

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



الجمهورية العربية السورية  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة العلوم الحديثة  
التعليم المفتوح وعن بعد

**المحاضرة : السادسة**

**المادة : انجليزي (1)**

**طلاب التعليم المفتوح وعن بعد**

am/is/are

A



B

positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	are not	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- My brother is very tall. He's a policeman.
- John is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.



- I'm tired but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work.
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today but it isn't warm.

C

that's = that is    there's = there is    here's = here is

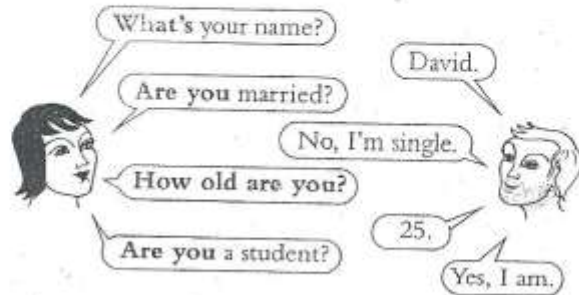
- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



# am/is/are (questions)

## A

positive	question
I <b>am</b>	am I?
he } she } <b>is</b> it }	is { he? she? it?
we } you } <b>are</b> they }	are { we? you? they?



- 'Am I late?' 'No, you're on time.'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.'
- 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 'Your shoes are nice. Are they new?'

We say:

- Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (not 'Is at home your mother?')
- Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (not 'Are new your shoes?')

## B

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- What colour is your car? 'It's red.'
- How are your parents? Are they well?
- How much are these postcards? 'Fifty pence.'
- 'Where are you from?' 'Canada.'
- 'How old is Joe?' 'He's 24.'
- Why are you angry?

what's = what is    who's = who is    how's = how is    where's = where is

- What's the time?
- Where's Jill?
- Who's that man?
- How's your father?

