45



7 I go to bed at 11.00 / 11.30

T 6.3 Listen again. Practise the sentences.

1 Work with a partner. Talk about your day.
I get up at 7.30. I have breakfast at ...

T 6.4 Listen and repeat the questions.

What time do you get up?

What time do you have breakfast?

4 Work with another partner.
Ask and answer questions about your day.

What time do you go to work?

I go to work at 8.15.

ELLIOT'S DAY

Present Simple – *he/she*
always/sometimes/never

- 1 Read about Elliot Maddox and look at the pictures. Are his days busy?
- 2 Read the sentences about his day. Write the times.
 - 1 He gets up at six o' clock and he has a shower.
 - 2 He has breakfast at six forty five.
 - 3 He leaves home at 7:15 and he goes to work by taxi.
 - 4 He has lunch (a cola and a sandwich) in his office at 1:00 o'clock.
 - 5 He always works late. He leaves work at 8:00 pm in the evening.
 - 6 He sometimes buys a pizza and eats it at home. He gets home at 9:15 pm.
 - 7 He never goes out in the evening. He works at his computer until 11:30 pm.
 - 8 He always goes to bed at 11:45 pm. He watches television in bed.

T 6.5 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the verbs in sentences 1–8.

gets up has

What's the last letter?

T 6.6 Listen and repeat.

- 2 Look at the adverbs.

100% ——— 50% ——— 0%

always sometimes never

Find *always*, *sometimes*, and *never* in 1–8.

T 6.7 Listen and repeat.

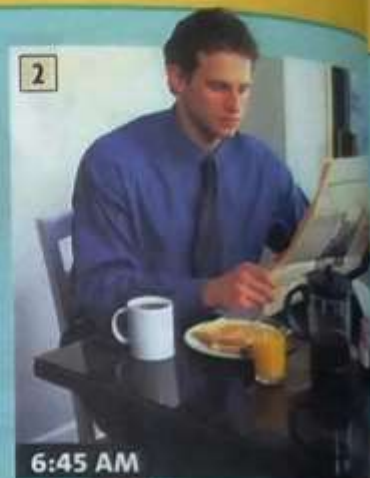
▶ Grammar Reference 6.1–6.3 p125

Pronunciation

T 6.8 Listen to the pronunciation of *-s* at the end of the verbs. Practise the verbs.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
gets up	lives leaves	watches
works	has buys	
eats	goes does	

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ELLIOT MADDOX



ELLIOT lives in New York. He's 22, and a computer millionaire. He's the director of netstore24-7.com, a shopping site on the Internet. This is a typical day for him.



Questions and negatives

4 Read the questions. Complete the answers.

- What time **does** he **get up**?
He gets up at 6.00.
- When **does** he **go to bed**?
He goes to bed at 11.45.
- Does** he **go to work by taxi**?
Yes, he **does**.
- Does** he **have lunch** in a restaurant?
No, he **doesn't**.
- Does** he **go out** in the evening?
No, he doesn't.

T 6.9 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Positive** He **gets up** at 6.00.
He **has breakfast** at 6.45.
- Negative** He **doesn't have** lunch.
He **doesn't go** to bed late. **doesn't** = does not
- Question** What time **does** he **have breakfast**?
Does he **work late**? Yes, he **does**./No, he **doesn't**.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.4 p125

5 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Elliot's day.

- When/leave home? → When does he leave home?
He leaves home at ...
- Does/go to work by bus? → does he goes to work by bus
no he doesn't go by bus
- Where/have lunch? → where does he have lunch
he have lunch at home
- Does/usually work late? → does he works late
yes he does
- Does/eat in a restaurant?
- What/do in the evening?

T 6.10 Listen and check.

6 Write negative sentences.

- live/London He **doesn't live** in London.
- drive to work he **doesn't** drive to work
- work in a bank
- have a lot of friends
- go to bed late he **doesn't go to** bed late

7 Complete the chart in the Present Simple.

	Positive	Negative	Question
I	work	don't work	Do I work?
You	work	you don't work	
He/She	works	He doesn't work	Does she work?
We	work	don't work	do we work?
They	work	don't work	do they work?

PRACTICE
Lois's day

1 Elliot Maddox has a sister, Lois. Her day is different. Look at the pictures. What does she do?



Read and complete the text with the verbs.

cooks	eats	gets	gets up
goes (x2)	has (x2)	invites	listens to
lives	phones	plays	works

Lois Maddox

The seaside artist fills her day with work, walks, and friends.

Lois Maddox is 25 and she's an artist. She (1) lives in a small house by the sea in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. She always (2) gets up at ten o'clock in the morning. She (3) cooks a big breakfast – coffee, eggs, and toast – and then she (4) goes to the beach.

When she (5) gets home, she (6) works in her studio until seven o'clock in the evening. She never (7) eats lunch, but she always (8) has a big dinner, and she often (9) invites friends.

After dinner, she usually (10) listens to the radio or (11) plays chess. Sometimes she (12) phones her brother, Elliot, in New York. She (13) goes to bed very late, at one or two o'clock in the morning.

T 6.11 Listen and check.



3 Are these sentences about Lois or Elliot? Write *He* or *She*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <u>He</u> 's a millionaire. | 5 <u>She</u> doesn't eat lunch. |
| 2 <u>she</u> 's an artist. | 6 <u>he</u> doesn't cook. |
| 3 <u>she</u> lives by the sea. | 7 <u>she</u> cooks for friends. |
| 4 <u>she</u> gets up very early. | 8 <u>he</u> loves computers. |

Practise the sentences.

4 **1.6.12** Listen and complete the phone conversation between Lois and her brother Elliot.

Lois Hi, Elliot, how are you?

Elliot I'm fine, thanks. Busy as usual.

L Oh, you're really busy. You and your computers!

E I know, but I love my work.

L I love my work, but I relax when I have time.

E Huh! I don't know about that. You paint all day!

L Yes, but I stop in the middle. You never stop!

E That's not true. Hey Lois, how's Aunt Nancy?

L Aunt Nancy? She's OK. You know, Elliot, Aunt Nancy often talks about you.

E Really? I like Aunt Nancy.

L Well, come and visit me soon. I want to cook for you and Aunt Nancy.

