

السنة الثالثة اعلام : الأربعاء: القاعة 15. من 8 سا الى 9 سا 30د

الاستادة: بن طبال امنة

## **Lesson 2: Contrasting connectors : 'in spite of', 'despite', 'although', 'even though' and 'though'.**

*Although, even though, in spite of and despite* are all used to link two contrasting ideas or show that one fact makes the other fact surprising. They can all be used at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Examples:

*Despite the rain, we enjoyed the festival.*

*We enjoyed the festival, despite the rain.*

**The main difference between *although, even though, in spite of* and *despite* is that they are used with different structures.**

### **1/Although / Even though**

**After *although* and *even though*, we use a subject and a verb( full sentence).**

*I enjoyed the course, although I would have liked more grammar practice.*

*Although we saw each other every day, we didn't really know each other.*

*Even though she spoke very quietly, he understood every word.*

*She didn't get the job, even though she had all the necessary qualifications.*

### **2/In spite of / Despite of**

**After *in spite of* and *despite of*, we use a noun, gerund (-ing form of a verb).**

*They never made much money, in spite of their success.*

*In spite of the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.*

*Despite having a headache, I had a great birthday.*

*The train was cancelled. In spite of that, we arrived on time.*

**Note that it is common to use *in spite of* and *despite* with the expression *the fact that*, followed by a subject and verb.**

*In spite of the fact that he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.*

*Despite the fact that he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.*

### **3/ But / However**

***But* is more informal than *however*. You can use *however* at the beginning of a sentence, but you can't use *but* at the beginning of a sentence (in written English).**

- *I tried to lift the box, but it was too heavy for me.*
- *I tried to lift the box. However, it was too heavy for me.*

#### 4/ While / Whereas / Unlike

These linking words are used to make contrasts. While and whereas are usually used between two full sentences. Unlike is typically used with only a subject.

- *I like tennis, **while** my brother prefers bowling.*
- *This cell phone plan costs \$0.05 per minute, **whereas** that one gives you up to 800 minutes per month for a fixed price.*
- *His boss allows him to work from home, **unlike** mine.*
- *She's very friendly, **unlike** her sister.*

### Lesson 3: Simple Present.

*\*The simple tense is a category of verb tense. It covers **the simple past tense, the simple present tense, and the simple future tense.***

**The three simple tenses are used to describe actions without specifically stating whether the actions are completed or ongoing**

The simple present tense is a complex tense. It is used:

Use	Examples
1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I <b>take</b> the train to the office.</li><li>• The train to Berlin <b>leaves</b> every hour.</li><li>• John <b>sleeps</b> eight hours every night during the week.</li></ul>
2. For facts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The President of The USA <b>lives</b> in The White House.</li><li>• A dog <b>has</b> four legs.</li><li>• We <b>come</b> from Switzerland</li></ul>
3. For habits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I <b>get up</b> early every day.</li><li>• Carol <b>brushes</b> her teeth twice a day.</li><li>• They <b>travel</b> to their country house every weekend.</li></ul>
4. For things that are always / generally true.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It <b>rains</b> a lot in winter.</li><li>• The Queen of England <b>lives</b> in Buckingham Palace.</li><li>• They <b>speak</b> English at work.</li></ul>

### \*Verb Coniugation & Spelling

*We form the present tense using the base form of the infinitive (without the TO).*

*In general, in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.*

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>The Rest of the sentence</i>
<i>I / you / we / they</i>	<i>speak / learn</i>	<i>English at home</i>
<i>he / she / it</i>	<i>speaks / learns</i>	<i>English at home</i>

### Notes

*\*The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:*

#### 1. For verbs that end in -O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, or -Z we add -ES in the third person.

- *go – goes*
- *catch – catches*
- *wash – washes*
- *kiss – kisses*
- *fix – fixes*
- *buzz – buzzes*

#### 2. For verbs that end in a consonant + Y, we remove the Y and add -IES.

- *marry – marries*
- *study – studies*
- *carry – carries*
- *worry – worries*

#### 3. For verbs that end in a vowel + Y, we just add -S.

- *play – plays*
- *enjoy – enjoys*
- *say – says*

### \*Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use Don't or Doesn't with all verbs EXCEPT To Be and Modal verbs (can, might, should etc.).

