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COURS D'ANGLAIS

SERIE N°01

THE PLAN:

I- TO BE IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE

II- TO HAVE IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE

III- HAVE GOT IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE

IV-COMPARATIVES

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I- "TO BE" IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE:

Personal pronoun	Affirmative Forms	Interrogative Forms	Negative Forms
I	I am a trainer	Are you a trainer?	No, I am not
You	You are a trainer	Are you a trainer?	No, you are not
He	He is a trainer	Is he a trainer?	No, he is not
She	She is a trainer	Is she a trainer?	No, she is not
It	It is a serious	Is it serious?	No, it is not
We	We are trainers	Are you trainers?	No, we are not
They	They are Trainers	Are they trainers?	No, they are not

Short Form	Short Form
I'm a trainer	No, I'm not
You're a trainer	You aren't
He's a trainer	He isn't
She's a trainer	She isn't
It's serious	It isn't
We're trainers	We aren't
They're trainers	They aren't

II-"TO HAVE" IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE:

1-1st case :

Affirmative Form	Interrogative Form	Negative Form
I have a car	Have you a car?	No, I have not
You have a car	Have you a car?	No, you have not
She has a car	Has she a car?	No, she has not
He has a car	Has he a car?	No he has not
It has a tail	Has it a tail?	No, it has not
We have a car	Have you a car?	No, we have not
They have a car	Have they a car?	No they have not

Short Form	Short Form
I've a car	No, I haven't
You've a car	No, you haven't
She's a car	No, she hasn't
He's a car	No he hasn't
It's a tail	No, it hasn't
We've a car	No, we haven't
They've a car	No they haven't

2- 2nd case:

Affirmative Form	Interrogative Form	Negative Form
I have a house	Do you have a house?	No, I do not
You have a house	Do you have a house?	No, you do not
He has a house	Does he have a house?	No, he does not
She has a house	Does she have a house?	No, she does not
It has a nest	Does it have a nest?	No, it does not
We have a house	Do you have a house?	No, we do not
They have a house	Do they have a house?	No, they do not

Short Form	Short Form
I've a house	No, I don't
You've a house	No, you don't
He's a house	No, he doesn't
She's a house	No, she doesn't
It's a nest	No, it doesn't
We've a house	No, we don't
They've a house	No, they don't

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III- “Have got” IN THEPRESENT SIMPLE:

Affirmative Form	Interrogative Form	Negative Form
I have got brown eyes	Have you got brown eyes?	No, I have not
You have got brown eyes	Have you got brown eyes?	No, you have not
He has got brown eyes	Has he got brown eyes?	No, he has not
She has got brown eyes	Has she got brown eyes?	No, she has not
It has got brown eyes	Has it got brown eyes?	No, it has not
We have got brown eyes	Have we got brown eyes?	No, we have not
They have got brown eyes	Have they got brown eyes?	No, they have not

Short Form	Short Form
I’ve got brown eyes	No, I haven’t
You’ve got brown eyes	No, you haven’t
He’s got brown eyes	No, he hasn’t
She’s got brown eyes	No, she hasn’t
It’s got brown eyes	No, it hasn’t
We’ve got brown eyes	No, we haven’t
They’ve got brown eyes	No, they haven’t

IV- COMPARATIVE:

1-Comparative of equality: As……as

We use **(As. adjective. as)** to compare equally between two persons, things, animals, places etc…

Example:

- ✓ I am **as** serious **as** my friend.
- ✓ The tiger is **as** fast **as** the gazelle.
- ✓ Paris is **as** wet **as** Algiers.

We can also express inequality using **(not As. adjective. as)**.

Example:

- ✓ She is **not as** tired **as** me.
- ✓ It is **not as** big **as** this house.

2- Comparative of superiority:

2-1 Short adjectives:

A short adjective is a one syllable adjective.

Tall, short, long, big, slim

The form adj + er + than

Example:

- ✓ Farid is taller than Said.

Rule:

When the short adjective is a (cvc), We double the last consonant.

Example:

- ✓ Nadia is slimmer than her sister.

Rule:

When a second syllable adjective ends with **"y"** and it is preceded by a consonant, it becomes **(ier)**.

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Example:

- ✓ My mother is prettier than yours.

2.2- Long adjectives:

They are adjectives with two syllables or more.

