

Unit One

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

جامعة الانبار
كلية العلوم
قسم علوم الحياة
المرحلة الثالثة
اللغة الانكليزية

Lec. 1 (Unit 1)

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It's a wonderful world!

Tenses • Auxiliary verbs • Short answers • What's in a word? • Everyday situations



STARTER

1 Make questions with *you* from the sentences.

- 1 I come from Scotland. (*Where?*)
Where do you come from?
- 2 I was born in Amman in 1984. (*Where? When?*)
- 3 I live in Abu Dhabi. (*Where?*)
- 4 I've got two brothers and a sister. (*How many?*)
- 5 I'm studying English because I need it for my job. (*Why?*)
- 6 I've been studying English for three years. (*How long?*)
- 7 I've been to Egypt, Turkey, and France. (*Which countries?*)
- 8 I went to Canada three years ago. (*When?*)

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

Where do you come from?

From Saudi Arabia.

Where were you born?

In Al Kharj, a city near Riyadh.

3 Tell the class about your partner.

Waleed comes from Lebanon. He was born in Sidon in 1985, but now he lives in Beirut.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Tenses and auxiliary verbs

1 Answer the questions in the quiz.

T1.1 Listen and check.

QUIZ

General Knowledge

- 1 When did the modern Olympic Games start?
a 1806 b 1896 c 1922
- 2 How long does it take for the sun's rays to reach the Earth?
a 8 minutes
b 8 hours
c 8 days
- 3 What was Neil Armstrong doing when he said in 1969, 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.'?
- 4 If you are flying over the International Date Line, which ocean is below you?
a the Atlantic Ocean
b the Pacific Ocean
c the Indian Ocean
- 5 What doesn't a vegetarian eat?
- 6 What does www. stand for?
- 7 Where were glasses invented?
a Mexico
b Italy
c China
- 8 How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?

Introduction to auxiliary verbs

There are three classes of verbs in English.

1 The auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, and *have*

These are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.

2 Modal auxiliary verbs

Must, *can*, *should*, *might*, *will*, and *would* are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They 'help' other verbs, but unlike *do*, *be*, and *have*, they have their own meanings. For example, *must* expresses obligation and *can* expresses ability. (See Units 4, 5, 8, and 9.)

3 Full verbs

These are all the other verbs in the language, for example, *play*, *run*, *help*, *think*, *want*, *go*, etc.

Do, *be*, and *have* can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

do

I do my washing on Saturdays.

She does a lot of business in Eastern Europe.

What do you do? = What's your job? (The first *do* is an auxiliary; the second is a full verb.)

be

We are in class at the moment.

They were at home yesterday.

I want to be a teacher.

have

He has a lot of problems.

They have three children.

A note on *have* and *have got*

There are two forms of the verb *have*: *have* as a full verb with *do* *does* *did* for questions, negatives, and short answers and *have got* where *have* is an auxiliary.

1 *Have* and *have got* are both used for possession. *Have got* refers to the present and to all time, even though it looks like the Present Perfect.

I've got two sisters.

I have two sisters.

She has black hair.

She's got black hair.

2 There are two forms for the question, the negative, and the short answer.

Have you got any money? Yes, *I have.*

Do you have any money? Yes, *Ido.*

He hasn't got a car.

He doesn't have a car.

3 In all other tenses and verb forms, we use *have*, not *have got*.

I had a bike when I was ten.

I didn't have a car until I was twenty-five.

I've had a headache all morning.

I'll have a steak, please.

I love having a cat.

I'd like to have another cat.

4 *Have*, not *have got*, is used for many actions and experiences.

have breakfast / a cup of tea / a break / dinner

have a bath / a shower / a rest

have a swim / a good time / a holiday

have a chat / a row / a bad dream

have a look at something / a word with someone

have a baby

5 *Have got* is more informal. We use it more in spoken English. We use *have* more in written English. *Have* with *do* / *does* is more common in American English.

1.1 Tenses and auxiliary verbs

When *do*, *be*, and *have* are used as auxiliary verbs, they make different verb forms.

do

In the **Present Simple and the Past Simple** there is **no auxiliary verb**, so *do*, *does*, and *did* are used to make questions and negatives (except with *be* / *have got*).

