



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الاولى

أستاذ المادة : د. علي سلمان حمادي

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Grammar in Use

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Present continuous (I am doing)

Present continuous (I am doing)

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She's **driving** to work. (= She is driving ...)

This means: she is driving **now, at the time of speaking**. The action is **not finished**.

am/is/are + verb (ing): is the present continuous:

I am doing something = I started doing it and I haven't finished; I'm in the middle of doing it.

Please don't make so much noise. I'm **trying** to work. (not I try)

'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.' (not He has a shower)

Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (not It doesn't rain)

How's your new job? **Are you enjoying** it?

What's all that noise? **What's going on?** or **What's happening?**

- You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year** etc. (periods around now):
 - a: You're **working** hard **today**. (not You work hard today)
 - b: Yes, I have a lot to do.
 - The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.
- We use the present continuous when we talk about a change that has started to happen. We often use these verbs in this way:
 - getting, becoming, changing, improving
 - starting, beginning, increasing, rising, falling, growing

- **Is your English getting** better? (not **Does your English get** better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (not **increases**)
- At first I didn't like my job, but I **'m starting** to enjoy it now. (not **I start**).

Exercises

- **Write questions. Use the present continuous.**
- **1** What's all that noise? **What's happening?** (what / happen?)
- **2** What's the matter? (why / you / cry?)
- **3** Where's your mother? (she / work / today?)
- **4** I haven't seen you for ages. (what / you / do / these days?)
- **5** Amy is a student. (what / she / study?)
- **6** Who are those people? (what / they / do?)
- **7** I heard you started a new job. (you / enjoy / it?)
- **8** We're not in a hurry. (why / you / walk / so fast?)



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اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة العربية: المضارع البسيط

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة الإنكليزية : Present simple (I do)؛

Present simple (I do)

Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep. He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He **drives** a bus. He is a bus driver.

drive(s), work(s), do(es) etc. is the present simple:

We use the **present simple** to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something **happens all the time or repeatedly**, or that **something is true in general**:

Nurses **look after** patients in hospitals.

I **usually go** away at weekends.

The earth **goes** round the sun.

The cafe **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

We say:

I work	but he works	you go	but	it goes	
they teach	but my sister teaches	I have			but he
has					

We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

I come from Canada. Where **do** you **come** from?

I **don't go** away very often.

What **does** this word mean? (not **What means this word?**)

Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (**do you do** / **doesn't do** etc.):

‘What **do you do**?’ ‘I **work** in a shop.’

He’s always so lazy. He **doesn’t do** anything to help.

We use the **present simple** to say how often we do things:

I **get up** at 8 o’clock every morning.

How often **do you go** to the dentist?

Julie **doesn’t drink** tea very often.

Robert **usually goes** away two or three times a year.

I promise / I apologise etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you promise to do something,

you can say ‘I **promise** ... ’; when you suggest something, you can say ‘I suggest ... ’:

I **promise** I won’t be late. (not I’m promising)

‘What **do you suggest** I do?’ ‘I suggest that you ...’

Exercises

Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 Julia **doesn't drink** (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I have a car, but I (not / use) it much.
- 4 Where (Maria / come) from? Is she Spanish?
- 5 'What (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 Look at this sentence. What (this word / mean)?
- 7 David isn't very fit. He (not / do) any sport.
- 8 It (take) me an hour to get to work in the morning. How long (it / take) you?



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اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة العربية: الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة الإنكليزية: Past and Continuous past (I wad doing)

simple (I did)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** only 35 years old when he **died**.

lived/started/wrote/was/died are all **past simple**

Very often the past simple ends in -ed (regular verbs):

I **work** in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.

They **invited** us to their party, but we **decided** not to go.

The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.

Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (**stopped**, **studied** etc.), see Appendix 6.

But many verbs are irregular. The past simple does not end in -ed. For example:

write → wrote

see → saw

go → went

shut → shut

Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.

We **saw** Alice in town a few days ago.

I **went** to the cinema three times last week.

It **was** cold, so I **shut** the window.