E Good idea! What about next weekend? Next Sunday?

L Yes, great! I will invite Aunt Nancy at the weekend.

E Great. See you next Sunday. Have a good week!

1.6.12 Listen again and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

Negatives and pronunciation

5 Correct the sentences about Lois and Elliot.

1 She lives in a flat.

She doesn't live in a flat! She lives in a house!

2 He gets up at ten o'clock.

He doesn't get up at ten o'clock! He gets up at 6.00.

3 She's a businesswoman.

she isn't a businesswoman! she is an artist.

4 He goes to work by bus.

He doesn't go to work by bus! by taxi

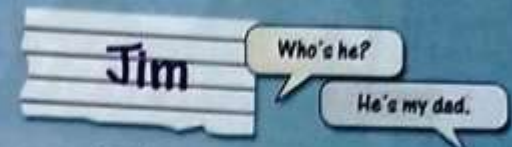
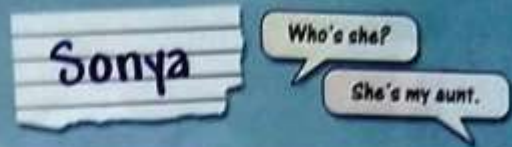
5 She watches television in the evening.

she doesn't watch TV! she ~~listens~~ listens to the radio.

1.6.13 Listen and check. Notice the sentence stress. Practise with a partner.

Talking about you

6 Work with a partner. Write the names of two people in your family. Ask and answer questions about them.



- Who is...?
- How old is...? *my aunt? her old is*
- What's... job? *my aunt? her job is*
- Where does... live? *my dad? his house*
- Where does... work? *my dad? the bank*
- What time does she/he...?
- Does she/he have...?

Check it

7 Complete the questions and answers with *do*, *don't*, *does*, or *doesn't*.

1 do you like ice-cream?
'Yes, I do.'

2 does she work in London?
'Yes, she does.'

3 'Where does he work?'
'In a bank.'

4 do you go to work by bus?
'No, I do by taxi.'

5 does she go to bed early?
'No, she does late.'

6 do they have a pet?
'Yes, they do.'

7 does he speak German?
'No, he doesn't.'

8 do they live in Kuwait?
'No, they live in Iraq.'

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Words that go together

1 Match a verb in A with words in B.

T 6.14 Listen and check.

A	B
get up	dinner
go	early
listen to	TV
watch	in an office
cook	the radio
work	to bed late

A	B
go	in restaurants
drink	chess
eat	coffee
have	shopping
play	at home
stay	a shower

2 **T 6.15** Look at the questionnaire. Listen and repeat the questions.

lifestyle questionnaire

Do you ...?	always	usually	sometimes	never
1 get up early	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 have a big breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 walk to school/work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 go to school/work by bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 watch TV in the evening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 go shopping at the weekend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 eat in restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 drink coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 go to bed late	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



3 Ask a partner the questions and complete the questionnaire. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

Do you ...?

Yes, usually.

Yes, sometimes.

No, never.

4 Tell the class about you and your partner.

John usually gets up early. I never get up early.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Days of the week

1 **16/16** Listen and write the days in the correct order on the calendar.

Wednesday Monday Friday Tuesday
Thursday Sunday Saturday

16/17 Listen again and repeat.

2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What day is it today? *Monday*
- 2 What day is it tomorrow? *Tuesday*
- 3 What days do you go to school/work? *Monday to Friday*
- 4 What days are the weekend?
- 5 What days do you like?
- 6 What days don't you like?

3 Write the correct preposition in the boxes.

on in at

nine o'clock

ten thirty

twelve fifteen

the weekend

Sunday

Monday

Saturday evening

Thursday morning

Friday afternoon

the morning

the afternoon

the evening

4 Write the correct preposition. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Do you have English lessons ... ?

1 at nine o'clock

Do you have English lessons at nine o'clock?

Yes, we do.

No, we don't.