Where do you work?

She doesn't like her job.

What did you buy?

We didn't buy anything.

be

1 *Be* + verb + *-ing* is used to make continuous verb forms.

Continuous verb forms describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He's washing his hair. (Present Continuous)

They were going to work. (Past Continuous)

I've been learning English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like to be walking along the beach right now. (Continuous infinitive)

2 *Be* + past participle is used to form the passive.

Paper is made from wood. (Present Simple passive)

My car was stolen yesterday. (Past Simple passive)

The house has been redecorated. (Present Perfect passive)

This homework needs to be done tonight. (Passive infinitive)

There is an introduction to the passive on p137.

have

Have + past participle is used to make perfect verb forms.

He has worked in seven different countries. (Present Perfect)

She was crying because she had had some bad news. (Past Perfect)

I'd like to have met Napoleon. (Perfect infinitive)

Perfect means 'before: so Present Perfect means 'before now.' (See Units 7 and 10.)

Past Perfect means 'before a time in the past.' (See Unit 3.)

1.2 Negatives and auxiliary verbs

To make a negative, add *-n't* to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *don't* / *doesn't* / *didn't*.

Positive

He's working.

I was thinking.

I've read the book.

She works in a bank.

They like skiing.

He went on holiday.

Negative

He isn't working.

I wasn't thinking.

I haven't read the book.

She doesn't work in a bank.

They don't like skiing.

He didn't go on holiday.

It is possible to contract the auxiliaries *be* and *have* and use the uncontracted *not*.

He's not playing today. (= *He isn't playing today.*)

We're not going to Italy after all. (= *We aren't going to Italy ...*)

I've not read that book yet. (= *I haven't read the book yet.*)

But

I'm not working. NOT (*I amn't working.*)

1.3 Questions and auxiliary verbs

1 To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb.

If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

Question

She's wearing jeans.

What is she wearing?

You aren't working.

Why aren't you working?

You were born in Paris.

Where were you born?

Peter's been to China.

Has Peter been to China?

We have been studying.

Have you been studying?

I know you.

Do I know you?

He wants ice-cream.

What does he want?

They didn't go out.

Why didn't they go out?

2 There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions. Compare:

Who wants ice-cream?

What flavour ice-cream do you want?

What happened to your eye?

What did you do to your eye?

Who broke the window?

How did you break the window?

1.4 Short answers and auxiliary verbs

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. We use short answers after *Yes / No* questions. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

Are you coming with us?

Have you had breakfast?

Kate likes walking.

Mary didn't phone.

Don't forget to write.

Short answer

Yes, [am.

No, [haven't.

No, she doesn't. She hates it.

Yes, she did. You were out.

No, [won't.

GRAMMAR SPOT

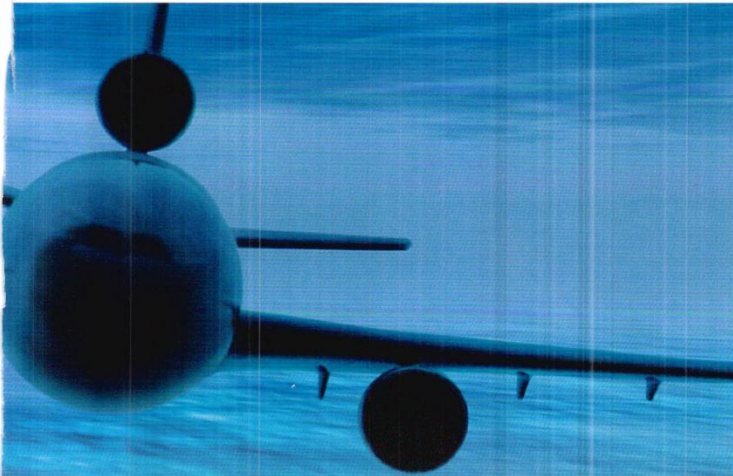
1 Which questions in the quiz contain the following tenses?

