

Lesson 01: Grammar points (Parts of Speech)

In English language there are eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning also grammatically within the sentence.

Noun: noun is people, places, or things, they tell us what we are talking about for example : Cat, Jack ,Rock.

Pronoun: a pronoun is a word used in place of a noun for instance: She, we, it, and they.

Verb: also called” action verbs “a verb expresses action or being like: read, is, jump. Or we can say “verb” give us an idea about what the subject is doing i.e. describing the subject. Verbs in English have several forms: s, ed, participle, ing form, infinitive.

Verbs are divided into two: 1) *main verbs*: to speak, to stay (they can be regular or irregular)

2) *Helping verbs*: to be, to have

Adjective: an adjective modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. Like: pretty, smart, old.

Adverb: an adverb modifies, describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb such as: gently, extremely, carefully.

Preposition: a preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence: by, with, about.

Conjunction: a conjunction joins words, phrases or clauses for example: and, but ,or ,while and because.

Interjection: an interjection is a word used to express emotion: wow! Oh! Oops!

Lesson02: Word order in English sentences

Word order refers to the way words are arranged in a sentence. The standard word order in English is: Subject, Verb, and Object.

Subject: typically a noun or pronoun i.e. the person, the place or a thing.

Verb: the action or state of being.

Object: the word or group of words influenced by the verb.

Try the bellow examples; choose the correct word order for the group of words:

- A- Dropped the boy the ball
- B- The boy dropped the ball
- C- The ball dropped the boy

Lesson03: Articles indefinite and definite

Using: A, An, the → a/ an (tells us something in non-specific) / the: tells us something is specific.

A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific. We don't use a before uncountable nouns or plural nouns If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k), a comes before the noun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific. We don't use an before uncountable nouns or plural nouns If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i ,o, u) an comes before the noun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use the in front of all nouns (it does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable)to describe someone or something specific or unique.

Lesson04: Categories of sentences

- a) Declarative sentence Ex: be sure to let us know what you decide.
- b) Interrogative sentence (question) Ex: who won the Oscar for the best actor last year?
- c) Exclamatory sentence (!) Ex: what a weird coincidence that was!
- d) Imperative /command sentence (order) Ex: go directly to home.

→ Sentences are made up of clauses, group of words that expresses a single idea.

→ There are two types of clauses: independent clause and dependent clause.

Independent clause: can stand alone as a complete sentence. Ex: if you are free (dependent), you can get a job.(independent)

Dependent clause: needs an independent clause to complete its meaning.

Types of sentences

- a) **Simple sentence:** consist of one independent clause, it's requires only one punctuation mark at the end: . , ? **Ex:** she is working.

- b) **The compound sentence:** the compound sentence is made by joining simple sentences. We join sentences which are closely related in content (sense) to make the writing in content more accurate. We link them using (coordinators) words: and, or, so, yet, nor (and boys).Ex: Liza does not eat meal so Barbara made a special vegetarian dish for her.
- c) **The complex sentence:** it has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses .Ex: My brother and I went to the mall last night , while my sister stayed home.
- d) **The compound-complex sentence:** contains three or more clauses: two independent and at least one dependent clause. Example: **we decided that the movie was violent but our children who like t watch scary films (dependent), thought we were wrong.**

Lesson05: Nouns: continuous (Explanation in details)

Generally nouns are persons/ places/things (abstract or concrete)or animals like: doctor, table, hospital. Nouns answer the questions “what is it?” and” who is it”.

Nouns can be:

Countable nouns: cars, books, houses.

Uncountable nouns: sugar, salt, pepper, water

Proper nouns(Names): Eva, Houria, Mr Brown

Possessive's: using s or ' in order to show possession like: Mark's car, Algerians' culture

Lesson06: Adjectives and pronouns

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or the states of being of nouns , it contains a long list such as: appearance adjectives, colour, feeling, taste, sound.

Meanwhile; words that replace “nouns” are called “pronouns”, pronouns are used instead of nouns

Example: He, she, you..etc. Pronouns are used to avoid repetition like:

A: Do you like having dinner at home or out?

B: No, I don't prefer having dinner at home, i prefer having dinner out.

With the use of pronouns we better say:

A: Do you like having dinner at home or out?

B:No, I don't prefer it at home, i prefer it out.

So what are pronouns?

A/ personal pronouns: a) singular: I, you, he, she, it.

b) Plural: we, you, they.

} They replace the noun when it functions as
a subject Ex: Halima is a teacher

She is a teacher

They are followed by a “verb” Ex: He is jobless

B/ Possessive pronouns (subject): these pronouns express possession; they are followed by “nouns”
Ex: My sister.

C/ Possessive adjectives: mine, yours, his, hers ,its ,ours ,yours ,theirs.

Theses adjectives appear alone at the end of the sentence i.e. not followed by “nouns” or even “verbs”. Example: who’s car is this? It is mine or it is my car.

D/Possessive pronouns(object):

Me, you , him , her ,it , us , you , them these pronouns take the function of the “object” .Example: who is talking? It is me.

