

**T.C.
MİLLİ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI**

KONAKLAMA VE SEYAHAT HİZMETLERİ

**YABANCI DİLDE DİLBİLGİSİ KURALLARI
(İNGİLİZCE)
222YDK114**

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- Bu modül, mesleki ve teknik eğitim okul/kurumlarında uygulanan Çerçeve Öğretim Programlarında yer alan yeterlikleri kazandırmaya yönelik olarak öğrencilere rehberlik etmek amacıyla hazırlanmış bireysel öğrenme materyalidir.
- Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca ücretsiz olarak verilmiştir.
- PARA İLE SATILMAZ.

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EXPLANATION

KOD	222YDK114
ALAN	Konaklama ve Seyahat Hizmetleri
DAL/MESLEK	Önbüro Elemanı- Kat Hizmetleri Elemanı- Operasyon Elemanı- Rezervasyon Elemanı
MODÜLÜN ADI	Yabancı Dilde Dilbilgisi Kuralları
MODÜLÜN TANIMI	Temel dilbilgisi ile ilgili konularda dinleme, okuma, yazma,soru sorma ve sorulara cevap verme, konuşma ve iletişim kurma yeterliklerin verildiği derstir.
SÜRE	40/32
ÖN KOŞUL	Ön koşul yoktur.
YETERLİK	Yabancı dilde temel dilbilgisi kurallarını bilmek.
MODÜLÜN AMACI	Genel Amaç: Uygun ortam sağlandığında yabancı dilde temel dilbilgisi kurallarını okuma, dinleme, anlama, yazma yapabilecektir. Amaçlar: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yabancı dilde temel dilbilgisi kuralları ile ilgili konularda okuma, dinleme, anlama, yazma, konuşma ve yapabilecektir.2. Yabancı dilde zamanlar ile ilgili konularda okuma, dinleme, anlama, yazma, konuşma ve yapabilecektir.
EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM ORTAMLARI VE DONANIMLARI	Ortam: Sınıf Donanım: Tv, video, video kasetleri, cd oynatıcı ve cd ler, bilgisayar, interaktif cd'ler kulaklık, sözlükler
ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME	Modülün içinde yer alan her öğrenme faaliyetinden sonra verilen ölçme araçları ile kendinizi değerlendirebileceksiniz. Modül sonunda ise kazandığınız bilgi ve becerileri ölçmek amacıyla, öğretmeniniz tarafından hazırlanacak ölçme araçları ile değerlendirileceksiniz.

INTRODUCTION

Dear Student,

Foreign language is known to be important in every field of sector in the present day. In the field of tourism it is still more important.

Our country has started full membership process for European Union. It would surely be possible to use the employment opportunities those will come up in this process only with qualified labor.

At this point the success of our country that will be one of the tourism center in Europe and even in the world depends on your qualified vocational training.

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

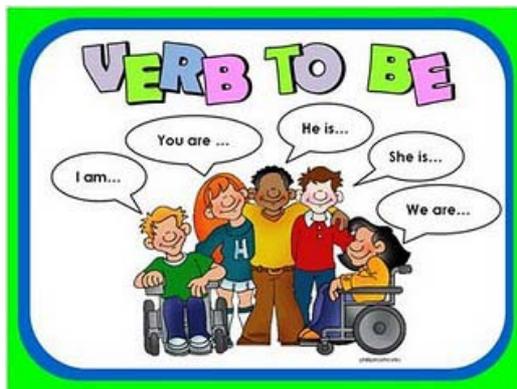
AIM

If suitable conditions are provided you are going to be able to learn basic grammar of English and be able to communicate and become fluent in everyday English.

SEARCH

- You can try to watch TV series or films to make sure you can understand a couple of sentences with basic grammar
- You can also look for special expressions used in daily life.

1. VERB TO BE



Picture 1.1

1.1 Noun + be

NOUN + IS+ NOUN: SINGULAR	
NOUN+IS+NOUN (a) Turkey is a country	“Singular” means “one, not two or more” In (a) <i>Turkey</i> = a singular noun is = a singular verb <i>country</i> = a singular noun
(b) Germany is a country	A often comes in front of singular

(c) A cat is an animal	nouns In (b) : a comes in front of the singular noun <i>country</i> . A is called “an article”
	A and an have the same meaning. They are both articles. A is used in front of words that begin with consonants; <i>b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k</i> , etc. Examples: a bed, a cat, a dog, a friend, a girl (but an hour / a house) An is used in front of words that begin with <i>a, e, i</i> and <i>o</i> Examples: an animal, an ear, an island, an office (but a university/ an uncle)