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous
Present Simple passive	Past Simple passive	

2 Which tenses use the auxiliary verbs *do/does/did* to make the negative and question?
Which tenses use the auxiliary verb *have*?
Which tenses use the auxiliary verb *be*?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1–1.3 pp134–135

2 In groups, write some general knowledge questions. Ask the other groups.



9 Where was the Titanic sailing to when it sank?

a Southampton b Rio de Janeiro c New York

10 Which language is spoken by the most people in the world?

a Spanish b Chinese c English

11 Why didn't dinosaurs attack humans?

- a Because they were vegetarian.
b Because they became extinct before humans were on the earth.
c Because they didn't run fast enough.



12 How long have people been sending emails?

- a since the 1960s
b since the 1970s
c since the 1990s

PRACTICE

Negatives and pronunciation

1 Correct the information in the sentences.

- The sun rises in the west.
- Cows eat meat.
- Mercedes-Benz cars are made in Canada.
- Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in 1989.
- The Titanic was sailing to Southampton when it sank.
- The Pyramids were built by the Chinese.
- We've been in class for five hours.
- We're studying Arabic.

The sun doesn't rise in the west! It rises in the east!

T1.2 Listen and compare. Notice the stress and intonation. Practise saying the sentences.

Talking about you

2 Complete the questions.

- A What _____ do last night?
B I stayed at home and watched television.
- A What kind of books _____ like reading?
B Horror stories and science fiction.
- A _____ ever been to the United States?
B Yes, I have. I went there last year.
A _____ like it?
B Yes, I really enjoyed it.
- A What _____ the teacher _____?
B He's helping Hassan with this exercise.
- A _____ your father do?
B He works in a bank.
- A Why _____ do your homework last night?
B Because I didn't feel well.
- A What _____ doing next weekend?
B I'm going to a wedding.
- A _____ you _____ a TV in your bedroom?
B No, I haven't. Just a computer.

T1.3 Listen and check. With a partner, ask and answer the questions about you.

is or has?

3 **T1.4** Listen to the sentences. They all contain 's. Write *is* or *has*.

- 1 is 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____

MAKING CONVERSATION

Short answers

- 1 **T 1.5** Listen to the breakfast conversation. How does Elliot feel?

Dad Good morning! Did you have a nice time yesterday?
Elliot Yes.
Dad Do you want breakfast?
Elliot No.
Dad Have you had any coffee?
Elliot Yes.
Dad Is Toby coming round tonight?
Elliot No.
Dad OK. Are you leaving for school soon?
Elliot Yes.

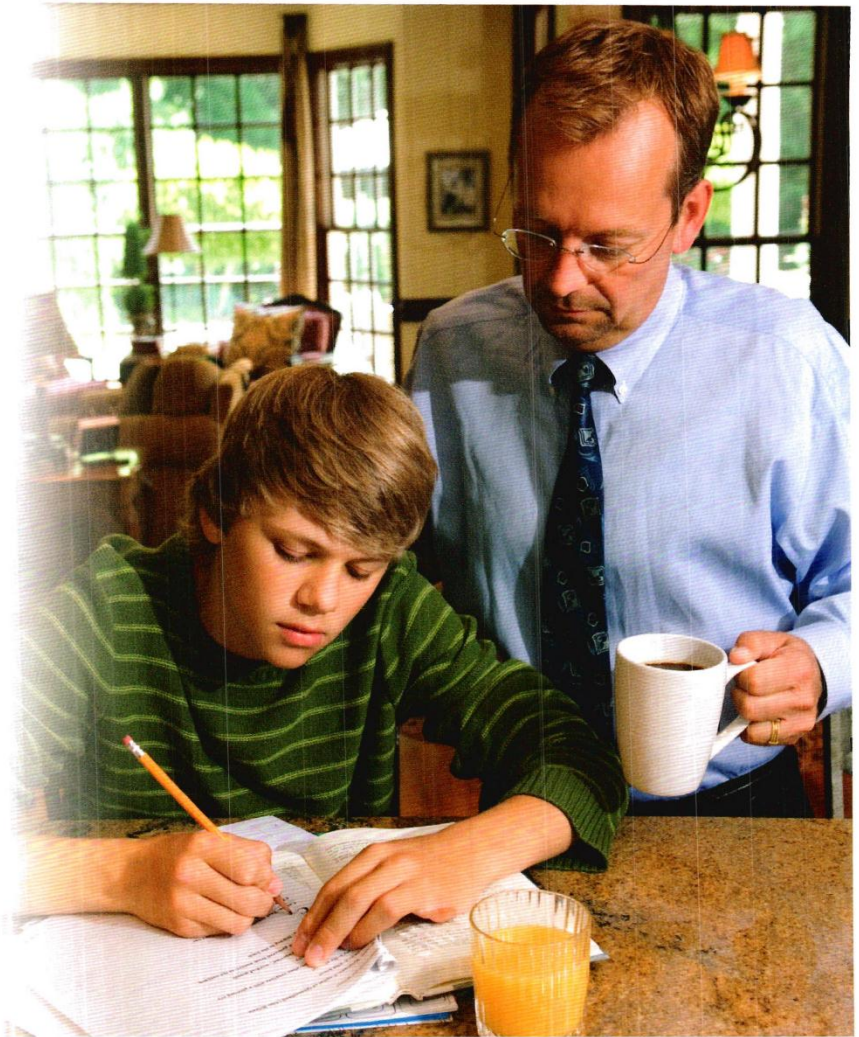
- 2 **T 1.6** Listen to a similar conversation. What are the differences?