- *Affirmative: You speak French.*  
*Negative: You don't speak French.*

You will see that we add don't between the subject and the verb. We use Don't when the subject is I, you, we or they.

- *Affirmative: He speaks German.*  
*Negative: He doesn't speak German.*

**When the subject is he, she or it, we add doesn't between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter S at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence**

\*The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

Subject	don't/doesn't	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	don't	have / buy	cereal for breakfast
he / she / it	doesn't	eat / like etc.	

\* Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

**Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with TO. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.**

**Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:**

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- John **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.

**\*Questions in the Simple Present Tense**

To make a question in English we normally use **Do or Does**. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.  
Question: **Do** you speak English?

**\*You will see that we add DO at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use Do when the subject is I, you, we or they.**

- Affirmative: He speaks French.  
Question: **Does** he speak French?

**\*When the subject is he, she or it, we add DOES at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter S at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question.**

**\*We DON'T use Do or Does in questions that have the verb To Be or Modal Verbs (can, must, might, should etc.)**

\*The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using Do or Does.

Do/Does	Subject	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	have / need	a new bike?
Does	he / she / it	want etc.	

\*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

**Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with TO. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.**

**Examples of Questions with Do and Does:**

- **Do** you need a dictionary?
- **Does** Mary need a dictionary?
- **Do** we have a meeting now?
- **Does** it rain a lot in winter?
- **Do** they want to go to the party?
- **Does** he like pizza?

## Lesson 4 : The Simple Past

*In general, the Past Tense is used to talk about something that started and finished at a definite time in the past.*

### *\*How to form the Past Tense in English*

*The main rule is that for every verb in English, there is only one form of it in the past tense.*

*(The exception is the Past tense of To Be, which has two forms: was and were)*

*For example: The past tense of the verb **want** is **wanted**.*

*Wanted is used as the past tense for all subjects/pronouns.*

- *I wanted*
- *You wanted*
- *He wanted*
- *She wanted*
- *It wanted*
- *We wanted*
- *They wanted*

### *\*Past Tense Regular Verbs*

*To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add –ED to the end of the verb.*

- *play – played*
- *cook – cooked*
- *rain – rained*
- *wait – waited*

### *\*Examples of sentences using regular verbs in the past tense*

- *Last night I **played** my guitar loudly and the neighbors **complained**.*
- *It **rained** yesterday.*
- *Angela **watched** TV all night.*
- *John **wanted** to go to the museum.*

### \*Negative sentences in the Past Tense

We use (**did not**) to make a negative sentence in the past tense. This is for regular AND irregular verbs in English. (**Exception is To Be and Modal Verbs such as Can**)

Examples:

Present: They don't live in Canada.

Past: They **didn't live** in Canada.

The main verb (live in the example above) is in its base form (of the infinitive). The auxiliary DIDN'T shows that the sentence is negative AND in the past tense.

### \*Examples of negative sentences in the Past Tense

I **didn't want** to go to the dentist.

She **didn't have** time.

You **didn't close** the door.

He **didn't come** to my party.

They **didn't study** so they didn't pass the test.

We **didn't sleep** well last night.

### \*How to form the Past Tense in English

The main rule is that for every verb in English, there is only one form of it in the past tense.

**(The exception is the Past tense of To Be, which has two forms: was and were)**

For example: The past tense of the verb **want** is **wanted**.

Wanted is used as the past tense for all subjects/pronouns.

- I wanted
- You wanted
- He wanted
- She wanted
- It wanted
- We wanted
- They wanted

So you just have to learn one word to be able to use it in the past tense. In this case we just needed to learn the one word wanted which can be used for all subjects (or people).

### \*Past Tense Regular Verbs

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add –ED to the end of the verb.

- play – played
- cook – cooked
- rain – rained
- wait – waited

### \*Examples of sentences using regular verbs in the past tense

- Last night I **played** my guitar loudly and the neighbors **complained**.
- She **kissed** me on the cheek.
- It **rained** yesterday.
- Angela **watched** TV all night.
- John **wanted** to go to the museum.

### \*Negative sentences in the Past Tense

We use **didn't (did not)** to make a negative sentence in the past tense.