2 on Sunday

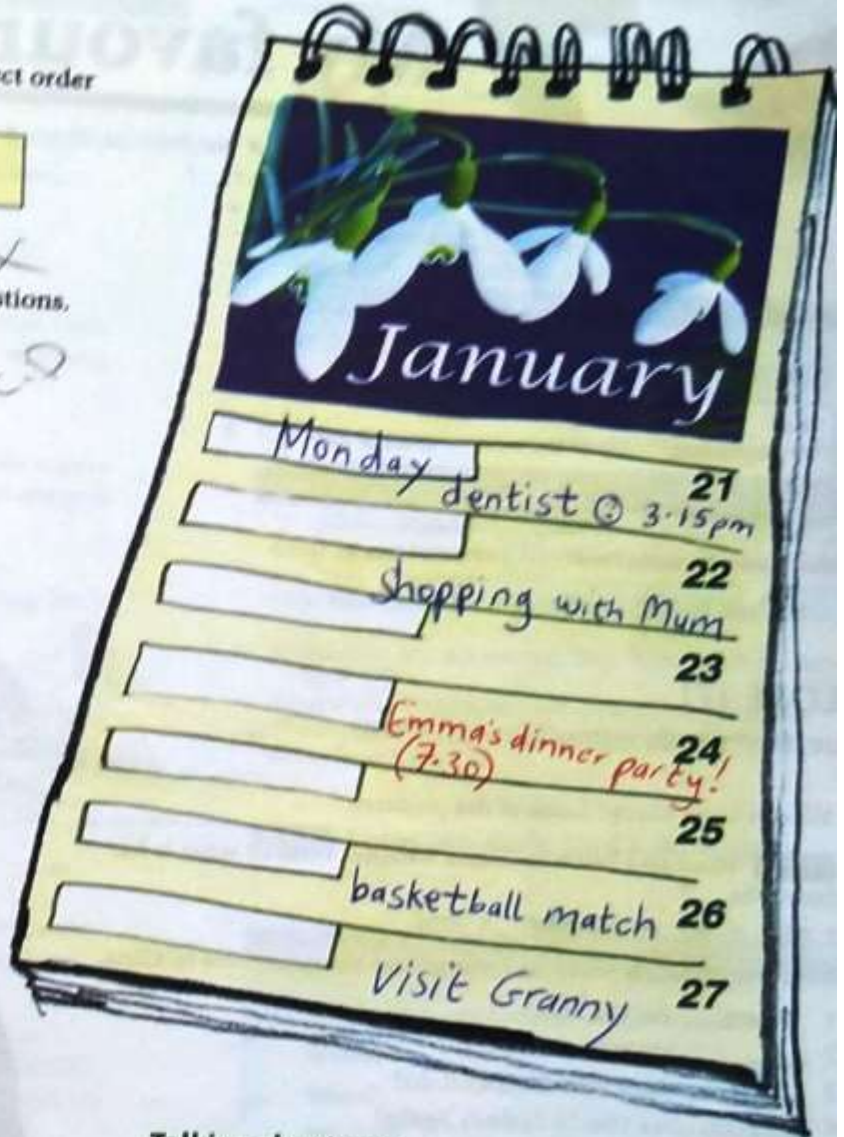
3 in the evening

4 on Monday morning

5 at the weekend

When do you have English lessons?

We have English lessons ...



Talking about you

5 Complete the questions. Ask and answer them with your partner.

Do you ... ?

- have a shower in the morning/evening
- get up early on Sunday morning
- go to work/school on Saturday
- eat in restaurants at the weekend
- watch TV in the afternoon
- stay at home on Friday evening

Lecture Four

Terms in Chemistry

- **absolute temperature**: This is a temperature reading made relative to absolute zero.

We use the unit of Kelvins for these readings

- **absolute zero**: This is the lowest temperature possible. If you remember that temperature is a measurement of how much atoms move around in a solid, you can guess that they stop moving entirely at absolute zero. In reality, bonds still vibrate a little bit, but for the most part you don't see much happening.
- **accuracy**: When you measure something, the accuracy is how close your measured value is to the real value. For example, if you're actually six feet tall and your brother measures your height as six feet, one inch, he's pretty accurate. However, if your cousin measures your height as twelve feet, 13 inches, he's not accurate at all.
- **acid**: This is anything that gives off H^+ ions in water. Acids have a pH less than 7 and are good at dissolving metals. They turn litmus paper red and phenolphthalein colorless.
- **acid anhydride**: This is an oxide that forms an acid when you stick it in water. An example is SO_3 - when you add water it turns into sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4

- **activated complex:** In a chemical reaction, the reagents have to join together into a great big blob before they can fall back apart into the products. This great big blob is called the activated complex (a.k.a. transition state)
- **activation energy:** The minimum amount of energy needed for a chemical reaction to take place. For some reactions this is very small (it only takes a spark to make gasoline burn). For others, it's very high (when you burn magnesium, you need to hold it over a Bunsen burner for a minute or so).
- **activity series:** This is when you arrange elements in the order of how much they tend to react with water and acids.
- **actual yield:** When you do a chemical reaction, this is the amount of chemical that you actually make (i.e. The amount of stuff you can weigh).
- **addition reaction:** A reaction where atoms add to a carbon-carbon multiple bond.
- **adsorption:** When one substance collects on the surface of another one.

- **alcohol:** An organic molecule containing an -OH group
- **aldehyde:** An organic molecule containing a -COH group
- **alkali metals:** Group I in the periodic table.
- **alkaline earth metals:** Group II in the periodic table.
- **alkane:** An organic molecule which contains only single carbon-carbon bonds.
- **alkene:** An organic molecule containing at least one C=C bond
- **alkyne:** An organic molecule containing at least one C-C triple bond.
- **amine:** An organic molecule which consists of an ammonia molecule where one or more of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by organic groups.
- **amino acid:** The basic building blocks of proteins. They're called "amino acids" because they're both amines (they contain nitrogen) and acids (carboxylic acids, to be precise)
- **anode:** The electrode where oxidation occurs. In other words, this is where electrons are lost by a substance.
- **cathode:** The electrode in which reduction occurs. Reduction is when a compound gains electrons
- **aqueous:** dissolved in water

- **atomic mass unit (a.m.u.):** This is the smallest unit of mass we use in chemistry, and is equivalent to $1/12$ the mass of carbon-12. To all intents and purposes, protons and neutrons weigh 1 a.m.u.
- **atomic radius:** This is one half the distance between two bonded nuclei. Why don't we just measure the distance from the nucleus to the outside of the atom - after all, isn't that the same thing as a radius? It is, but atoms are also (theoretically) infinitely large (due to quantum mechanics), making this impossible to measure.
- **atomic solid:** A solid where there's a bunch of atoms in the lattice. This is different from an ionic solid, where ions are the things that are sticking together.
- **Avogadro's Law:** If you've got two gases under the same conditions of temperature, pressure, and volume, they've got the same number of particles (atoms or molecules). This law only works for ideal gases, none of which actually exist.
- **base:** A compound that gives off OH^- ions in water. They are slippery and bitter and have a pH greater than 7.
- **Bronsted-Lowry acid:** Acids donate protons [H^+ ions] and bases grab them

- **buffer**: A liquid that resists change in pH by the addition of acid or base. It consists of a weak acid and its conjugate base (acetic acid and sodium acetate, for example).
- **calorimetry**: The study of heat flow. Usually you'd do calorimetry to find the heat of combustion of a compound or the heat of reaction of two compounds.
- **carboxylic acid**: An organic molecule with a -COOH group on it. Acetic acid is the most famous one.
- **catalyst**: A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up by the reaction. Enzymes are catalysts because they allow the reactions that take place in the body to occur fast enough that we can live.
- .
- **chain reaction**: A reaction in which the products from one step provide the reagents for the next one. This is frequently referred to in nuclear fission (when large nuclei break apart to form smaller ones) and in free-radical reactions.
- **chemical equation**: The recipe that describes what you need to do to make a reaction take place.
- **chemical properties**: Properties that can only be described by making a chemical change (by making or breaking bonds). For example, color isn't a chemical property because you don't need to change something chemically to see what color it is. Flammability, on the other hand, is a chemical property, because you can't tell if something burns unless you actually try to burn it.
- **chirality**: When a molecule has a nonsuperimposable mirror image. To imagine this, put your hands together. Although they are mirror images, you can't put them right on top of each other so they are interchangeable. Well, normal people can't, anyway.
- **chromatography**: This is when you use a system containing a mobile phase (usually a liquid in general chemistry classes) and a stationary phase (something dissolved in the liquid) to separate different compounds. This is usually done by exploiting the differing polarities of solutes, though you can do it a whole slew o' ways.
- **complex ion**: An ion in which a central atom (usually a transition metal) is surrounded by a bunch of molecules like water or ammonia (called "ligands")