- 3 Complete the conversation.

Dad Good morning! Did you have a nice time yesterday?
Elliot Yes, _____. I went round to Toby's house.
Dad Do you want breakfast?
Elliot No, _____, thanks. I'm not hungry.
Dad Have you had any coffee?
Elliot Yes, _____. I don't want any more, thanks.
Dad Is Toby coming round tonight?
Elliot No, _____. He's going out for dinner with his family.
Dad OK. Are you leaving for school soon?
Elliot Yes, _____. As soon as I've finished this exercise.

T 1.6 Listen again and check.

- 4 Close your books. Try to remember the conversation.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 We use short answers in English conversation because *yes* or *no* on its own can sound impolite. It helps if you can add some information.

Did you watch the match last night?

Yes, I did. It was great!

- 2 Reply to these questions using a short answer. Add some information.

Do you like cooking? *No, I don't. But I like eating!*

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Is it cold out today?

Are you working hard?

Did you go out yesterday evening?

Have you ever been to Singapore?

▶▶ **Grammar Reference 1.4 p135**

- 5 **T 1.7** Listen to the questions. Answer using a short answer, and add some information.

PRACTICE

Conversations





1 Match a question in **A** with a short answer in **B** and a line in **C**.

A	B	C
1 Do you like studying English?	No, I haven't.	It's freezing.
2 Is it a nice day today?	Yes, I am.	It's my favourite subject.
3 Have you seen my pen?	Yes, I do.	I couldn't afford to.
4 Are you staying at home this evening?	No, I didn't.	Do you want to come round?
5 Did you go on holiday last summer?	No, it isn't.	You can borrow mine if you want.

T 1.8 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

2 Read the class survey and add two questions of your own. Stand up! Ask three students the questions and complete the chart. Remember to add some information in your reply.

Class Survey

	S1	S2	S3
 <p>1 Have you got a computer at home?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 <p>2 Are you interested in any sports?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 <p>3 Do you do any exercise?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 <p>4 Did you watch TV last night?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>5 Have you been to another country?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>6 Are you going to do anything after class?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>7 _____</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>8 _____</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Getting information

3 The United Nations invites famous people from all over the world to be Goodwill Ambassadors. Work with a partner. You each have different information about Henri Bernard, a writer, who works for the UN. Ask and answer questions.

Student A Look at p151.

Student B Look at p152.

Where was Henri Bernard born?

In Lyon, France. How many books has he written?

Over forty. How long...?