This is for regular AND irregular verbs in English.

(Exception is To Be and Modal Verbs such as Can)

Compare the following:

Present: They **don't** live in Canada.

Past: They **didn't** live in Canada.

The main verb (live in the example above) is in its base form (of the infinitive). The auxiliary DIDN'T shows that the sentence is negative AND in the past tense.

**NOTICE:** The only difference between a negative sentence in the present tense and a negative sentence in the past tense is the change in the auxiliary verb.

Both don't and doesn't in the present tense become **didn't** in the past tense.

Compare the negative sentences in the examples below:

Present: You **don't** need a mechanic.

Past: You **didn't** need a mechanic.

Present: You **don't** walk to work.

Past: You **didn't** walk to work.

Present: He **doesn't** speak Japanese.

Past: He **didn't** speak Japanese.

### **Examples of negative sentences in the Past Tense**

- I **didn't** want to go to the dentist.
- She **didn't** have time.
- You **didn't** close the door.
- He **didn't** come to my party.
- They **didn't** study so they **didn't** pass the test.
- We **didn't** sleep well last night.

### **\*Questions in the Past Tense**

**We use did to make a question in the past tense. This is for regular AND irregular verbs in English. (Exception is To Be and Modal Verbs such as Can)**

Examples:

Present: **Do** they live in France?

Past: **Did** they live in France?

**\*The main verb (live in the example above) is in its base form (of the infinitive). The auxiliary DID shows that the question is in the past tense.**

**NOTICE: The only difference between a question in the present tense and a question in the past tense is the change in the auxiliary verb.**

**Both Do and Does in present tense questions become Didn't in past tense questions.**

Examples:

Present: **Do** you need a doctor?

Past: **Did** you need a doctor?

Present: **Do** you ride your bike to work?

Past: **Did** you ride your bike to work?

Present: **Does** he live in Italy?

Past: **Did** he live in Italy?

**\*We can also use a question word (Who, What, Why etc.) before DID to ask for more information.**

- *Did you study? – Yes, I did.*
- *When did you study? – I studied last night.*
- *Where did you study? – I studied at the library.*

**\*Examples of Questions in the Past Tense**

- *Did you go to work yesterday?*
- *Did they arrive on time?*
- *Did she like the surprise?*
- *Where did she go?*
- *What did you do yesterday?*
- *What did you say? - I didn't say anything.*
- *Why did we have to come?*

**\*Irregular Verbs in the Past Tense**

*Irregular verbs are ONLY irregular in affirmative/positive sentences.  
(An exception to this is with the verb TO BE in the Past Tense).*

*For example: The past tense of GO is WENT.*

*It does not end in –ED so it is considered irregular.*

*The word **went** is used for all subjects – I, you, we, they, he, she, it.*

- *I **went** to the beach*
- *He **went** to the park.*
- *She **went** to the zoo.*
- *They **went** to the library.*

*BUT, as we mentioned before, it is only in its irregular form (went) in sentences that are affirmative/positive.*

*Examples:*

- *They **went** to the beach*
- *They didn't **go** to the beach --- **Didn't** shows that we are talking in the past tense.*
- *Did they **go** to the beach? --- **Did** shows that we are talking in the past tense.*

*Another example with an irregular verb.*

*The past of EAT is ATE.*

- *You **ate** my cake.*
- *You didn't **eat** my cake.*
- *Did you **eat** my cake?*

## Lesson 5: The Simple Future

-The simple future is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that haven't happened yet.

Example: This year, Jen **will read** *War and Peace*. It **will be** hard, but she's determined to do it. We use also the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

### \*How to Form the Simple Future

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

Example: I **will learn** a new language. Jen **will read** that book. My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **will see** what I mean.

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

### How to Make the Simple Future Negative

To make the simple future negative, the formula is **will + not + [root form]**.

Example: Jen will not quit before she reaches her goal. Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus **will not wait** for you. He **will not say** anything bad about his boss. **I will not finish** my homework in time for class.

### \*How to Ask a Question

To ask a question in the simple future, the formula is **will + [subject] + [root form]**.

Example: **Will Jen finish** *War and Peace* over the summer? **Will I have** the discipline to study Spanish every day? What **will you buy** with the money you found?