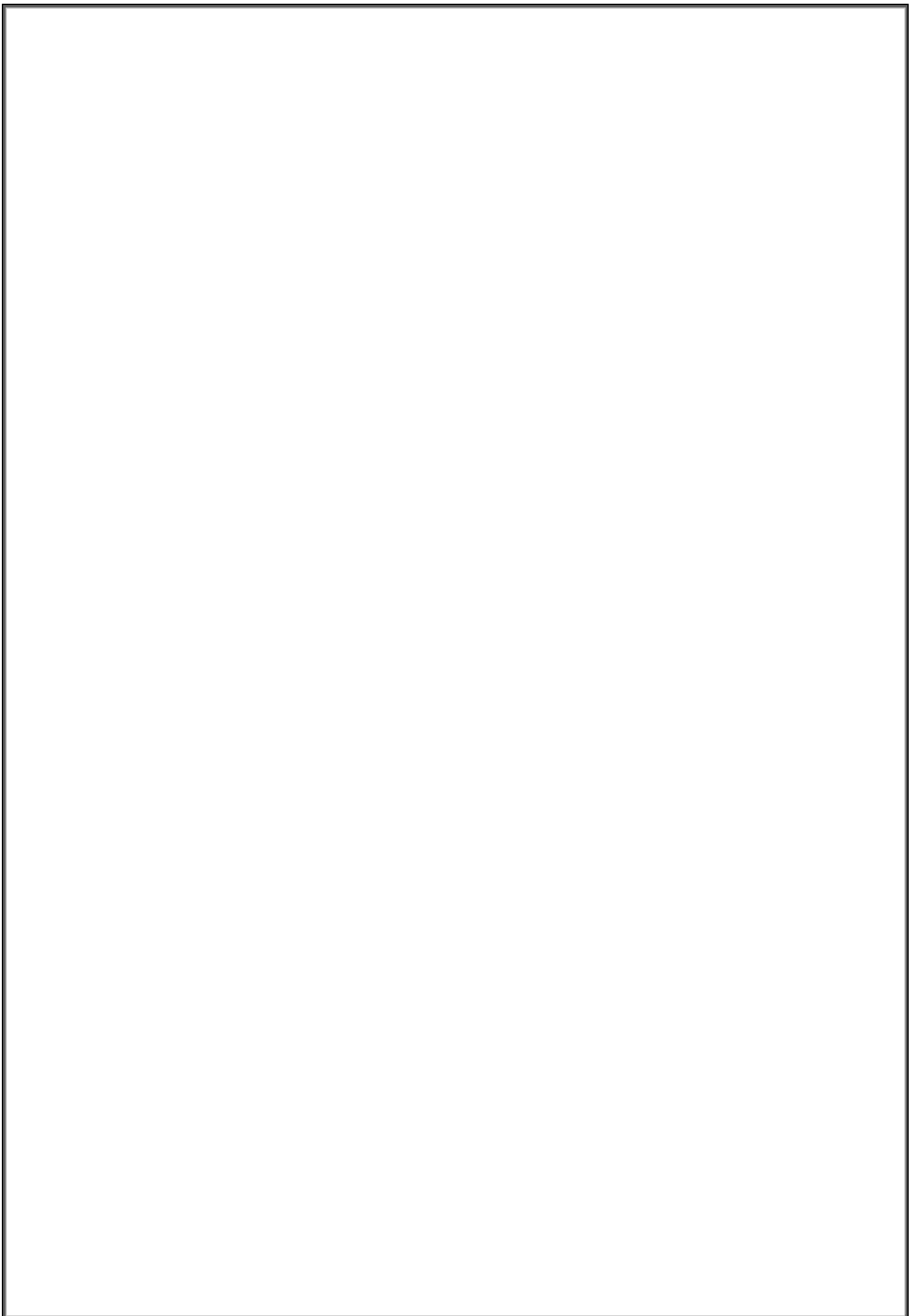
## C

short answers

Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Yes, { he } <b>is</b> . she } it }	No, { he's } <b>not</b> . or No, { she's } <b>isn't</b> . it's }
Yes, { we } <b>are</b> . you } they }	No, { we're } <b>not</b> . or No, { you're } <b>aren't</b> . they're }

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not but I'm thirsty.'
- 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'







# I don't ... (present simple negative)

**A** The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

positive		negative		
I	work	I	do not (don't)	work like
we	like	we		
you	do	you		do
they	have	they		have
he	works	he	does not (doesn't)	work like do have
she	likes	she		
it	does	it		
	has			

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't** drink tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't** drink coffee.
- You **don't** work very hard.
- We **don't** watch television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't** rain very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't** know many people.

**B** Remember:

- I/we/you/they **don't** ...      • I **don't** like football.  
 he/she/it **doesn't** ...      • He **doesn't** like football.

- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but it **doesn't** happen very often.

**C** We use **don't/doesn't + infinitive** (*don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do etc.*):

- I **don't** like washing the car. I **don't** do it very often.
- Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't** speak Italian. (*not* 'doesn't speaks')
- Bill **doesn't** do his job very well. (*not* 'Bill doesn't his job')
- Paula **doesn't** usually have breakfast. (*not* 'doesn't ... has')

do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A



They're looking at their books.  
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.  
He **likes** ice-cream.

They read / he likes / I work etc. = the present simple:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / she lives / it rains etc.

- I **work** in a shop. My **brother works** in a bank. (not 'My brother work')
- Linda **lives** in London. Her **parents live** in Scotland.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.

I have → he/she/it has:

- John **has** a shower every day.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes    finish → finishes    watch → watches
- y → -ies: study → studies    try → tries
- also: do → does    go → goes

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

C

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple

- Sue **always** arrives at work early. (not 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually** go to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (not 'I go usually')
- Julia **never** eats breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often** see him.

# Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

**A** We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive		question		
I	work	do	I	work? like? do? have?
we	like		we	
you	do		you	
they	have		they	
he	works	does	he	
she	likes		she	
it	does		it	
	has			



**B** Study the word order:

**do/does** + *subject* + *infinitive*

	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>work</b>	in the evening?
	<b>Do</b>	your friends	<b>live</b>	near here?
Where	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>play</b>	tennis?
How often	<b>do</b>	your parents	<b>live?</b>	
What	<b>do</b>	you	<b>wash</b>	your hair?
How much	<b>does</b>	this word	<b>mean?</b>	
		it	<b>cost</b>	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>always</b>	<b>have</b>	breakfast?
	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>often</b>	<b>play</b>	tennis?
What	<b>do</b>	you	<b>usually</b>	<b>do</b>	at weekends?

**What do you do?** = What's your job?:

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

**C** Remember:

- |      |                   |                       |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| do   | I/we/you/they ... | • Do they like music? |
| does | he/she/it ...     | • Does he like music? |

**D** short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they	<b>do.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>does.</b>
No,	I/we/you/they	<b>don't.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>doesn't.</b>

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
- 'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

# I have ... / I've got ...

*I've got = I have*  
*quest*  
*quest*

**A** You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I	have	OR	I	have got	(I've got)
we			we		(we've got)
you			you		(you've got)
they			they		(they've got)
he	has	OR	he	has got	(he's got)
she			she		(she's got)
it			it		(it's got)



- I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)
- Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)
- Our car has got four doors.
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

**B** I haven't got / have you got? etc.

*negative*

I	have not (haven't)	got
we		
you		
they		
he	has not (hasn't)	got
she		
it		

*question*

have	I	got?
	we	
	you	
	they	
has	he	got?
	she	
	it	

*short answers*

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.
- Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

**C** I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- They don't have any children. (= They haven't got any children.)
- It's a nice house but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)
- Does Ann have a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)
- How much money do you have? (= How much money have you got?)