READING AND SPEAKING

Wonders of the modern world

1 Match each topic in A with two items in B.

A	B
International travel	solar system airlines
Medical science	competition online
The Internet	corn health care
Agriculture	drug abuse penicillin
Space travel	famine galaxies
The Olympic Games	abroad website

2 Read the text about the wonders of the world. Write a topic from A in the paragraph headings 1–6.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What has changed because of the Internet? What will happen with the Internet?
- 2 What has happened in space exploration since 1969?
- 3 What is the most noticeable result of better health care?
- 4 X = the number of people who travelled abroad in the nineteenth century. What does X also equal?
- 5 What are the good and bad things about the Olympics?
- 6 What point was Jonathan Swift making about farmers and politicians?
- 7 'We are still here!' Why is this a wonder?
- 8 What do these numbers refer to?

100 million	a few hundred	1969
millions of people	47	four 1709 50

Talking about you

- 4 In groups, discuss one of these questions.
- What are your favourite websites?
 - When did you last travel by plane? Where were you going?
 - Are there any stories about health care in the news at the moment?
 - What sporting events are taking place now or in the near future?



WONDERS OF

I don't believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings, such as the Pyramids in Egypt, or other architectural structures. Over the past 100 years, we have seen amazing technological and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders.

1

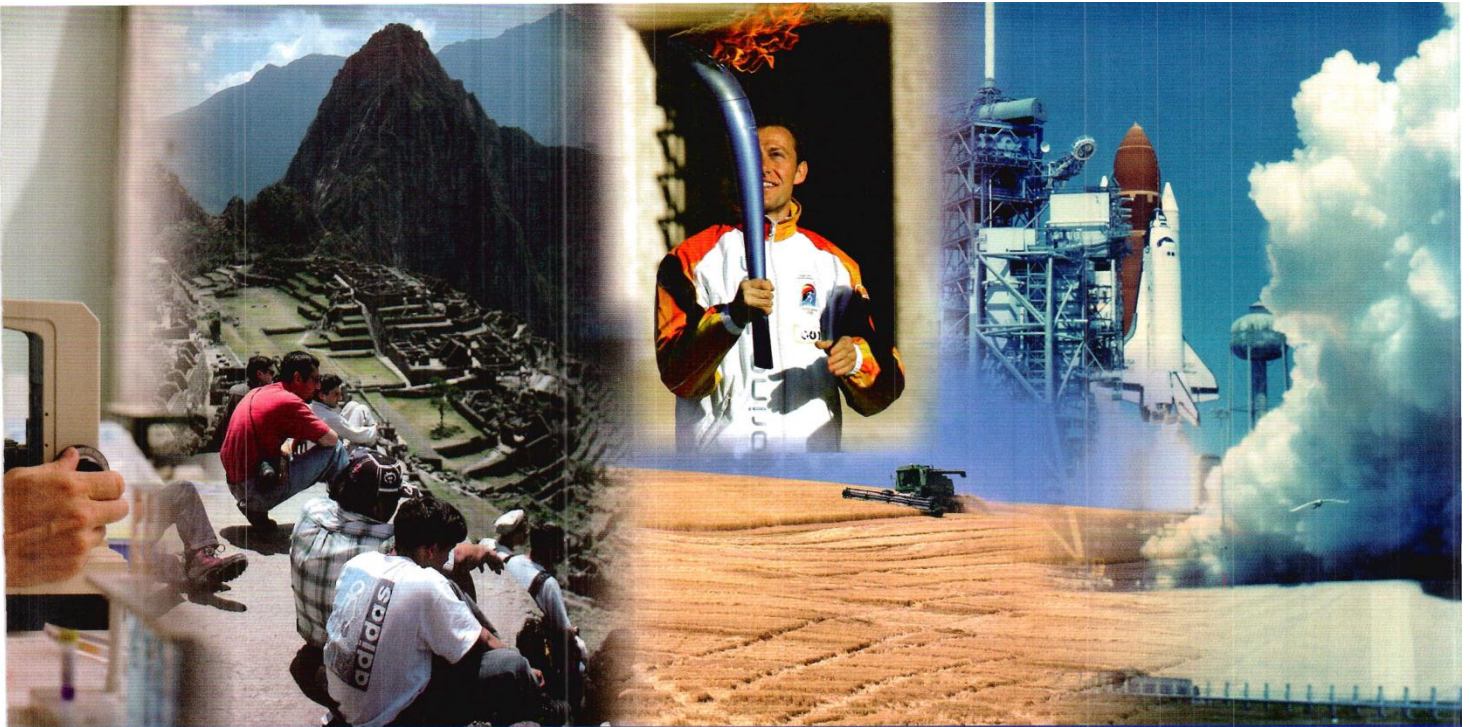
It is everywhere. More than two billion people use it, and the number of people who are online increases by 100 million every year. In 1994 there were only a few hundred web pages. Today there are billions.