- **concentration**: A measurement of the amount of stuff (solute) dissolved in a liquid (solvent). The most common concentration unit is molarity (M), which is equal to the number of moles of solute divided by the number of liters of solution.
- **condensation**: When a vapor reforms a liquid. This is what happens on your bathroom mirror when you take a shower.
- **conductance**: A measurement of how well electricity can flow through an object.
- **distillation**: This is when you separate a mixture of liquids by heating it up. The one with the lowest boiling point evaporates first, followed by the one with the next lowest boiling point, etc.
- **covalent bond**: A chemical bond formed when two atoms share two electrons.
- **critical mass**: The minimum amount of radioactive material needed to undergo a nuclear chain reaction.
- **critical point**: The end point of the liquid-vapor line in a phase diagram. Past the critical point, you get something called a "supercritical liquid", which has weird properties.
- **decomposition**: When a big molecule falls apart to make two or more little ones.
- **dilution**: When you add solvent to a solution to make it less concentrated.
- **dipole-dipole force**: When the positive end of a polar molecule becomes attracted to the negative end of another polar molecule.

- **reversible reaction**: A reaction in which the products can make reagents, as well as the reagents making products.
- **salt**: An ionic compound.
- **saturated**: When the maximum amount of solute is dissolved in a liquid
- **solubility**: A measurement of how much of a solute can dissolve in a liquid.
- **solubility product constant**: Abbreviated K_{sp} , this value indicates the degree to which a compound dissociates in water. The higher the solubility product constant, the more soluble the compound.
- **solute**: The solid that gets dissolved in a solution.
- **solvent**: The liquid that dissolves the solid in a solution.
- **specific heat capacity**: The amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree.
- **spectator ions**: The ions in a reaction that don't react.
- **spontaneous change**: A change that occurs by itself. All exothermic reactions are spontaneous. However, this doesn't mean that all exothermic reactions are fast. The combustion of gasoline is spontaneous, but not very fast unless you add a little energy.
- **standard temperature and pressure**: One atmosphere and 273 K.
- **strong acid**: An acid that fully dissociates in water

The ozone layer

The ozone layer refers to a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's UV radiation. It contains high concentrations of ozone (O_3) relative to other parts of the atmosphere, although it is still very small relative to other gases in the stratosphere. The ozone layer contains less than ten parts per million of ozone, while the average ozone concentration in Earth's atmosphere as a whole is only about 0.6 parts per million. The ozone layer is mainly found in the lower portion of the stratosphere, from approximately 20 to 30 kilometres (12 to 19 mi) above Earth, though the thickness varies seasonally and geographically.[1]

The ozone layer was discovered in 1913 by the French physicists Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson. Its properties were explored in detail by the British meteorologist G. M. B. Dobson, who developed a simple spectrophotometer (the Dobsonmeter) that could be used to measure stratospheric ozone from the ground. Between 1928 and 1958 Dobson established a worldwide network of ozone monitoring stations, which continue to operate to this day. The "Dobson unit", a convenient measure of the amount of ozone overhead, is named in his honor.

The ozone layer absorbs 97–99% of the Sun's medium-frequency ultraviolet light (from about 200 nm to 315 nm wavelength), which otherwise would potentially damage exposed life forms near the surface.^[2]

Laboratory Equipment

Match the following expressions with pictures.

single neck flat bottom flask

Erlenmeyer flask

graduated cylinder

filtering flask

three neck round bottom flask

beaker

round bottom boiling flask

separatory funnel

test tube

pH buffers

watch glass

Buchner funnel

crucible

mortar and pestle

pH sticks

burette (buret)

oven

tongs

stand

bath

pH meter

ring

condenser

Petri dish

volumetric flask

vial

analytical balance

Buchner flask

pipette

funnel

filter paper





16



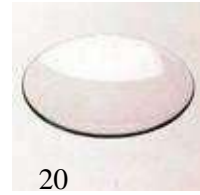
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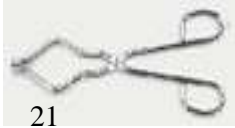
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30

Possessive adjectives and Possessive Pronouns صفات التملك و ضمائر التملك

Possessive Adjectives – are words used to express possession. They are used to show that something or someone belongs to a person. They are used exclusively with **nouns**.

صفات التملك - هي الكلمات المستخدمة للتعبير عن الحيازة أو التملك. يتم استخدامها لإظهار أن شيئاً ما أو شخص ينتمي إلى شخص ما. ويتم استخدامها حصراً مع الأسماء.

They are: My / her / his / their / our / your / its

Examples: This is **my** laptop. This is **her** laptop. Are that **your** motor bikes over there?

Possessive pronouns – they are words used to express possession or ownership of something or someone. (they are used without a noun).

ضمائر التملك - هي الكلمات المستخدمة للتعبير عن الحيازة أو التملك. يتم استخدامها لإظهار أن شيئاً ما أو شخص ينتمي إلى شخص ما. ولا تُستخدم مع الأسماء.

They are: mine / hers / his / theirs / ours / yours /

Examples: 1. Are that your motor bikes over there? Yes, they are **ours**.

2. This is my laptop. It is **mine**.

Subjective Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Objective Pronouns
I	my + noun	mine	me
She	her + noun	hers	her
He	his + noun	his	him
They	their + noun	theirs	them
We	our + noun	ours	us
You	your + noun	yours	you
It	its + noun		it

Note (1) / Be careful not to confuse **it's** (which is a contraction of **it is** Or **it has**) with **its**

Note (2) / The word 'of' is used only with the possessive pronouns to indicates the relationship.

Example: She is a friend **of mine**. He is a cousin **of hers**.

What are the differences between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns?