Table 1.1 Noun+ be

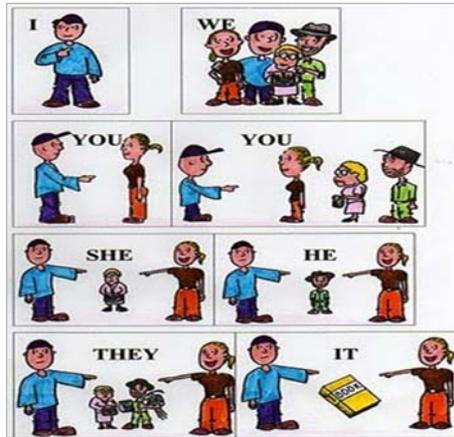
Self Check I

Complete the sentences: Use an ARTICLE; a or an

- 1) dog is animal
- 2) English is language
- 3) New York is city
- 4) Japan is country
- 5) Europe is continent
- 6) hotel is building
- 7) ant is insect

NOUN + ARE+ NOUN: PLURAL	
NOUN+ARE+NOUN (a) Cats are animals	“Plural” means “two, three, or more” In (a) <i>cats</i> =a plural noun <i>are</i> =a plural verb <i>animals</i> = a plural noun
(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal PLURAL :cats, animals	Plural Nouns end in –s A and an are used only with singular nouns
(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country PLURAL: cities, countries	For some singular nouns that end in –y, omit –y and add –ies
NOUN and NOUN +ARE+NOUN (d)Turkey and France are countries (e)Dogs and cats are animals	Two nouns are connected by and are followed by are

Table 1.2 NOUN + ARE+ NOUN: PLURAL



Picture 1.2

Self Check II

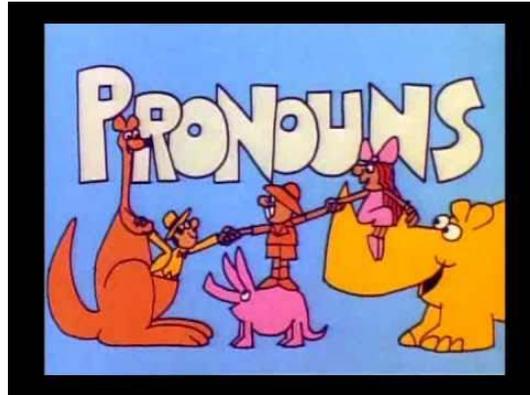
Make the sentences plural

- 1) A computer is a machine
- 2) A rose is a flower
- 3) A carrot is a vegetable
- 4) A dictionary is a book
- 5) A chicken is a bird

1.2 Pronoun +be

PRONOUN+ BE + NOUN			
SINGULAR			
PRONOUN	+BE+	NOUN	Short Forms
I	am	a student	I'm
You	are	a student	You're
She	is	a student	She's
He	is	a student	He's
It	is	a country	It's
PLURAL			
PRONOUN	+BE+	NOUN	Short Forms
We	are	students	We're
You	are	students	You're
They	are	students	They're
I You =pronoun She He It We They			
Am =forms of be Is Are			
Jane is in my class. She is a student Mark is in my class. He is student Jane and Mark are in my class. They are students			

Table 1.3 pronoun + be



Picture 1.3

Self Check I

Complete the sentences using **am/is/are**

- 1) Sarah at home. Her children At school
- 2) My brother and I good tennis players.
- 3) I a technician. my sister ... a nurse.
- 4) The weather..... rainy today
- 5) This bag heavy

Self Check II

Look at the underlined words. Write the short form, with 'm/'s/' re.

- 1 It is a boring film.
.....
- 2 She is an excellent singer.
.....
- 3 You are a great teacher.
.....
- 4 It is a new computer game.
.....
- 5 Richard is from New York.
.....
- 6 Australia is a big country.
.....
- 7 I am Carla. What is your name?
.....

YES/ NO QUESTIONS WITH BE

QUESTION	STATEMENT		In a question, be comes in front of the subject. Punctuation: A question ends with a question mark (?) A statement ends with a period (.).
BE + SUBJECT (a) Is she a student? (b) Are they at home?	SUBJECT + BE She is a student. They are at home.		
When people answer a question, they usually give only a 'short answer' (but sometimes they give a 'long answer' too.) Notice in the short answers below: After yes, be is not contracted with a pronoun.* After no, two contractions of <i>be</i> are possible with no differences in meaning.			
QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER+ (LONG ANSWER)		
(C) Is she a student?	Yes, she is* No, she's not. No, she isn't.	(She's a student.) (She's not a student.) OR: (She isn't a student.)	
(d) Are they at home?	Yes, they are.* No, they're not. No, they aren't.	(They're at home.) (They're not at home.) OR: (They aren't at home.)	
(e) Where is the book?	On the table.	(The book is on the table.)	
(f) Where are the books?	On the table.	(The books are on the table.)	
(g) What is this (thing)?	It's a pen.		
(h) Who is that (man)?	That's Mr. Lee.		
(i) What are those(things)?	They're pens.		
(j) Who are they?	They're Mr. And Mrs. Lee.		
(k) What's this?			
(l) Who's that man?			
Not: When using WH- words use them at the beginning of the sentence.			