It has revolutionized the way we live and work. But we are still in the early days. Soon there will be more and more interactivity between the user and the website, and we will be able to give instructions using speech.

2

In 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule onto the surface of the moon and made his famous statement: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'. Since then, there have been space probes to Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and even to the sun. One day, a space observatory will study how the first stars and galaxies began.

So far, it seems that we are alone in the universe. There are no signs yet that there is intelligent life outside our own solar system. But who knows what the future holds?



THE MODERN WORLD

3

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of the human race than the advances in health care! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy worldwide has risen dramatically over the past 100 years, from about 47 years in 1900 to about 77 years today.

4

We are a world on the move. Airlines carry more than 1.5 billion people to their destinations every year. It is estimated that, at any one time these days, there are as many people travelling in aeroplanes as the total number of people who travelled abroad in the whole of the nineteenth century (but I have no idea how they worked this out!).

5

It is true that they are now commercialized, and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which almost every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see the world come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6

In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now in Europe, we can't eat all the food we produce. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is famine.

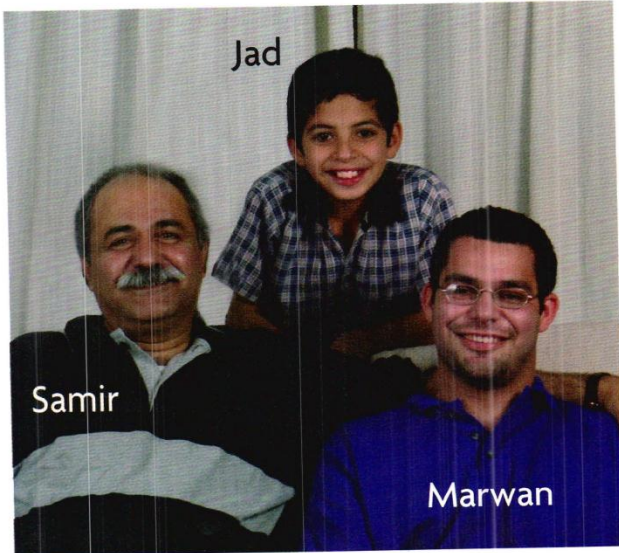
7 We are still here!

The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have had nuclear weapons for over 50 years that could destroy the world, but we haven't used them to do it. This is surely the greatest wonder of all.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

My wonders

- 1 **T 1.9** Listen to three people from the same family saying what they think are the wonders of the modern world. Complete the chart.



	What is the wonder?	What's good about it?	Are there any problems?
Samir	television		
Jad			
Marwan			

- 2 Work with a partner. Which of these inventions do you think is the most important? Mark them **1** for the most important to **5** for the least important.
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the computer | <input type="checkbox"/> nuclear weapons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the car | <input type="checkbox"/> the space rocket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the television | <input type="checkbox"/> the mobile phone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the aeroplane | <input type="checkbox"/> the space satellite |
- 3 Work in groups of four. Work together to agree on the three most important inventions. Which has changed the world the most?
- 4 Talk together as a class. What other machines, inventions, or discoveries would you add to the list?

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

What's in a word?

These exercises will help you with your vocabulary learning.