E/Relative pronouns: these pronouns refer to someone or something that has already been mentioned. Ex: who , whom, which

F/ Demonstrative pronouns: this / that / these / those example: This is my niece

These are my cats

Those are my friends

Lesson07: Adverbs

Adverbs are used to add information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a clause or a whole sentence. Ex: can you move it **carefully**? It is fragile

Adverbs have many different meanings and functions, follow the upcoming table:

Time	I never get up early at the weekends
Manner	Walk across the road carefully !
Place	When we got there , the tickets had sold out
Degree	It’s rather cold, isn’t it?
frequency	I’m always losing my keys.

Lesson08: Prepositions

Prepositions are short words that link nouns and pronouns to other words. They can express position/place (e.g. *under the table*) and time (e.g. *on Monday*) as well as many other things (e.g. *by train*). Prepositions are usually placed before a noun. The most common ones are:

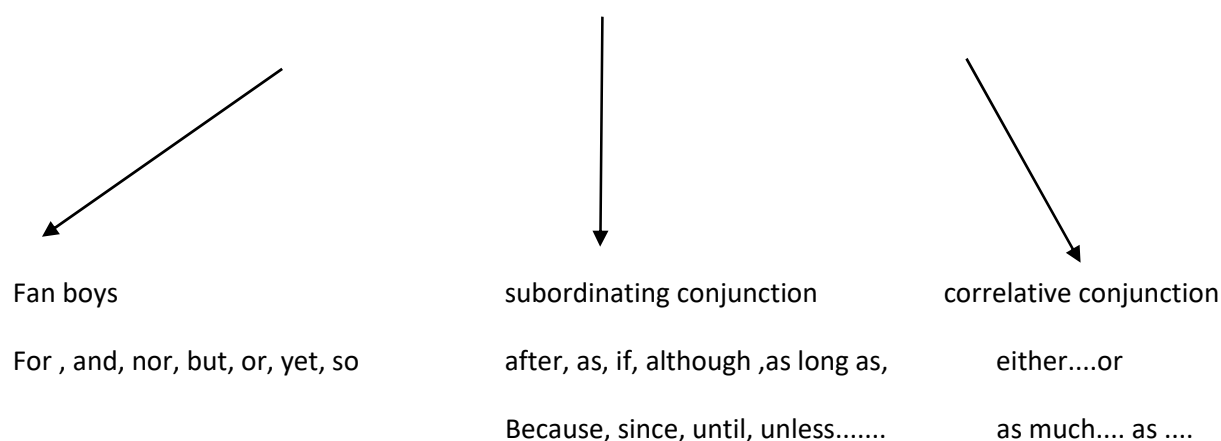
At ➡ for a precise time ex: at noon/ at the moment.

In ➡ for months, years, centuries, and long periods ex: in May, in 1998, in the past.

On ➡ days and dates on Sunday, on 6 March , on my Birthday.

Lesson09 : Conjunction

A word or group of words that connect two or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences are called conjunctions. Conjunctions are called joining words.



Lesson10: The auxiliary to "be" to "have" and to "do"

An auxiliary verb is used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by another verb, considered to be the main verb.

- 1) **Do:** is common for forming questions and making negatives. Did is used for the past tense.
- 2) **Be:** can be used as an auxiliary verb or the main verb in a sentence. **Is** tells us that an action is happening now or is going to happen in the future. **Are** is used for they and we. **Was** is used for the past tense of am and is. **Were** is used for the past tense of you, we and they.
- 3) **Have:** is used to make the perfect tense (it always followed by the paste participle). **Has** is used for the third person singular. **Had** is used for the past tenses especially the past perfect tense. It describes an action that began in the past and continuous into the present or that occurred in the recent past.

Other common Auxiliary verbs:

can	could	may	Might
Must	ought	should	would

These are also known as modal verbs. We use them to show obligation, possibility, and necessity.

Task 01 Choose the correct answer for each gap.

1. Do you have for this job?
2. Excuse me. Is there near here?
3. There was an interesting on the radio this morning.
4. The artist has .
5. Living in can be expensive.
6. My parents don't like to travel on .
7. Please call me back. is 789 5692.
8. Isn't your cousin .

Task02: Read the following sentences and state whether they are simple, complex or compound.

1. The girl looked at her brother and smiled.

Simple

Complex

Compound

2. Janet went to the library to borrow some books.

Simple

Complex

Compound

3. The water was so cold that we could not swim in it.

Simple

Complex

Compound

4. The little girl started crying when she couldn't find her toy.

Simple

Complex

Compound

5. I live in a large city.

Simple

Complex

Compound

6. As soon as the bell rang, the children rushed out.

Simple

Complex

Compound

Task 03:

1. I _____ cold. (I feel cold)

- ☐ have
- ☐ am

2. I _____ a cold. (I am sick)

- ☐ am
- ☐ have

3. _____ a little hungry.

- ☐ I'm
- ☐ I've

4. He _____ a lot of money.

- ☐ has
- ☐ is

5. These students _____ very smart.

- ☐ have
- ☐ are

6. Thomas _____ two children.

- ☐ has
- ☐ is

7. I _____ sleepy.

- ☐ have
- ☐ am

8. Mary _____ 24 years old.

- ☐ has
- ☐ is