Table 1.4 YES/ NO QUESTIONS WITH BE

NEGATIVE WITH BE

(a) Tom (is not) a teacher. He is a student. (isn't)	Not makes a sentences negative. Not can be contracted with is and are: CONTRACTION: is + not= isn't CONTRACTION: are+ not= aren't
(b) Tom and Ann (are not) teachers. (aren't)	
(c) I am not a teacher.	Am and not are not contracted.

Table 1.5 NEGATIVE WITH BE

Self Check III

Write questions.

E.g *She's American.*
Is she from American?

- 1) You're from Japan.
.....
- 2) He's a good footballer.
.....
- 3) It's a cheap restaurant.
.....
- 4) I' m the winner!
.....
- 5) Broadway's in New York.
.....
- 6) The hotel's on Main Street.
.....
- 7) Maria's from Spain.
.....



Picture 1.4

1.3 Possessions: Possessive's, Possessive Adjectives, Possessive Pronouns, Have/Has got

Possessive 's

***We use "s to express the things that belong to something or somebody**

Kate's camera

My brother's car

The manager's office

***For plurals, we do not put the 's after the plural suffix "s", instead we use '.**

The boys' toys

Students' notes

***For irregular plurals, we add 's again**

The children's game

People's lives

Men's shirts

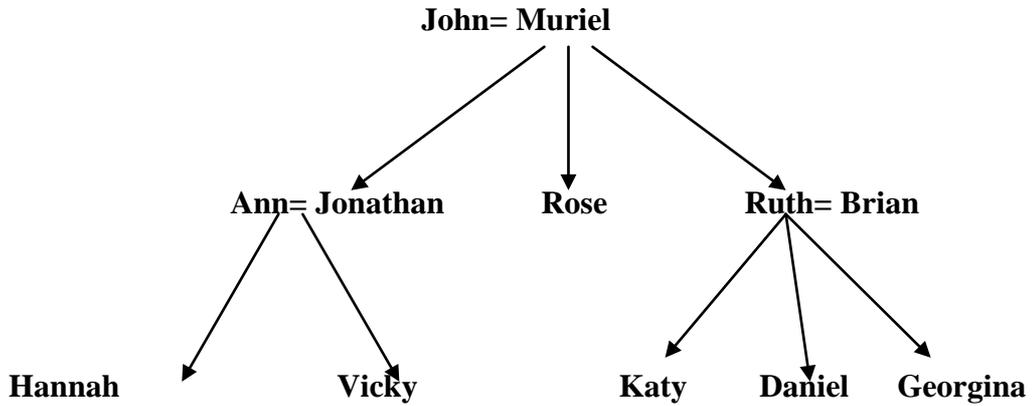
***We use *of* for things, places, etc.**

What's the name of this village?

Madrid is the capital of Spain.

Self Check I

1. Complete the sentences about the family tree



Example:

- a) Rose’s **John** and **Muriel**’s daughter.
- b) Hannahsister.
- c) Daniel.....and.....cousin.
- d) Jonathan.....and.....brother.
- e) Brian.....husband.
- f) Hannah and Vicky.....and.....daughters.
- g) Muriel.....wife.
- h) Rose.....and.....sister.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
We	Us	Our	Ours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	

Table 1.6 pronouns

Self Check II

Complete the sentences

1. A: Whose garden is that? (They)
B: It's garden.
2. A: Whose teacher is Mrs. Sezgin? (We)
B: She is teacher.
3. A: Whose t-shirt is that?(she)
B: It's T-shirt.
4. A: Whose books are those?(he)
B: They are books.
5. A: Whose bike is this?(I)
B: It's bike .
6. A: Whose cat is this? (They)
B: It's cat.

Self Check III

Complete the text below using possessive adjectives:

Mary and Mary's (¹.....) husband live near London. They have two children. The children's (².....) names are Susan and Tim. They have a cat. The cat's (³.....) name is Tommy.