Parts of speech and meaning

- 1 These sentences all contain the nonsense word *uggy*. Is *uggy* used as a verb, an adjective, a noun, or an adverb? How do you know?
- I like carrots, peas, and potatoes, but I don't like *uggy*.
 - There was a lot of snow on the road. Unfortunately, I *uggied* on some ice and crashed into a tree.
 - When the rain started, they went *uggily* back into the house.
 - After an *uggy* day at work, with meetings and phone calls all day, I was ready for a quiet evening.

Can you guess what *uggy* means in the four sentences?

Which real English word goes in each sentence?

- hurriedly
- skidded
- hectic
- broccoli

Spelling and pronunciation

- 2 In these groups three words rhyme, but one is different. Work with a partner and read them aloud. Underline the word in each group which has a different vowel sound.

▶▶ Phonetic symbols p159

- /ʊ/ or /u:/? good food wood stood
- /i:/ or /e/? bread head read (*present*) read (*past*)
- /eɪ/ or /e/? paid made played said
- /ʌ/ or /əʊ/? done phone sun won
- /eə/ or /ɪə/? dear hear bear near
- /ɜ:/ or /ɔ:/? work fork walk talk

T 1.10 Listen and check. What do you notice about English spelling?

- 3 Here are some of the words from exercise 2 in phonetic symbols. Read them aloud, then write them.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 /fu:d/ _____ | 5 /ri:d/ _____ |
| 2 /nɪə/ _____ | 6 /wɜ:k/ _____ |
| 3 /stʊd/ _____ | 7 /fəʊn/ _____ |
| 4 /peɪd/ _____ | 8 /wɔ:k/ _____ |

T 1.11 Listen and check.

Word formation

4 Write different forms of the word *employ* using the suffixes in the box.

-ees -able -ed -ment -er

- Express International is a very good employ_____ – they pay well and they're very good to their workers.
- Our company has over 500 employ_____.
- I've had a part-time job for six years but I'm looking for full-time employ_____ now.
- Where are you employ_____ at the moment?
- He hasn't had a job for years and has no qualifications – I don't think he's really employ_____ at the moment.

Words that go together

5 Match a word in A with a word in B.

A	B
strong	carefully
full-time	coffee
sports	part
drive	a sweater
take	star
try on	job

Keeping vocabulary records

- 6 Discuss how you can keep vocabulary records.
- Do you have a special notebook or do you record your vocabulary electronically?
 - Do you write a sentence with the new word?
 - Do you write the translation? What about pronunciation?



My notes

records /ˈrekɔːdz/ *noun*

a written note of something

- I keep vocabulary records.

Translation = سجلات

Remove note

record /rɪˈkɔːd/ *verb*

to write down or keep information electronically

- I record my vocabulary electronically.

Translation = يسجل

Remove note

WRITING: Correcting mistakes (I)

▶▶ Go to p103

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Everyday situations

1 Work with a partner. Where could you hear the following lines of conversation? Who is talking to who?

- I need to make an appointment. It's quite urgent. I've lost a filling.
- A medium latte and a muffin, please.
- I can't make the meeting. I'm stuck in traffic.
- Can you put in your PIN number and press 'Enter'?
- Sparkling or still? And do you want ice and lemon in it?
- I don't think you've met Greg. He's joining us from our New York office.
- How many bags are you checking in?
- The lift's on your right. Would you like someone to help you with your luggage?
- Please hold. Your call is important to us. All our operators are busy at the moment, but one of them will be with you shortly ...
- There are still tickets for the Arsenal match but this Saturday's game has sold out, I'm afraid.

2 Match a line from exercise 1 with a reply.

- Just the one.
- Never mind. We'll start without you and brief you later.
- Hello. Good to meet you. I've heard a lot about you.
- No, thank you. I'll manage.
- That's fine. We'll have two, please, one adult, and one child.
- Have here or take away?
- Oh no! I can't remember my number for this card. Oh what is it?
- If I have to wait any longer, I'll go mad!
- Sparkling, please. Ice but no lemon.
- We have a cancellation this afternoon. 2.45, if that's OK?

T 1.12 Listen and check. How does each conversation end?

3 Listen again. Pay attention to the stress and intonation. Practise some of the conversations with your partner.



References

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate student's book*.

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate Working book*.