A possessive adjective is an adjective that is used to show ownership. It comes before a noun in the sentence and lets us know to whom the noun belongs. As for possessive pronouns **they do not** come before the noun, but they are usually put at the end of sentences. They are used to replace the noun (or substitute the noun or noun phrase and to avoid repetition.

Unit Three / Negative Form

A negative sentence (or statement) states that something is not true or incorrect. In English language when we want to say that something **is not** true or **incorrect** we add the word ‘**not**’ after the first auxiliary verb in the positive sentence.

List of auxiliaries in English

A list of verbs that (can) function as auxiliaries in English is as follows:

Verbs to Be (am, are, is, was, were, being, been)

Verbs to Have (have, has, had, having)

Modals (will, would / shall, should / can, could / may, might / must, ought to, dare).

Examples:

- 1- He is playing.He is **not** playing.
- 2- The clouds were blocking the sun’s rays.The clouds were **not** blocking the sun’s rays.
- 3- They are happy.They are **not** happy.
- 4- He can help us.He **cannot** help us.
- 5- They will travel tomorrow.They will **not** travel tomorrow. (**long form**)
(Or) They **won’t** travel tomorrow. (**short form** / Contraction)
- 6- I am late. I am **not** late. Or (I’m not late)

* If there is no auxiliary verb in the positive sentence, as in the Present Simple and Past Simple tenses, then use one of the forms of **Verbs to Do** (do , does, did).

1- According to the tense of the verb

2- and the subject.

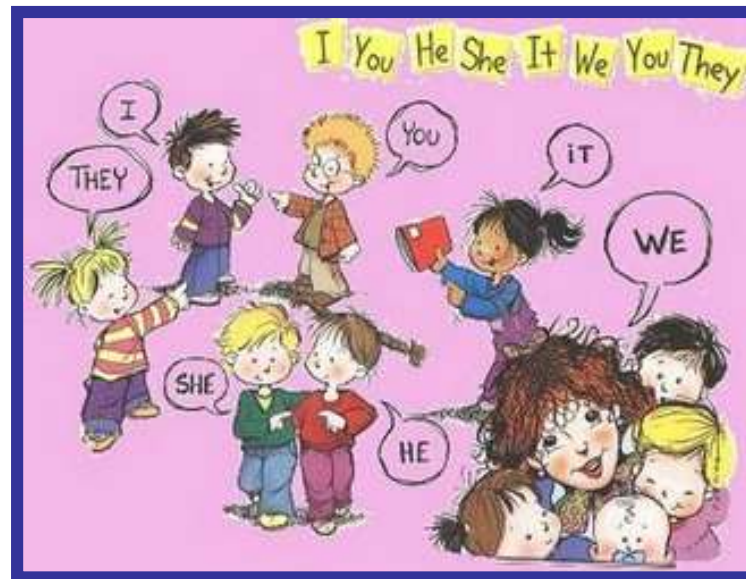
Examples:

- 1- She cleans her room.She does **not** clean her room.
- 2- Nada called me yesterday.Nada did **not** call me yesterday.
- 3- They open the windows.They do **not** open the windows.
- 4- He does nothing at all. He does **not** do anything at all.
- 5- The man lost all his money.The man did **not** lose all his money.

Note / In the following sentence the verb ‘**has**’ is a main verb.

She **has** a cat. She does **not** have a cat.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



Stage I

PRONOUN OR ADJECTIVE?

- A pronoun substitutes a noun or a whole noun phrase:

The house is red.

It is red.

- An adjective accompanies a noun in a noun phrase:

John's house is red.

His house is red.

SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(Before verbs as subjects)

Mary is terribly upset today.

She is terribly upset today.

Tom's house is red and white.

It is red and white.

Susan and Pete want to go to the party.

They want to go to the party.

* Is Dad travelling to London next week?

Is he travelling to London next week?

1ST SINGULAR	I
2ND SINGULAR	YOU
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HE
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	SHE
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	IT
1ST PLURAL	WE
2ND PLURAL	YOU
3RD PLURAL	THEY

OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(After verbs as objects)

I gave my husband a very nice surprise.

I gave him a very nice surprise.

All the students did their exercises yesterday.

All the students did them yesterday.

I will go to the party with Sam.

I will go to the party with him.

1ST SINGULAR	ME
2ND SINGULAR	YOU
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HIM
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	HER
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	IT
1ST PLURAL	US
2ND PLURAL	YOU
3RD PLURAL	THEM

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

(Not followed by a noun)

This house is Tom's.

This house is his.

Whose car is this? It's mine.

This is her idea.

This idea is hers.

1ST SINGULAR	MINE
2ND SINGULAR	YOURS
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HIS
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	HERS
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	ITS
1ST PLURAL	OURS
2ND PLURAL	YOURS
3RD PLURAL	THEIRS

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

(Before the noun in a noun phrase)

It is tom's house.

It is his house.


This is Susan's car.

This is her car.

Those are my parents'
keys.

Those are their keys.

1ST SINGULAR	MY
2ND SINGULAR	YOUR
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HIS
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	HER
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	ITS
1ST PLURAL	OUR
2ND PLURAL	YOUR
3RD PLURAL	THEIR

PERSON	SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS 	OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS 	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES 
1ST SINGULAR	I	ME	MINE	MY
2ND SINGULAR	YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	SHE	HER	HERS	HER
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	IT	IT	ITS	ITS
1ST PLURAL	WE	US	OURS	OUR
2ND PLURAL	YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
3RD PLURAL	THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIR

ENGLISH GRAMMAR GUIDE

Subject: English Language - Lecture # 1

Anbar University - College of Applied
Science

Applied chemistry Department – 1st
grade

The grammatical rules are categorized below

NOUNS

Nouns are people, places, or things, They tell us what we are talking about. The words cat, Jack, rock, Africa, & it are nouns.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives modify, or describe, nouns. The words tall, beautiful, irresponsible, & boring are adjectives.

ADVERBS

Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. They tell us how, when, and where things happen. They express quantity, intensity, frequency, and opinions.

DETERMINERS

Articles, quantifiers, and other determiners modify nouns. They resemble adjectives in that way. Determiners help us say what we are talking about.

VERBS & VERB TENSES

Verbs are action words. They tell us what is happening and when (past, present, future). Verbs can also express possibilities and conditions.