Self Check IV

Replace the possessive adjective and noun with the possessive adjectives

- 1) Is this your suitcase? (Is this yours?)
- 2) This isn't my bag.
- 3) Are these your glasses?
- 4) Sheila's bag is red
- 5) Are those Peter's gloves?
- 6) Ann's umbrella is green

Self Check V

Choose the correct word

- 1) Is this pen? /your/yours)
- 2) Don't forgethat.(your/yours)
- 3) Please give this book to Ann. It's (her/hers)
- 4) Isn't that the Smith's car? That one over there. * No, that's not (their/Theirs).(their/theirs) car is dark blue.
- 5) I don't have an umbrella. Ask Tim. Perhaps it is (him/his)

HAVE GOT AND HAS GOT	
(a) I have a pen.(I've) (b) You have a pen.(You've) (c) She has a pen.(She's) (d) He has a pen.(He's) (e) It has blue ink.(It's) (f) We have pens.(We've) (g) You have pens.(You've) (h) They have pens./They've)	I you } we } + have they } she } he } + has it }
NEGATIVE FORMS	QUESTION FORMS
I you } we } + have not (haven't) they } she } he } + has not (hasn't) it }	Have } I ? you } we } they } Has } she ? he } it }
	SHORT ANSWERS: Yes, have/has (not has got) No,..... haven't/hasn't (not hasn't got)

Table 1.7 have got and has got

We use the have/has got;

- to show that something belongs to someone
He has got a big house
- To describe people, animals and things
She has got a small nose
- To express a temporary state
He has got a headache

Self Check VI

Complete the sentences

- 1) Sarah.....a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2) They like animals. They three dogs and two cats.
- 3) Mark isn't happy. He a lot of problems
- 4) They don't read much. They Many books
- 5) Julie wants to go to the concert, but she a ticket.

Self Check VII

Complete the sentences with have/has got.

- 1) You a fantastic DVD player!
- 2) Mr. and Mrs. Martina house near the river.
- 3) Sue.....a new bicycle.
- 4) Ia very big family.
- 5) Wean excellent computer at home.
- 6) This town two cinemas and a museum.
- 7) My brotheran interesting collection of stamps.
- 8) My aunt and unclegreen eyes.



Picture 1.5

1.4 Demonstrative Adjectives

- We use *this* and *these* for things or people which are near to us
- We use *that* and *those* for things or people which are not near us.
- We use *this* and *that* with a singular or uncountable noun
- We use *these* and *those* with a plural noun
- When we ask questions using *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, we usually use *it*, *they*, *he* or *she* in the answer.

e.g Is this Billy's book? Yes, it is

That is Mr. Brown. He is our English teacher

This and That		
a) I have a book in my hand. This book is red b) I see a book on your desk. That book is blue c) This is my book d) That is your book	This book=the book is near me That book=the book is not near me	
e) That's her book	Short Form=that is = that's	
These and Those		
f) My books are on the desk. These are my books g) Your books are on your desk. Those are your books	Singular This That	Plural These Those

Table 1.7 this and that

Self Check I

Circle the correct word.

- 1 This / these film is awful!
- 2 What is these / that book?
- 3 This / Those car is new.
- 4 This / Those computers are expensive.
- 5 Listen to these / that music.
- 6 That / These coins are French.

Self Check II

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. are new cars.
 a. Those b. That
2. is an old house.
 a. These b. This
3. are tall buildings.
 a. That b. Those
4. is Nil's new dress. is very nice .
 a. These/This b. This/It
5. teachers are new.
 a. That b. Those
6. Look at..... keys! are my keys.
 a. Those /they b. That/It

Self Check III

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is this? (Apple)
- 2) Who is that? (Actor)
- 3) Is this a radio? (+)
- 4) What are those? (Lorry)
- 5) Is that a table or desk? (Desk)
- 6) Is this a Land Rover? (+)
- 7) Are those cats of dogs? (Cats)



Picture 1.6

1.5 There is /There are

- We use *there is*-*there are* to say that something or someone exists.
- We use *There is* with singular countable nouns and collective nouns
- We use *There are* with plural nouns

THERE +BE	
THERE+BE+SUBJECT+LOCATION There is a bird in the tree There are four birds in the tree	There +be is used to say that something exists in a particular location Note: There is + singular noun There are + plural noun
There's a bird in the tree There're four birds in the tree	Contractions: There + is= there's There + are=There're
Negative Form	There is not (There isn't) There are not (There aren't)
Question Form	Is there? Are there?
Short Answers	Yes, there is/are No, there isn't/aren't

Table 1.8 there + be

Self Check I

Complete the sentences

1. There a book on the table.
2. There..... a post office but there a supermarket.
3. There a nice cafe but there any restaurants.
4. There a library in this street.
5. There..... three girls students in my class.
6. There..... two banks and a university in centre.