Example:

- ✓ Dangerous, pleasant, serious, dependable, beautiful…

The form:

- More + adjective + than

Example:

- ✓ The butterfly is more beautiful than the bee.

Rule:

Some two syllable adjectives can have both forms.

Example:

- ✓ Quiet, clever, narrow, simple.

He is cleverer or cleverer than me.

2.3- Irregular adjectives:

Some, adjectives have irregular forms

Good → better
Bad → worse
Far → farther

ACTIVITIES N°01 :

a. Read the text and pick up the sentences which indicate comparatives.

My friend Nathan is Egyptian. He is taller than me but I am fatter than him. My friend Nathan is as intelligent as me.

His house is more attractive than mine because the design is nicer, the colors are prettier and the rooms are bigger.

b. What do you notice?
Can you do it in a chart?

c. Compare:

Example : Dave/ +/ old/ sister. ⟹ Dave is older than his sister.

- Joyce / + / tall / Vanessa.
- Joyce's house / + / big / Vanessa's
- Joyce's father / + / athletic / Mr Turner.
- Sarah / = / elegant / Nadia.
- Nabil / + / intelligent / Samir.
- Joyce / = / messy / her friend.
- Fruit / + / good / candies for health.

d- Compare between two persons physically (friends, parents, trainers, actors…).

CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES N°01 :

a- The sentences:

- He is taller than me.
- I am fatter than him.
- Nathan is as intelligent as me.
- His house is more attractive than mine

b- I notice that there are two types of comparatives.

- Yes.

Types of comparatives	**The form and examples**	
Equality	As……as. I am as tall as Tahar.	
Superiority	Short adjectives	Short adjective + er + than. She is slimmer than me.
	Long adjectives	More + long adjective + than. She is more beautiful than Sarah.

c- Compare:

- Joyce is taller than Vanessa.
- Joyce's house is bigger than Vanessa's.
- Joyce's father is more athletic than Mr. Turner.
- Sarah is as elegant as Nadia.
- Nabil is more intelligent than Samir.
- Joyce is as messy as her friend..
- Fruits are better than candies for health.

d- This exercise is different from student to another one but this is an example.

My friends Samy and Yasmine are very close to me and I like them very well.

Samy is taller than Yasmine but she is fatter than him.

Samy is as intelligent and talkative as yasmine.Samy is more interesting than Yasmine but she is funnier.

Finally, I can say that I like them both despite their differences.

V- TAGS WITH "TO BE":

A tag is a small question at the end of the sentence to ask for a confirmation or to transform the sentence into a question.

When the intonation is falling it's for a confirmation but when it is rising it's a real question.

Example:

- ✓ He is serious. Isn't he?
- ✓ I am not happy. Am I?

The form:

When the sentence is negative, the tag is positive.

Example:

- ✓ The dog isn't baking. Is it?

The form:

When the sentence is positive, the tag is negative.

Example:

- ✓ He is tall. Isn't he?

ACTIVITIES N°02:

Add a tag to each sentence.

- It is a nice classroom. ……..…….?
- She has got a big nose. ……..?
- You aren't in the class …….?
- He is not tall ……..?

CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES N°02 :

- It is a nice classroom, isn't it?
- She has got a big nose, hasn't she ?
- You aren't in the class , are you?
- He is not tall ,is he?

VI- PRESENT SIMPLE:

The use:

We use present simple to:

1- Describe a person, a place or an object.

Example:

- ✓ He is very tall he looks like a giraffe.

2- Describe regular activities or a routine.

Example:

- ✓ She always gets up at six.

3- To get a general or scientific truth.

Example:

- ✓ Water boils at 100 °C.
- ✓ Shakespeare is a very famous English poet.

The form:

Affirmative form

I, you, we, they, → V(a stem)

Example:

- ✓ You feel tired

She, he, it, → V + S

Example:

- ✓ She feels tired

Note:

- Verbs ending with "y" preceded by a consonant

  To study → He always studies till ten o'clock
  "Y" become (I) with he, she, it

- Verbs ending with "s,x,o,ch,sh,tch"

  To pass→she pass**es** her exam.
  To fix→Jasmine fix**es** the problem.
  To flash →Amine always flash**es**my demo.

To watch→she never watch**es** police films.

- We add an "e" before the"s".

Frequency adverbs and their position in a sentence.

We have different adverbs which indicate frequency from never 0 % to always 100%.