In questions and negative sentences, we use **did/didn't + infinitive** (enjoy/see/go etc.):

I **enjoyed** the party a lot. **Did you enjoy** it?
How many people **did they invite** to the wedding?
I **didn't buy** anything because I **didn't have** any money.
'**Did you go out?**' 'No, **I didn't.**'

Sometimes **do** is the main verb in the sentence (**did you do?**, **I didn't do**):

What **did you do** at the weekend? (not What did you at the weekend?)
I **didn't do** anything. (not I didn't anything)

The **past** of **be** (am/is/are) is **was/were**:

I **was** annoyed because they were late.
Was the weather good when you were on holiday?
They **weren't able** to come because they were so busy.
I **wasn't hungry**, so I **didn't eat** anything.
Did you go out last night or **were you too** tired?

Past continuous (I was doing)

Yesterday Karen and Joe **played** tennis. They **started** at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30. So, at 10.30 they **were playing** tennis.

they **were playing** = they **were** in the middle of playing; they **had not finished**.

was/were + -ing is the past continuous:

he/she/it **was playing** - doing

we/you/they **were working** etc.

was doing something = I was in the middle of doing it at a certain time. The action or situation started before this time, but had not finished:

I started doing

I was doing

I finished doing

This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.

What **were you doing** at 10 o'clock last night?

I **waved** to Helen, but she **wasn't looking**.

Compare **I was doing** (past continuous) and **I did** (past simple):

I was doing (= in the middle of an action) **I did** (= complete action)

We **were walking** home when I **met** Dan. (in the middle of walking home)

We **walked** home after the party last night. (= **all the way, completely**)
Kate **was watching** TV when we **arrived**.

Kate **watched** TV a lot when she **was** ill last year.

You can say that something happened (**past simple**) **in the middle of something else (past continuous)**:

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

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

I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.

I **hurt** my back while I **was working** in the garden.

But we use the past simple to say that one thing happened after another:

I **was walking** along the road when I **saw** Dan. So I **stopped**, and we **talked** for a while.

Exercises

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

- 1 Jenny **was waiting** (wait) for me when I **arrived** (arrive).
- 2 ‘What (you / do) at this time yesterday?’ ‘I was asleep.’
- 3 ‘(you / go) out last night?’ ‘No, I was too tired.’
- 4 How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
- 5 Sam (take) a picture of me while I (not / look).
- 6 We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do, so we (do) nothing.
- 7 I haven’t seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
- 8 I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) something behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- 9 When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot. Later I (change) my mind.
- 10 Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up.
Fortunately it (not / break).



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اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية: المضارع التام

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Tom can't find his key.

He's **lost** his key. (= He **has lost** ...)

he **has lost** his key = he **lost it and he doesn't have it now**

have lost / **has lost** is the **present perfect simple**:

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle**. The past participle often ends in -ed (finished/decided etc.), but many verbs are irregular (lost/done/written etc.).

When we say '**something has happened**', this is usually **new information**:

Ow! I've **cut** my finger.

The road is closed. There's **been** an accident. (= There **has been** ...)

Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the present perfect, there is **a connection with now**. The action **in the past** has a **result now**:

Tom **has lost** his key. (= **he doesn't have it now**)

He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= **I can't remember it now**)

Sally is still here. She **hasn't gone** out. (= **she is here now**)

I can't find my bag. **Have you seen** it? (= **do you know where it is now?**)

Compare gone (to) and been (to):

James is on holiday. He **has gone** to Italy. (= he is there **now** or on his way there)

Amy is back home now. She **has been** to Italy. (= she has **now** come back)

You can use the present perfect with **just, already and yet**.

Just = a short time ago:

‘Are you hungry?’ ‘No, **I’ve just** had lunch.’

Hello. **Have you just arrived?**

Already = sooner than expected:

‘Don’t forget to pay the bill.’ ‘**I’ve already** paid it.’

‘What time is Mark leaving?’ ‘He’s **already left**.’

Yet = until now. We use yet to show that we are expecting something to happen.

We use **yet** in questions and negative sentences:

Has it stopped raining **yet**?

I’ve written the email, but I haven’t sent it **yet**.

