

First year



English 1

1. Present simple:

We use present simple when we want to talk about routine, habits, permanent situations, and facts.

Examples:

I go to university at 8 a.m.

I play football.

I live in Syria.

The sun rises from the east.

Note: we add s to the verb when it comes with **she, he** and **it**.

Subject (I,you,we,they) + verb0

Subject (she,he,it) + verb0 + s

When we want to make questions, we start with a question word (What, when, where, why, how)

Examples:

What do you eat?

When does she go to the school?

Why don't we read a lot?

Where do they live?

How does it work?

How do we form present simple questions:

Question Word+ do + subject (you,we,they,)+verb0 + ?

Does+ subject (she,he,it) +verb0 + ?

2. Present Continuous:

We use present continuous to describe events that are happening at the now-moment/ taking place in the current moment.

Examples:

I am speaking with the teacher **right now**

They are studying English **now**

She is watching the game on TV **at the moment**

We are having fun **at present**

Form of present continuous:

Subject + is/are/am + Ving

When we want to make questions, we start with a question word (what, when, where, why, how)

Examples:

I am drinking tea in my yard

What are you doing?

Where are you drinking tea?

What are you drinking?

Form of present continuous questions:

Question Word + are/is/are + subject + Ving + ?

3. Comparative Form:

We use the comparative form when we compare two nouns or more. One is in a higher or a lower degree than the other.

Examples:

Ahmad is taller **than** Fadi

Jana is prettier **than** Hala

Kareem is stronger **than** his friend

Form of comparative:

Noun + is/are + adjective + **er** + than + Noun

Tall = taller

Short = shorter

Great = greater

Good = better

Bad = worse

Note: sometimes, if the adjective is a long word (has two or more syllables) we add the word **more** before the adjective instead of er

Example: beautiful = more beautiful

4. Superlative Form:

We use the superlative form when we compare two nouns or more. One has the highest degree of something.

Examples:

Laila is the youngest sister

My friend is the **best** teacher

Sara is the **tallest** friend

Mohammad is the **nicest** guy

Form of superlative:

Noun + is/are + the + adjective + est

Tall = **tallest**

Nice = **nicest**

Pretty = **prettiest**

Note: sometimes, if the adjective is a long word (has two or more syllables) we add the word **most** before the adjective instead of est

For example: beautiful ↔ **The most beautiful**

5. Preference Expressions:

When we want to express our opinion about something, we can use expressions like:

- I prefer/ I don't prefer

Ex. I **prefer** adding sugar to my coffee.

I **don't prefer** drinking tea.

- I like/ I don't like

- I am into / I am not into

- I think It's better to/ I don't think It's better to

- I enjoy/ I don't enjoy

- I'm interested in/ I'm not interested in.

6. Uses of Have/Have got:

1. We use **have got** for:

a. Illnesses and injuries

Examples: I have got a fever

He has got a broken arm

b. Possession: something that we own or a part of us.

Examples: My dad has got blue eyes

I have got a new car

2. We use **have** for:

a. Have = take

Examples: To have a break

To have a shower

b. Have = eat or drink

Examples: To have a sandwich

To have a coffee

To have dinner

7. Past simple:

We use past simple to talk about events that happened in the past.

We use past simple to describe events that started in the past and finished in the past.

For example:

I played football **yesterday**.

I watched a movie **last night**.

I ate pizza with my friends.

With regular verbs we only add ed to the verb:

(visit: visited – arrive: arrived – walk: walked)

We have irregular verbs such as:

eat _ ate run _ run drink _ drank
come _ came see _ saw have _ had
sleep _ slept feel _ felt wake up _ woke up
go _ went understand _ understood fly _ flew

Note: If the verb is regular and ends with a consonant+ y we remove y and add ied: (study : studied , try : tried)

If the verb ends with a vowel+y we only add ed:

(enjoy: enjoyed , stay : stayed)

How to make a question using past simple:**Yes-No questions:**

Did you enjoy the party?

Yes, I did No, I didn't.

Did you arrive at time?

Yes, I did No, I didn't.

Did she love her job?

Yes, she did. No, she didn't.

Did + subject + verb0 + Compliment + ?

Wh question:

I went to my college at 8 a.m

Where did you go? I went to my college

What did you do at 8 a.m? I went to my college

When did you go to your college? I went to my college at 8 a.m

Question word

(what,when,where,how..) + did + subject + verb0 + C + ?

C = compliment

8. Past continuous:

We use past continuous to describe events that happened in the past and took a period of time.

For example:

I was playing with my kids.

He was studying all time.

She was cleaning the house.

They were doing their homework.

How to make a question using past continuous:

Yes-No questions:

Were you studying all night? Yes, I was No, I wasn't

Was she cleaning the house? Yes, she was. No, she wasn't

Were they enjoying their time? Yes, they were. No they weren't.

Was + Subject + verb+ing + ?

Were

Wh questions:

I was watching a movie last night.

What were you doing last night? I was watching a movie.

What were you watching? I was watching a movie.

When were you watching the movie? I was watching the movie last night.

Question word + was + subject + verb+ing + ?

Were

Can past simple and past continuous be used together?

When we use these two tenses together, we see that the past simple action happened in the middle of the past continuous action, while it was in progress.

For example:

While I was studying, I suddenly felt sleepy.

We often use these tenses to show an action interrupting another action.

Another example:

I was taking a shower when my mom arrived.

We use past continuous with verbs that take time.

9. Future:

We have many ways to talk about future but we are going to focus only on two forms:

1. Going to:

We use this form to talk about future, especially to refer to events that have been previously **planned**.

For example:

I am going to get married this summer.

She is going to graduate this semester.

We are not going to travel to The UK next year.

Subject + be (am-is-are) + going to + verb 0

I = am

She,he,it = is

We ,they, you = are

How to make a question using be + going to:

Yes-No questions:

Are you going to watch the match tonight?

Yes, we are going to No, we aren't going to

Is she going to visit us? Yes, she is going to No she isn't going to

Are we going to eat or not?

Yes, we are going to No, we aren't going to

Am I going to graduate this year? Yes, I am going to

Be + subject + going to + verb 0 + C + ?

Wh questions:

What are going to do on the New Year's Eve?

I am going to visit my family.

When is he going to finish his project?

He is going to finish after 2 hours.

How are you going to spend the winter?

We are going to travel to Switzerland.

Question word + be + subject + going to + verb 0 + C + ?

2. Will:

We use will to refer to the future with **certainly** and for **recent, rapid (fast) decisions**.

I think that Argentina will win the world cup.

He said that he will call me when he is available.

Subject + will + verb 0

How to make a question using will:

Yes-No questions:

Will you marry me? Yes, I will No, I wont

Will you eat with me? Yes, I will No, I wont

Wh-questions:

What will you do if you fail the exam?

I will run.

When will she accept your friend request?

She will never accept. xD

Question word + will + subject + verb 0 + C + ?

Note: we can say will not or won't. Both are correct

Example: I won't go to the party today.

Best of luck