Never 0% rarely seldom sometimes often generally usually always 100%.

Example:

- ✓ They always visit their parents

The adverb is generally between the subject and the verb but with "to be" it comes after it.

Example:

- ✓ He is always absent.

Interrogative form

I, you, we, they → Do

Example:

- ✓ Do you like apples?

She, he, it → Does

Example:

- ✓ Does he live in Algeria?

Negative form

I, you, we, they → Do not (Don't)

Example:

- ✓ No, they don't.

She, he, it → Does not (Doesn't)

Example:

- ✓ No, she doesn't.

The table:

Affirmative Form	Interrogative Form	Negative Form
I like cinema.	Do you like it?	No, I don't / I do not.
You like cinema.	Do you like it?	No, you don't / do not.
He likes cinema.	Does he like it?	No, he doesn't / Does not.
She likes cinema.	Does she like it?	No, she doesn't / Does not.
It likes cinema.	Does it like it?	No, it doesn't / Does not.
We like cinema.	Do you like it?	No, we don't / do not.
They like cinema.	Do they like it?	No, they don't / do not.

VII- THE QUESTIONS:

We use interrogative pronouns to ask questions.

They are called "who" because they start by WH.

Example:

- ✓ What → to ask about objects, actions…
- ✓ When → to ask about time.
- ✓ Who → to ask about a person.
- ✓ Where → to ask about the place.
- ✓ Why → to ask about reason.
- ✓ How → to ask about manner.
- ✓ How much → to ask about quantity. (Uncountable)
- ✓ How many → to ask about quantity. (Countable)
- ✓ How often → to ask about frequency

Example:

She al ways listens to a son gat the end of the day.
1 2 3 4 5

1- Who always listens to a song at the end of the day?
2- How often does she listen to a song at the end of the day?
3- What does she always do?
4- What does she always listen to at the end of the day?
5- When does she always listen to a song?

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Example:

He never goes to school by car because he likes walking.
1 2 3 4 5 6

1- Who never goes to school by car?
2- How often does he go to school by car?
3- What does he never do?
4- Where does he never go by car?
5- How does he never go to school?
6- Why does he never go to school by car?

ACTIVITIES N°03 :

a. Read and answer

The paper boy.

John Cox is a paper boy. He delivers newspapers everyday to different houses in his neighborhood. He has about 50 customers. He always gets up early at six A.M.He has rapidly his breakfast and then he starts his day. He never shouts at his customers or says bad things.

He generally delivers the papers on weekends but sometimes he does it on weekdays too. He is saving money to buy a new bicycle.



1-Who is John Cox?
2-Does he deliver the papers on weekends?
3-Does he get up at 7 am?
4- Why does he save money?
5-Find the synonyms and the opposites from the text.

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Client = …….. Wake up =…….Old ≠…….
Begins = ……..……Late ≠ …… Tells ≠ ……..……..
To sell ≠ …… Good ≠ …… Never ≠……
Girl ≠……..Quickly=……

6.a- Pick up from the text sentences with verbs in present simple underline the verbs.

- Replace (he) by (we) .
- What do you notice?
- Circle the adverbs
- Say what is their position in the sentence
- What can we call them?
- Place them in an arrow and add others0 % Never 100% Always.
- When do you use the present simple?

b- Give the right tense of the verbs in brackets.

- She never (smoke).
- They always (meet).
- I rarely (go) by car to work.
- We usually (watch) TV before bed.
- He sometimes (clean) his room.

c- Give the interrogatives and the negatives.

d-What is your conclusion?

e- Place the adverbs in the right place

- He makes his bed (often)
- She visits her parents(always)
- They are in a hurry (never)
- I read (never).
- He goes shopping (sometimes)
- Do you do the washing up? (always)
- They do the cooking (often)
- Does she make her bad? (always)
- His job finished at 6:00 pm (generally)

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f- Find the questions of the following answers.