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

Dave: **Have you travelled** a lot, Jane?

Jane: Yes, I've **been** to lots of places.

Dave: Really? **Have you ever been** to China?

Jane: Yes, I've **been** to China twice.

Dave: What about India?

Jane: No, I **haven't been** to India.

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the **present perfect** (**have been / have travelled** etc.).

Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life, which is a period that continues until now.

In the same way we say:

Have you ever eaten caviar?

We've **never had** a car.

I don't know what the film is about. I **haven't seen** it.

Susan really loves that book. She's read it three times. (She's = She has)

It's a really boring movie. It's the most boring movie I've **ever seen**.
been (to) = visited:

I've never been to Canada. **Have you been** there?

In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about **a period that continues until now** (recently, in the last few days, so far, since I arrived etc.):

Have you heard anything from Ben recently?

I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

Everything is going well. There haven't been any problems so far.

The weather is bad here. It's (= It has) rained every day since I arrived.
(= from when I arrived until now)

It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

In the same way we use the present perfect with today, this evening, this year etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking:

I've drunk four cups of coffee today.

Have you had a holiday this year?

I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?

Exercises

You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with **ever**.

1 (ride / horse?) **Have you ever ridden a horse?**

2 (be / California?) Have

3 (run / marathon?)

4 (speak / famous person?)

5 (most beautiful place / visit?) What's



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اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة العربية: المضارع التام المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة الإنكليزية : Present perfect continuous (I have been

doing)

Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)

Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It's **been raining**. (= It has been ...)

have/has been + -ing is the **present perfect continuous**:

We use the **present perfect continuous** for an activity that **has recently stopped or just stopped**:

Why are you out of breath? **Have you been running**?

Paul is very tired. He's **been working** hard.

Why are you so tired? What **have you been doing**?

I've **been talking** to Amanda and she agrees with me.

Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you.

It's **been raining** for two hours.

Study this example situation:

It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long **has it been raining**?

It's **been raining** for two hours. (= It has been ...)

We use the present perfect continuous in this way, especially with how long, for ... and since **The activity is still happening (as in this example) or has just stopped.**

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

Ben is watching TV. He's been watching TV all day.

Where have you been? I've been looking for you for the last half hour.

Chris hasn't been feeling well recently.

You can use the present perfect continuous for repeated actions:

Silvia is a very good tennis player. She's been playing since she was eight.

Every morning they meet in the same cafe. They've been going there for years.

Compare I am doing and I have been doing:

Don't disturb me now. I'm working.

We need an umbrella. It's raining.

Hurry up! We're waiting.

I've been working hard. Now I'm going to have a break.

The ground is wet. It's been raining.

We've been waiting for an hour.

Exercises

Write a question for each situation.

1 You meet Kate as she is leaving the swimming pool. You say:
Hi, Kate. (you / swim?) **Have you been swimming?**

2 You have arrived a little late to meet Ben who is waiting for you.
You say:

I'm sorry I'm late, Ben. (you / wait / long?)

3 Jane's little boy comes into the house with a very dirty face and dirty hands. His mother says:

Why are you so dirty? (what / you / do?)

4 You are in a shop and see Anna. You didn't know she worked there.
You say:

Hi, Anna. (how long / you / work / here?)

5 A friend tells you about his job – he sells phones. You say:
You sell phones? (how long / you / do / that?)



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اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة العربية: استخدام التعبير (كم المدة)

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة الإنكليزية : how long have you (been) ... ?

how long have you (been) ... ?

Dan and Kate are married. They got married exactly 20 years ago, so today is their 20th wedding anniversary.

They **have been married** for **20 years**.

We say: They are married. (**present**)

but How long **have they been married**?
(not How long **are they married**?)

They **have been married** for **20 years**.
(not They are married for 20 years)

We use the **present perfect** to talk about something that **began in the past and still continues now**.

Compare the **present** and **present perfect**:

Paul is in hospital.

but He's **been** in hospital since Monday. (= He **has been** ...)
(not Paul is in hospital since Monday)

We know each other very well.

but We've **known** each other for a long time.
(not We know)

Do they have a car?
but **How long have they had** their car?