SPEECH

When we report what someone says, we can cite the person directly or indirectly. Indirect speech rules are an important area of grammar.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is not part of oral grammar, but it is essential to master in written English.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

We use relative clauses in English to create more complex and more precise sentences.

Parts of Speech Examples

Here are some sentences made with different English parts of speech

Verb	noun	verb	noun	Verb	Verb
Stop!	John	works.	John	Is	working.

pronoun	verb	noun	noun	verb	adjective	noun
She	loves	animals.	Animals	like	kind	people.

noun	verb	noun	Adverb	noun	verb	adjective	noun
Tara	speaks	English	well.	Tara	speaks	good	English.

Pronoun	verb	preposition	adjective	noun	adverb
She	ran	to	the	station	quickly.

pron.	verb	adj.	noun	conjunction	pron.	verb	pron.
She	likes	Big	snakes	But	I	hate	them.

Here is a sentence that contains every part of speech:

interjection	pron.	conj.	adj.	noun	verb	prep.	noun	adverb
Well,	She	and	young	John	walk	to	school	slowly.

2-English Tenses System

In some languages, verb tenses are not very important or do not even exist. In English, the concept of tense is very important.

In this lesson we look at the idea behind tense, how to avoid confusing tense with time, and the structure of the basic tenses, with examples using a regular verb, an irregular verb and the verb be.

What is Tense?

Tense & Time

Basic Tenses

Regular Verbs

Irregular Verbs

Be

What is Tense?

tense (noun): a form of a verb used to indicate the time, and sometimes the continuation or completeness, of an action in relation to the time of speaking. (From Latin tempus = time).

Present simple tense

Structure of present simple		
I work in a bank.	I don't (do not) work in a bank.	Do you work in a bank?
He works in a bank.	He doesn't (does not) work in a bank.	Does he work in a bank?

Present simple - common mistakes

Common mistakes	Correct version	Why?
I working in London.	I work in London.	The ing form is not used in the present simple.
He work in London.	He works in London.	The third person he, she, it adds the letter s .
He work in London?	Does he work in London?	Questions - third person: does + subject + infinitive.
Work he in London?	Does he work in London?	All other persons: do + subject + infinitive.

Past simple tense

Structure of past simple

I saw him yesterday.

I didn't (did not) see him yesterday.

Did you see him?

Past simple - common mistakes

Common mistakes	Correct version	Why?
I was work in London.	I worked in London.	In positive sentences, a helping verb such as 'was' or 'did' is not used.
He worked in London?	Did he work in London?	The helping verb 'did' is used in past simple questions.
Worked he in London?	Did he work in London?	The helping verb 'did' is used in past simple questions.
Did he wrote a letter?	Did he write a letter?	The main verb is used in the infinitive form in questions and negatives.
He didn't wrote a letter.	He didn't write a letter.	The main verb is used in the infinitive form in questions and negatives.

Present continuous tense

Structure of present continuous		
I'm (I am) reading a book.	I'm (I am) not reading.	Are you reading?
He's (he is) reading a book.	He is not (he's not/he isn't) reading a book.	Is he reading a book?
Present continuous - common mistakes		
Common mistakes	Correct version	Why?
They still waiting for you.	They are still waiting for you.	to form a continuous tense we use be + -ing.
They are still waiting for you?	Are they still waiting for you?	In questions the subject (they) and the auxiliary verb (be) change places.
Do they still waiting for you?	Are they still waiting for you?	
Where they are waiting for you?	Where are they waiting for you?	
She doesn't watching TV.	She isn't watching TV.	To form the negative we put not after the verb be (am not, is not = isn't, are not = aren't).

Thank you for your attention



NOUNS IN ENGLISH #1

Subject: English Language - Lecture # 2

Anbar University - College of Applied
Science

Applied Chemistry Department – 1st
grade

Using nouns correctly in English is relatively simple, with standard rules and only a few exceptions.

We will learn about the English grammar rules for:

- Gendered nouns
 - Singular and plural nouns including irregular plural nouns
 - Countable and uncountable nouns
 - Definite pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
- Compound nouns
 - Capitalization rules for nouns
 - Nationalities in English
 - Forming the possessive

NOUN GENDER

- Nouns answer the questions "**What is it?**" and "**Who is it?**" They give names to things, people, and places.

dog, bicycle, Mary, girl, beauty, France, world

- In general there is no distinction between masculine, feminine in English nouns. However, gender is sometimes shown by different forms or different words when referring to people or animals.

Masculine	Feminine	Gender neutral
man	woman	person
father	mother	parent
boy	girl	child
uncle	aunt	
husband	wife	spouse
actor	actress	

- Many nouns that refer to people's roles and jobs can be used for either a masculine or a feminine subject, like for example *cousin*, *teenager*, *teacher*, *doctor*, *student*, *friend*, *colleague*
 - **Mary is my friend. She is a doctor.**
 - **Peter is my cousin. He is a doctor.**
- It is possible to make the distinction for these neutral words by adding the words *male* or *female*.
 - **Sam is a female doctor.**
 - **I have three female cousins and two male cousins.**

Subject: English Language Lecture # 2

- nouns describing things without a gender are referred to with a gendered pronoun to show familiarity. It is also correct to use the gender-neutral pronoun (it).

- I love my car. **She** (the car) is my greatest passion.

- I travelled from England to New York on the Queen Elizabeth; she (the Queen Elizabeth) is a great ship.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

REGULAR NOUNS

- Most singular nouns form the plural by adding **-s**.
 - **boat, boats ; cat, cats**
- A singular noun ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** makes the plural by adding **-es**.
 - **bus, buses ; wish, wishes**
- A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the **y** and adding **-ies**
 - **baby, babies ; city, cities**

IRREGULAR NOUNS

- There are some irregular noun plurals.
 - woman, women ; man, men ; child, children
- Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.
 - Sheep, sheep ; fish, fish ; deer, deer

- Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb.
- It is one thing but it is spelt like two

Plural nouns used with a singular verb	Sentence
news	The news is at 6.30 p.m.
athletics	Athletics is good for young people.
linguistics	Linguistics is the study of language.
darts	Darts is a popular game in England.
billiards	Billiards is played all over the world.

- Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: *trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits*

Plural noun with plural verb	Sentence
trousers	My trousers are too tight.
jeans	Her jeans are black.
glasses	Those glasses are his.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- It's important to distinguish between countable and uncountable nouns in English because their usage is different in regards to both determiners and verbs.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable nouns are for things we can count using numbers.
- They have a singular and a plural form.
- The singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an".
- If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask "How many?" combined with the plural countable noun.
 - **She has three dogs.**
 - **I own a house.**
 - **How many friends do you have?**

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers.
- They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.).
- Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form.
- tea, sugar, water, air, rice, knowledge, beauty, anger, fear, love, money, research, safety, evidence

- We cannot use *a/an* with these nouns.
 - To express a quantity of an uncountable noun, use a word or expression like *some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of*, or else use an exact measurement like *a cup of, a bag of, 1kg of, 1L of, a handful of, a pinch of, an hour of, a day of*.
 - If you want to ask about the quantity of an uncountable noun, you ask "How much?"
- There has been **a lot of research** into the causes of this disease.
 - He gave me **a great deal of advice** before my interview.
 - Can you give me **some information** about uncountable nouns?
 - He did not have **much sugar** left.
 - Measure **1 cup of water, 300g of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt**.
 - How much rice do you want?

- Be careful with the noun *hair* which is normally uncountable in English, so it is not used in the plural. It can be countable only when referring to individual hairs.
- She has long blond hair.
- The child's hair was curly.
- I washed my hair yesterday.
- My father is getting a few grey hairs now. (refers to individual hairs)
- I found a hair in my soup! (refers to a single strand of hair)

PRONOUNS

- Pronouns replace nouns.
- A different pronoun is required depending on two elements: the noun being replaced and the function that noun has in the sentence.
- In English, pronouns only take the gender of the noun they replace in the 3rd person singular form. The 2nd person plural pronouns are identical to the 2nd person singular pronouns except for the reflexive pronoun.

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective (Determiner)	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive or Intensive Pronoun
1st person singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person singular, male	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person singular, female	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd person singular, neutral	it	it	its		itself
1st person plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

- Subject pronouns replace nouns that are the subject of their clause.
- In the 3rd person, subject pronouns are often used to avoid repetition of the subject's name.
 - **I** am 16.
 - **You** seem lost.
 - Jim is angry, and **he** wants Sally to apologize.
 - This table is old. **It** needs to be repainted.
 - **We** aren't coming.
 - **They** don't like pancakes.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

- Object pronouns are used to replace nouns that are the direct or indirect object of a clause.
- Give the book to **me**.
- The teacher wants to talk to **you**.
- Jake is hurt because Bill hit **him**.
- Rachid received a letter from **her** last week.
- Mark can't find **it**.
- Don't be angry with **us**.
- Tell **them** to hurry up!

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (DETERMINERS)

- Possessive adjectives are not pronouns, but rather determiners.
- It is useful to learn them at the same time as pronouns, however, because they are similar in form to the possessive pronouns.
- Possessive adjectives function as adjectives, so they appear before the noun they modify.
- They do not replace a noun as pronouns do.
- Did mother find **my shoes**?
- Mrs. Baker wants to see **your homework**.
- Can Jake bring over **his baseball cards**?
- Samantha will fix **her bike** tomorrow.
- The cat broke **its leg**.
- This is **our house**.
- Where is **their school**?

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns as either the subject or the object of a clause.
- Because the noun being replaced doesn't appear in the sentence, it must be clear from the context.
 - **This bag is mine.**
 - **Yours** is not blue.
 - That bag looks like **his**.
 - These shoes are not **hers**.
 - That car is **ours**.
 - **Theirs** is parked in the garage.

REFLEXIVE & INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive and intensive pronouns are the same set of words but they have different functions in a sentence.

- Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the clause because the subject of the action is also the direct or indirect object.
- Only certain types of verbs can be reflexive.
- You cannot remove a reflexive pronoun from a sentence because the remaining sentence would be grammatically incorrect.
- I told **myself** to calm down.
- You cut **yourself** on this nail?
- He hurt **himself** on the stairs.
- She found **herself** in a dangerous part of town.
- The cat threw **itself** under my car!
- We blame **ourselves** for the fire.
- The children can take care of **themselves**.

- Intensive pronouns emphasize the subject of a clause.
- They are not the object of the action.
- The intensive pronoun can always be removed from a sentence without changing the meaning significantly, although the emphasis on the subject will be removed.
- Intensive pronouns can be placed immediately after the subject of the clause, or at the end of the clause.
 - I made these cookies **myself**.
 - You **yourself** asked Jake to come.
 - The Pope **himself** pardoned Mr. Brown.
 - My teacher didn't know the answer **herself**.
 - The test **itself** wasn't scary, but my teacher certainly is.
 - We would like to finish the renovation before Christmas **ourselves**.
 - They **themselves** told me the lost shoe wasn't a problem.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing.
- In English, there is a particular group of indefinite pronouns formed with a quantifier or distributive preceded by *any*, *some*, *every* and *no*.

	Person	Place	Thing
All	Everyone ; everybody	everywhere	everything
Part (positive)	Someone ; somebody	somewhere	something
Part (negative)	Anyone ; anybody	anywhere	anything
None	no one ; nobody	nowhere	nothing

- Indefinite pronouns with *some* and *any* are used to describe indefinite and incomplete quantities in the same way that *some* and *any* are used alone.
- Indefinite pronouns are placed in the same location as a noun would go in the sentence.

Noun	Indefinite pronoun
I would like to go to Paris this summer.	I would like to go somewhere this summer.
Jim gave me this book.	Someone gave me this book.
I won't tell your secret to Sam .	I won't tell your secret to anyone .
I bought my school supplies at the mall.	I bought everything at the mall.

AFFIRMATIVE

In affirmative sentences,

- indefinite pronouns using some are used to describe an indefinite quantity.
- the indefinite pronouns with every are used to describe a complete quantity.
- the pronouns with no are used to describe an absence.
- Indefinite pronouns with no are often used in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning, but these are nevertheless not negative sentences because they are lacking the word *not*.