- My father does.
- Yes, he often do.
- I never do.
- No, she doesn't.
- No, I have it.

g-Ask a question on each underline word:

<u>He writes a letter rapidly each morning.</u>

1 2 3 4 5

CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES N°03 :

1- He is a paper boy.
2- Yes, he does.
3- No, he does not.
4- He saves money to buy a new bicycle.
5- Find the synonyms and the opposites from the text:

- ✓ Client = customer. Wake up =get up.
- ✓ Old ≠new Begins = starts.
- ✓ Late ≠ early Tells = says
- ✓ To sell ≠ to buy Good ≠ bad.
- ✓ Never ≠always, Girl ≠boy
- ✓ Quickly=rapidly,

6-

a- sentences with verbs in present simple:

- ✓ We deliver newspapers every day.
- ✓ We always get up early at six A.M.
- ✓ We start his day.
- ✓ We never shout at his customers.
- ✓ We generally deliver the papers on weekends

- I notice that the verb with (we) does not take an (s).
- For all the other answers refer to the lesson in page(9,10 and11).

b- The right tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. She never smokes.
2. They always meet.
3. I rarely go by car to work.
4. We usually watch TV before bed.
5. He sometimes cleans his room.

c- Give the interrogatives and the negatives.

1. She never smokes.
Does she never smoke? / no, she doesn't.
2. They always meet.
Do they always meet? / No, they don't.
3. I rarely go by car to work.
Do you go rarely go to work by car? / No, I don't.
4. We usually watch TV before bed.
Do they usually watch TV before bed? / No, they do not.
5. He sometimes cleans his room.
Does he sometimes clean his room? / No, he doesn't.

d- The conclusion:

We use do with (I, we, you, they).
We use does with (she, he, it).

e- Place the adverbs in the right place

- He often makes his bed.
- She always visits her parents.
- They are never in a hurry.
- I never read.
- He sometimes goes shopping.
- Do you always do the washing up?
- They often do the cooking.
- Does she always make her bad?
- His job generally finished at 6:00 pm.

f- Find the questions of the following answers.

Here again we many examples (from a student to another) .

- My father does .Who calls you?
- Yes, he often does. Does he read books?
- I never do. Do you smoke?
- No, she doesn't. Does she use pepper in her cooking?
- No, I have it. Have you got a phone number?

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g- A question on each underline word:

He writes a letter rapidly each morning.

1 2 3 4 5

1- Who writes the letter rapidly each morning?

2- What does he do rapidly each morning?

3- What does he write rapidly each morning?

4- How does he write the letter each morning?

5- How often does he write the letter?

VIII- PRESENT CONTINUONS:

The use:

We use present continuous to talk about activities in progress now.

Example:

- ✓ Now, I am reading a book.
  Or actions that happens around the moment of speaking.

Example:

- ✓ I am learning English.
  Or rising or falling situations

Example:

- ✓ The rate of birth is rising in Algeria.

The form:

The affirmative form:

To be in the present simple + the stem+ (ing)

Example:

- ✓ She is watching a film.

Interrogative and Negative Forms.

-I'm learning English.
-Are you learning English?
-No, I'm not / I am not.
-What are you learning?
-I'm learning English.

ACTIVITIES N°04:

1-Look at the pictures and say what is doing what. Say it in writing.



.....

2- Complete with present simple or present continuous

- It is 7.30 A.M. **(I, to have)** my breakfast.
- Every morning at 7.30A.*M.* **(I, to have)** breakfast.
- At the moment, **(it, to rain).**
- **(You, to watch)** TV in the evening?
- What **(John, to do)** right now?
- Quiet, please! **(You, not, to know)** how late it is?
- Look! **(The police, arrest)** someone next door.
- "**(you, to promise)** to be on time?" "Yes, I promise."
- What's that noise? **(Someone, to hit)** the wall?
- **(You, not, to understand)** what I mean?

What is the difference between the two tenses?

3-Read the examples and tell what is wrong.

- I am wanting an apple.
- She is knowing me.
- They are liking the film.

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CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES N°04 :

1- Look at the pictures and say who is doing what. Say it in writing.

- He is talking in the phone (picture n°1).
- They are discussing (picture n°2).
- They are listening to the teacher (picture n°3).

2- Complete with present simple or present continuous

- It is 7.30 A.M. (I am having) my breakfast.
- Every morning at 7.30 A.M. (I have) breakfast.
- At the moment, (it is raining).
- (do you watch) TV in the evening?
- What (is John doing) right now?
- Quiet, please! (you don't know) how late it is?
- Look! (the police is arresting) someone next door.
- "(Do you promise) to be on time?" "Yes, I promise."
- What's that noise? (is someone hitting) the wall?
- (Don't you understand) what I mean?