She's waiting for somebody.
but She **hasn't been waiting** very long.

I've known / I've had / I've lived etc. is the **present perfect simple**.
I've been learning / I've been waiting etc. is the present perfect continuous.

When we ask or say '**how long**', the **continuous** is more usual (see Unit 10):

I've been learning English **since January**.

It's been raining all morning.

Richard **has been doing** the same job **for 20 years**.

'How long have you been driving?' **'Since I was 17.'**

Some verbs (for example, know and like) are not normally used in the continuous:

How long have you known Jane? (not have you been knowing)

I've had these shoes for ages. (not I've been having)

You can use either the **continuous** or **simple** with live and work:

Julia **has been living** in this house **for a long time**. or Julia **has lived**

...

How long have you been working here? or **How long have you worked** here?

But we use **the simple** (**have lived** etc.) with **always**:

I've always lived in the country. (not always been living)

We say ‘I haven’t (done something) since/for ...’ (present perfect simple):

I haven’t seen Tom since Monday. (= Monday was the last time I saw him)

Sarah hasn’t phoned for ages. (= the last time she phoned was ages ago).

Exercises

Read the situations and write questions using the words in brackets.

1 A friend tells you that Paul is in hospital. You ask him:

(how long / Paul / hospital?)

2 You know that Jane is a good friend of Katherine’s. You ask Jane:

(how long / you / know / Katherine?)

3 Your friend’s sister went to Australia some time ago and she’s still there. You ask your friend:

(how long / sister / in Australia?)

4 You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English. You ask her:

(how long / you / teach / English?)

5 Tom always wears the same jacket. It’s very old. You ask him:

(how long / you / have / that jacket?)

6 You are talking to a friend about Joe, who now works at the airport. You ask your friend:

(how long / Joe / work / airport?)

7 You meet somebody on a plane. She says that she lives in Chicago. You ask her:

(you / always / live / in Chicago?)



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اسم المحاضرة السابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : how long have you (been) ... ?

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اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة العربية: عبارات زمانية

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة الإنكليزية : for and since when ... ? and how

? ... long

for and since when ... ? and how long ... ?

We use **for** and **since** to say how long something **has been happening**.

We use **for + a period of time**:

We've been waiting for two hours.

for

two hours - 20 minutes - five days - a long time - six months - 50 years
- a week – ages – years

Sally has been working here **for six months**. (not since six months)

I haven't seen Tom **for three days**.

We use **since + the start of a period**:

We've been waiting **since 8 o'clock**.

8 o'clock now

since 8 o'clock

since

8 o'clock – Monday - 12 May – April – 2001 - Christmas – lunchtime
- we arrived - I got up

Sally has been working here **since April**. (= from April until now)

I haven't seen Tom **since Monday**.

We often leave out **for** (but not usually in negative sentences):
They've been married **for** ten years. or They've been married ten years.

They haven't had a holiday **for ten years**. (you need for)

You can use **in** instead of **for** in negative sentences (**I haven't** ... etc.):

They **haven't had** a holiday **in ten years**. (= for ten years)

We do not use **for + all** ... (all day / all my life etc.):

I've lived here **all my life**. (not for all my life)

Compare **when ... ?** (+ **past simple**) and **how long ... ?** (+ **present perfect**):

a: When **did it start** raining?

b: It started raining an hour ago / at 1 o'clock.

a: How long **has it been raining**?

b: It's been raining for an hour / since 1 o'clock.

We say: it's (= **it is**) - or it's been (= **it has been**)
a long time - six months (etc.) - since something happened

It's two years **since I last saw Joe**. or It's been two years since ...
(= I haven't seen Joe for two years)

It's ages **since we went to the cinema**. or It's been ages since ...
(= We haven't been to the cinema for ages)

How long is it **since Mrs Hill died**? or How long has it been since ...

Exercises

Write **for** or **since**.