- **Everyone** is sleeping in my bed.
- **Someone** is sleeping in my bed.
- **No one** is sleeping in my bed.
- I gave **everything** to Sally.
- He saw **something** in the garden.
- There is **nothing** to eat.
- I looked **everywhere** for my keys.
- Keith is looking for **somewhere** to live.
- There is **nowhere** as beautiful as Paris.

- Any and the indefinite pronouns formed with it can also be used in affirmative sentences with a meaning that is close to every: whichever person, whichever place, whichever thing, etc.
- They can choose **anything** from the menu.
- You may invite **anybody** you want to your birthday party.
- We can go **anywhere** you'd like this summer.
- He would give **anything** to get into Oxford.
- Fido would follow you **anywhere**.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- Negative sentences can only be formed with the indefinite pronouns that include *any*.
- I don't have **anything** to eat.
- She didn't go **anywhere** last week.
- I can't find **anyone** to come with me.

- Many negative sentences that include an indefinite pronoun with *any* can be turned into affirmative sentences with a negative meaning by using an indefinite pronoun with *no*. However, there is a change in meaning with this transformation: the sentence that includes an indefinite pronoun with *no* is stronger, and can imply emotional content such as defensiveness, hopelessness, anger, etc.
- I don't know **anything** about it. = neutral
- I know **nothing** about it. = defensive
- I don't have **anybody** to talk to. = neutral
- I have **nobody** to talk to. = hopeless
- There wasn't **anything** we could do. = neutral
- There was **nothing** we could do. = defensive/angry

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

- Indefinite pronouns with *every*, *some*, and *any* can be used to form negative questions. These questions can usually be answered with a "yes" or a "no"
- Pronouns formed with *any* and *every* are used to form true questions, while those with *some* generally imply a question to which we already know or suspect the answer.
 - Is there **anything** to eat?
 - Did you go **anywhere** last night?
 - Is **everyone** here?
 - Have you looked **everywhere**?

- These questions can be turned in to false or rhetorical questions by making them negative. The speaker, when posing a question of this type, is expecting an answer of "no".
- **Isn't there anything to eat?**
- **Didn't you go anywhere last night?**
- **Isn't everyone here?**
- **Haven't you looked everywhere?**

- Some and pronouns formed with it is only used in questions to which we think we already know the answer, or questions which are not true questions (invitations, requests, etc.) The person asking these questions is expecting an answer of "Yes".
 - Are you looking for **someone**?
 - Have you lost **something**?
 - Are you going **somewhere**?
 - Could **somebody** help me, please? = request
 - Would you like to go **somewhere** this weekend? = invitation

- These questions can be made even more definite if they are made negative. In this case, the speaker is absolutely certain he will receive the answer "Yes".
- **Aren't** you looking for **someone**?
- **Haven't** you lost **something**?
- **Aren't** you going **somewhere**?
- **Couldn't somebody** help me, please?
- **Wouldn't** you like to go **somewhere** this weekend?

Question Forms

كيفية تكوين أو (صياغة) السؤال في اللغة الإنكليزية
أولاً / (yes / no Questions) تُستخدم هذه الطريقة للتأكد من معلومة مُعينة.
1- إذا أحتوت الجملة على أحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية، نستخدمه في صياغة السؤال ونضعه قبل الفاعل أي (في بداية الجملة) لتصبح كالاتي (من اليسار): ? + تكملة الجملة + الفاعل + **الفعل المساعد** ---->
وبدون أن نغيّر أي شيء في الجملة.
* ملاحظة / يتم وضع علامة استفهام (?) نهاية الجملة.

Helping verbs (auxiliaries):

Verbs to **Be** – am / is / are / was / were

Verbs to **Have** – have / has / had

Modals – will / would shall / should can / could may / might Must / ought to
need not OR (needn't)

e. g. -----> He can swim fast. -----> **Can** he swim fast?
They are having dinner. -----> **Are** they having dinner?
She is reading. -----> Is she reading?

أما إذا خلت الجملة من الأفعال المساعدة، نعمل الآتي:

1- نستخدم أحد أشكال **Verbs to Do** (حسب زمن الفعل وبما يُناسب الفاعل) في صياغة السؤال ونضعه قبل الفاعل (أي في بداية الجملة)

2- ثم نُعيد كتابة الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة بشكله المجرد (Base) كالاتي: ? + تكملة الجملة + **الفعل (Base)** + الفاعل + **Do** ----->

e.g. -----> They play tennis. -----> **Do** they play tennis?
Nada goes to the library on Sundays. -----> **Does** Nada go to the library on Sundays?
They went to the theatre yesterday. -----> **Did** they go to the theatre yesterday?

ثانياً / أما في حالة تكوين أسئلة (Information Questions) أي باستخدام الكلمات الإستفهامية **Wh-question words**

What / Where / When / Who / Whom / Which / Whose / How / Why / How long / How far / How many /
How much / How oftenetc.

نتبع نفس الطريقة أعلاه (أولاً) مع عدم ذكر الشيء أو المعلومة التي تم الاستفهام عنها، حيث أن الكلمة الإستفهامية هي التي ستعوض عن الشيء المُراد الإستفهام عنه. ويصبح ترتيب الجملة كالاتي:

1- Wh- word + auxiliary (helping Verb) + Subject + complement + ? (في حالة وجود فعل مُساعد)

2- Wh- word + verb to **do** + subject + verb (base) + compl..... + ? (في حالة عدم وجود أحد الأفعال المُساعدة أعلاه)

ملاحظة / فقط عند استخدام الكلمات الإستفهامية التالية (what / whose / which / How many / How much) نضع بعدها الإسم كالاتي :
Layla needs **three** eggs to make the cake. -----> How many eggs does Nada **need** ?

1-Word Order / p. 81

Q. Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.

- 1- from / you / where / are Where are you from? I' m from Cairo.
- 2- it / moment / raining / at / is / the Yes, it is. (or) No, it is not.
- 3- Chinese / ever / you / food / eaten / have
- 4- are / going / do / you / this / to / what / weekend
- 5- time / up / get / usually / do / what / you
- 6- many / you / can / how / languages / speak
- 7- start / English / when / you / studying / did