

Grammar Ref.

University of Anbar
College of Science
Department of Biology
Second Year
English Language

جامعة الانبار
كلية العلوم
قسم علوم الحياة
المرحلة الثانية
اللغة الانكليزية

Grammar Reference

شرح قواعد الوحدات (١-٢-٣-٤)

مدرس المادة

م.م. يعرب قحطان حميد

Assist. Lec. Yaarub Qahtan Hameed

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

- He **lives** with his parents.
- She **speaks** three languages.
- I'm **enjoying** the course.
- They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

- He **went** to America last year.
- She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

- I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.
- What are you **doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what	where	which	how
who	when	why	whose

- Where's the station?
 - Why are you laughing?
 - Whose is this coat?
 - How does she go to work?
- 2 What, which, and whose can be followed by a noun.
- What size do you take?
 - What sort of music do you like?
 - Which coat is yours?
 - Whose book is this?
- 3 Which is generally used when there is a limited choice.
- Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?
- This rule is not always true.
- What newspaper do you read?
 - Which newspaper do you read?
- 4 How can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.
- How big is his new car?
 - How fast does it go?
- How can also be followed by much or many.
- How much is this sandwich?
 - How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is Yes or No.

- Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
- Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
- Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

- They **live** in London.
 - He **arrived** yesterday.
- Do/does/did is used in the question.
- Do they **live** in London?
 - Where **does Bill** come from?
 - When **did he** arrive?

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I	live	near here.
We	don't live	
You They		
He	lives	
She	doesn't live	
It		

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- a habit.
I **get up** at 7.30.
Cinda **smokes** too much.
- a fact which is always true.
Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
We **come** from Spain.
- a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Oxford.
She **works** in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.	NOT Yes, I'm .
Is Anna working?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.	Yes, she's .

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.
They're **playing** football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's **washing** her hair.
- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
She's **studying** maths at university.
I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm **meeting** Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
What are you **doing** this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

X	Hans is coming from Germany.
✓	Hans comes from Germany.
X	This is a great party. Everyone has a good time.
✓	This is a great party. Everyone is having a good time.
X	I read a good book at the moment.
✓	I'm reading a good book at the moment.

- There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

✓	I like Coke.
X	I'm liking Coke.

Other verbs like this are *think, agree, understand, love*.

2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I	have	two sisters.
We	've got	
You They		
He She	has 's got	

Negative

I	don't have	any money.
We	haven't got	
You They		
He She	doesn't have hasn't got	

Question

Do	I we you they	have a car?	Have	I we you they	got a car?
Does	he she		Has	he she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT I've a sister.

Use

- 1 *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister **has** a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- 2 *Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car. three children. blond hair.
She has She's got	
He has He's got	

- 3 When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

✗ I've got a shower in the morning.
✓ I have a shower in the morning.
✗ What time have you got lunch?
✓ What time do you have lunch?
✗ He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓ He never has milk in his coffee.

- 4 In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I **had** a bicycle when I was young.

My parents **had** a lot of books in the house.

Did you have a nice weekend?

I **didn't have** any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- 1 The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
 - 2 If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
 - 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I	finished	yesterday.
He/She/It	arrived	
We	went	
You		
They		

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walk^{ed}.

He **didn't** walk.

I	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finish^{ed}.

When **did** she finish?

When did	she you they etc.	arrive?
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Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.
We **played** tennis last Sunday.
I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
John **left** two minutes ago.
- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

I did it	last year. last month. five years ago. yesterday morning. in 1985.
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3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Question

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answer

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was.
Was she studying when you arrived?	No, she wasn't.

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.
I met her while I **was living** in Paris.
You **were making** a lot of noise last night.
What **were you doing**?
- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.
She **was making** coffee when we arrived.
When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.
- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.
When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.
What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were you doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis.
What did you do		We went home.

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in the morning/afternoon/evening in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday last night last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight
on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18		

Unit 4

4.1 Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.
This **cup** is full.
These **cups** are empty.
Uncount nouns can only be singular.
The **water** is cold.
The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much money** have you got?
There isn't **much milk** left.
- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many people** were at the party?
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.
I'd like **some** sugar.
- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.
Is there **any** sugar in this tea?
Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?
We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.
I didn't buy **any** apples.
- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.
Can I have **some** cake?
Would you like **some** tea?
- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere, etc.*
I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few cigarettes** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of butter**.
I've got **lots of friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

4.2 Articles – a and the

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a cat** and **a dog**.
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have a cat and a dog. **The cat** is old, but **the dog** is just a puppy.
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a teacher**.
She's **an architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
- 2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
- 3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
I like potatoes.
Milk is good for you.
- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.
I had lunch with John.
I bought *Cosmopolitan* at Paddington Station.
- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.
at home in/to bed at/to work at/to school/university
by bus by plane by car by train on foot
She goes to work by bus.
I was at home yesterday evening.
- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.
What beautiful weather!
What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.
I **went home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.