- 1 It's been raining **since** lunchtime.
- 2 Paul has lived in Brazil ten years.
- 3 I'm tired of waiting. We've been sitting here an hour.
- 4 Kevin has been looking for a job he left school.
- 5 I haven't been to a party ages.
- 6 I wonder where Joe is. I haven't seen him last week.
- 7 Jane is away on holiday. She's been away Friday.
- 8 The weather is dry. It hasn't rained a few weeks.

Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1 It's raining. It's been raining since lunchtime. It **started raining** at lunchtime.
- 2 Ann and Jess are friends. They first met years ago. They've **known each other for** years.
- 3 Mark is unwell. He became ill on Sunday. He has Sunday.
- 4 Sarah is married. She's been married for a year. She got .
- 5 You have a headache. It started when you woke up.
I've I woke up.
- 6 Sue is in a meeting at work. It's been going on since 9 o'clock.
The meeting at 9 o'clock.
- 7 You're working in a hotel. You started working there six months ago.
I've been .
- 8 Kate is learning Japanese. She's been doing this for a long time.
Kate started .



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اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة العربية: المضارع التام

اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة الإنكليزية : Past perfect (I had done)

Past perfect (I had done)

Sarah and Paul **went** to the same party last week, but they **didn't see** each other. Paul **left** the party at 10.30 and Sarah **arrived** at 11 o'clock.

So when Sarah **arrived** at the party, Paul **wasn't** there.

He **had gone** home.

had gone is the **past perfect**:

The past perfect (simple) is **had + past participle** (**gone/seen/finished etc.**).

Sometimes we talk about something that **happened in the past**:

Sarah **arrived** at the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that **happened** before this time, we use the **past perfect** (had ...):

When Sarah **arrived** at the party, Paul **had already gone** home.

Some more examples:

When we **got** home last night, we **found** that somebody **had broken** into the flat.

Karen **didn't come** to the cinema with us. She'd **already seen** the movie.

At first I **thought** I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon **realised** that I'd **made** a big mistake.

The people sitting next to me on the plane **were** nervous. They **hadn't flown** before. Or They'd **never flown** before.

Compare **present perfect** (have seen etc.) and **past perfect** (had seen etc.):

Present perfect

Who is that woman? I've **seen** her before, but I can't remember where.

We **aren't** hungry. We've **just had** lunch.

The house **is** dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect

I **wasn't** sure who she was. I'd **seen** her before, but I couldn't remember where.

We **weren't** hungry. We'd **just had** lunch.

The house **was** dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

Compare **past simple** (left , was etc.) and **past perfect** (had left , had been etc.):

Past simple

a: **Was Tom there** when you arrived?

b: Yes, but he left soon afterwards.

Kate **wasn't** at home when I phoned.

She **was** at her mother's house.

Past perfect

a: **Was Tom there** when you arrived?

b: No, he'd already left .

Kate **had just got** home when I phoned.
She **'d been** at her mother's house.

Exercises

Read the situations and write sentences using the words in brackets.

1 There was a picture lying on the floor.

(It / fall / off the wall) **It had fallen off the wall.**

2 The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight.

(They / not / fly / before) **They hadn't flown before.**

3 You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before.

(It / change / a lot) **It**

4 Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it.

(I / not / hear / it / before) **I**

5 I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.

(She / arrange / to do something else)

6 You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.

(The film / already / start)

7 Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.

(We / not / be / there / before) **We**

8 I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.

(I / not / see / him for five years)

9 I offered my friends something to eat, but they weren't hungry.

(They / just / have / lunch)

10 Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game ever.

(He / never / play / before)



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اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية : Past perfect (I had done)

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اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة العربية: استخدام التعبير (اعتاد على)

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : used to (do)

Used to (do)

Nicola doesn't travel much these days.

She prefers to stay at home.

But she **used to travel** a lot.

She **used to go** away two or three times a year.

She **used to travel** a lot = she travelled often in the past, but she doesn't do this anymore.

I used to do something = I did it often in the past, but not any more:

I used to play tennis a lot, but I don't play very much now.

David **used to spend** a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.

'Do you go to the cinema much?' 'Not now, but **I used to.**' (= I used to go)

We also use **used to** ... for things that were true, but are not true anymore:

This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.