What is the difference between the two tenses?

The difference between the two tenses is that the simple present is used to describe a routine whereas the progressive is used to describe an action at the moment of speaking.

3-.Read the examples and tell what is wrong.

- I am wanting an apple which do not take
- She is knowing me
- They are liking the film. .

Want, know and like are verbs progressive form because they are verbs of perception

IX- QUANTIFIERS: (SOME AND ANY):

1. We use **"some"** as a quantifier in

a- <u>Affirmative sentences:</u>

<u>Example</u>:

- ✓ There is some milk.
- ✓ There are some eggs.

b- <u>Interrogative sentences (when you invite someone to have some thing.</u>

<u>Example</u>:

- ✓ Do you want some tea?

2. We use **"any"** for other interrogatives and all negatives.

<u>Example</u>:

- ✓ Is there any milk?
- ✓ Are there any eggs?
- ✓ No, there isn't any.
- ✓ No, there are not any.

<u>NOTE:</u>

"Some" and "any" are both used for countable and uncountable nouns.

X- (HOW MUCH / HOW MANY)ARE USED TO ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT QUANTITY:

How much is used to ask a question about uncountable nouns.

Example:

- ✓ How much milk do you need?

How many is used to ask a question about countable nouns.

Example:

- ✓ How many brothers have you got?

ACTIVITIES N°05:

1- Read and answer.

I need some margarine, some icing sugar, some chocolate and some corn- flakes but I don't need any milk, oil or vanilla.

But before we start cooking, do you want some coffee?

No, I don't. Thank you.

a- Underline the quantifiers in the text and say what is the difference between the two.

b- Now, put **some** or **any** in the right place.

- I need……coffee.
- Is there ……..thing in the fridge? No, there isn't……
- Do you want……..tea? Yes , please.
- I don't want……comment.

2- Read and answer**.**

Sarah: How much sugar do you need?
Yasmine: I need too much sugar
Sarah : And how many eggs?
Yasmine: Three
Sarah: Do you need any butter?
Yasmine: Yes, I need some.

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a- Look at the underlined item and say when do we use much and many to ask questions about quantity.

b- Now put **"how much"** or **"how many"** in the appropriate gap.

…….……. milk do you want?
……..……. tomatoes do you need?
……..……. eggs have you broken?
……..……. cheese do you have?
……..…… do you love me?
……..…… loaves of bread do you need

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CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES N°05 :

1-.Read and answer.

a- Underline the quantifiers in the text and say what is the difference between the two.

Some is used in affirmative sentences and polite request.
Any is used in interrogatives and negatives.

b- Now, put some or any in the right place.

- I need **some** coffee.
- Is there **any** thing in the fridge?
  No, there isn't **any.**
- Do you want **any** tea?
  Yes , please.
- I don't want **any** comment.

2- Read and answer.

a- Look at the underlined item and say when do we use much and many to ask questions about quantity.
we use how much for uncountable nouns and how many for countable nouns.

b- Now put **"how much"** or **"how many"** in the appropriate gap.

How much milk do you want?
How many tomatoes do you need?
How many eggs have you broken?
How much cheese do you have?

XI- PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
We	Our
They	Their

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XII- "S" OF POSSESSION :

Examples:

----------	Examples	Question
Singular	Dave's coat. The Actress's coat.	Whose coat is it?
Plural	With "s": My parents' coats. Irregular: The children's coats.	Whose coats are they?

XIII- PLURALS:

Generally; we add an "s" to a word to get the plural.

Examples:

- ✓ A son, son**s**.
- ✓ A book, book**s**.

But we have some other cases.

1st case:

We add an "es" with words ending by o, s, chsh, x, z.

Examples:

- ✓ Tomato → tomato**es**.
- ✓ Class → class**es**.
- ✓ Box → box**es**.

2nd case:

With words ending with "y" preceded by a consonant it becomes "I" and with plural the result is "ies".

Examples:

- ✓ Study → studies.
- ✓ Society → Societies.

3rd case:

Plurals that do not take "s"

Examples:

- ✓ Sheep, fish, milk, coffee.

4rd case:

Words with "fe" ending it becomes "ves".

Examples:

- Wife → wives.
- Knife → knives.

5rd case:

Irregular changement to plural.

Examples:

- Child → children.
- Mouse → mice.
- A person → people.