I **used to think** Mark was unfriendly, but now I realize he's a very nice person.

I've started drinking coffee recently. I **never used to** like it before.

Lisa **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

'**I used to do something**' is past. There is no present. You cannot say 'I use to do'.

To talk about the present, we use the present simple (I do).

Compare:

past he **used to play** we used to live there used to be

present he plays - we live - there is

We **used to live** in a small village, but now we live in a city.

There **used to be** four cinemas in the town. Now there is only one.

The normal question form is **did (you) use to** ... ? :

Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child? (= did you do this often?)

The negative form is **didn't use to** ... (used not to ... is also possible):

I **didn't use to like** him. (or I used not to like him.)

Compare **I used to do** and **I was doing**:

I **used to watch** TV a lot. (= I watched TV often in the past, but I don't do this anymore)

I **was watching** TV when Rob called. (= I was in the middle of watching TV)

Do not confuse **I used to do** and **I am used to doing** (see Unit 61). The structures and meanings are different:

I **used to live** alone. (= I lived alone in the past, but I no longer live alone.)

I **am used to living alone**. (= I live alone, and it's not a problem for me because I've lived alone for some time.)

Exercises

Complete the sentences with **used to** + a suitable verb.

- 1 Nicola **used to travel** a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
- 2 Sophie **used to have** a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
- 3 Our friends moved to Spain a few years ago. They **used to live** in Paris.
- 4 Jackie **used to be** my best friend, but we aren't friends any more.
- 5 I rarely eat ice cream now, but I **used to eat** it when I was a child.
- 6 It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work now that the new road is open.
It **used to take** more than an hour.
- 7 There **used to be** a hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.
- 8 I **used to work** in a factory. It wasn't my favourite job.



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اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : Present tenses (I am doing / I

do) for the future

Present tenses (I am doing / I do) for the future

Present continuous (I am doing) with a **future meaning**

This is Ben's diary for next week.

He **is playing** tennis on Monday afternoon.

He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.

He is meeting Kate on Friday.

In all these examples, Ben has already decided and arranged to do these things.

I'm doing something (tomorrow etc.) = I have already decided and arranged to do it:

a: What **are you doing** on Saturday evening? (not What do you do)

b: **I'm going** to the cinema. (not I go)

a: What time **is Katherine arriving** tomorrow?

b: Half past ten. **We're meeting** her at the station.

I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

Steve **isn't playing** football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

We do not normally use **will** to talk about what we have arranged to do:

What **are you doing** tonight? (not What will you do)

Alex **is getting** married next month. (not will get)

We also use the **present continuous** for an action just before you start to do it. This happens especially with verbs of movement (**go/come/leave** etc.):

I'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Goodnight. (not I go to bed now)
'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, I'm coming.' (not I come)

Present simple (I do) with a future meaning

We use the **present simple** when we talk about timetables and programmes (for example, transport or cinema times):

I have to go. My train **leaves** at 11.30.
What time does the film **start** tonight?
The meeting **is** at nine o'clock tomorrow.

You can use the **present simple** to talk about people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

I **start** my new job on Monday.
What time do you **finish** work tomorrow?

But the **continuous** is more usual for other **personal arrangements**:
What time **are you meeting** Kate tomorrow? (not do you meet)

Compare:

Present continuous

What time **are you arriving**?
I'm **going** to the cinema this evening.

Present simple

What time does the train **arrive**?
The film **starts** at 8.15.

When you talk about **appointments, lessons, exams** etc., you can use I have or I've got:
I have an exam next week. or I've got an exam next week.

Exercises

Complete the sentences.

- 1 Steve **isn't playing** (not / play) football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.
- 2 (We / have) a party next week. We've invited all our friends.
- 3 (I / not / work) tomorrow. It's a public holiday.
- 4 (I / leave) now. I've come to say goodbye.
- 5 'What time (you / go) out this evening?' 'Seven o'clock.'
- 6 (Laura / not / come) to the party tomorrow. She isn't well.
- 7 I love New York. (I / go) there soon.
- 8 Ben can't meet us on Monday. (He / work) late.