Self Check II

Complete the text. Use there's, there isn't, there are or there aren't.

My town.
¹only about 3.000 people in my town.
 It's very small, so ²a lot to do.
³about 12 shops and ⁴
 a good market here on Fridays, but ⁵
 any supermarkets. ⁶a cinema but that's OK.
⁷a good collection of videos at the video shop.
⁸two schools in the town.

Table 1.9 self check II

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational phrases when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collect all the necessary information and words to introduce yourself in suitable tenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First read the instructions and explanations carefully. If you don't know the meaning of a word, look up the word in an English dictionary and learn its meaning. Try to understand the tenses of the verbs. Be sure that you understand the sentences correctly and pronounce them correctly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare a game using verb to be, have/has got, there is/are, this/that.(Clue:Look at picture 1.6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arrange the parts of your game following the information given here ; be careful with the words and spelling.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Play the game you prepared with your classmates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Play the game with your classmates in class.Be sure you understand everything.

At the end of this activity you will be able to learn basic grammar of English and be able to communicate and become fluent in everyday English.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Can you give information about yourself?		
4. Can you ask personal questions using verb to be?		
5. Can you give information about your family using have and has got?		
6. Can you show things and people using that, this, these and those?		
7. Can you use There is/There are structure?		
8. Do you know meaning of the words that you write about?		
9. Do you pronounce the words correctly?		
10. Do you use the suitable tenses in your sentences?		

EVALUATION

Please further review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not feel confident, repeat learning activity. If you say "Yes" to all questions, move onto the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

1) Write the questions

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. (name?) | *Mike |
| b. (British?) | *No, I'm American |
| c. (how old?) | *I'm 32 |
| d. (a teacher?) | *No, I'm a doctor |
| e. (married?) | *Yes, I am |
| f. (wife a nurse?) | *She's an artist |
| g. (from?) | *She's German |
| h. (her name?) | *Hannah |
| i. (how old?) | *She' 28 |

2) Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't

- (it/hot today)
- (it/snowy today)
- (my hands/cold)
- (Japan/a big country)
- (diamonds/expensive)
- (Quebec/ in the US)

3) Complete the sentences

- Michael is ill.in bed
- I'm not hungry, butthirsty
- Mr Jackson is a very old man. 85
- These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable
- Mary isn't at home. at work

4) Complete the sentences with is or are.

- There.....a good restaurant in this town.
- Thereover nine million people in London.
- Thereinteresting clothes in this shop.
- In London therea river called the Thames.
- Therea cinema in the city centre.
- There.....six children in their family.

5) Complete the paragraph with *in, on or at*.

In my country, the school year begins ¹.....February. my school day starts ².....8.40, so I get up ³.....7 o'clock. There are seven lessons a day and ⁴.....Wednesday we have sport in the afternoon. School finishes ⁵.....3.45, but ⁶.....Thursday I have a netball lesson after school. Our summer holiday begins ⁷.....December and I go on holiday with my family for two weeks ⁸.....January.

6) Read the text. Then mark the statements T (true) or (false)

I'm Helen. I'm fourteen and I'm British. My home is in Wells. It's an old city, but it isn't very big. My address is 32 Castle Road and my phone number is 01749 652013.

My best friend is Michael. He's from Ireland and his father is French. Michael is fifteen, so he isn't in my class at school. He isn't a very good football player, but I think he's a great singer. He's a good friend and he helps me with my homework.

- a. The girl's name is Helen.
- b. She's from Britain.
- c. Wells is a new city.
- d. It's a small city.
- e. Michael is Helen's friend.
- f. He's French boy.
- g. He isn't in Helen's class.
- h. He's an excellent footballer.

7) Use some or any to complete the sentences.

A: Is there..... Milk ?

B: I'm sorry. There isn't

A: Is there cheese in the fridge ?

B: Yes there is.....

A: I have got Cheap shoes for you.

B: Have you got black shoes?

A: Have you got..... English friends?

B:No,I haven't ,but I have got American friends.

A: There aren't Chairs in my room.

B: I have got Extra chairs in my room. Take them.

8) Complete the questions. Use What.../Who.../How.../Where...+ Be

1. your parents? *They're very well
2.the bus stop? *At the end of the street
3.your children? *Five, six and ten
4.these oranges? *£.2.50 a kilo
5.your favourite sport? *Jogging
6.the girl in his photograph?*That's my cousin
7.your new shoes? * Red

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

AIM

If suitable conditions are provided you are going to learn and understand how basic tenses in English are formed and you are also going to make sentences using the correct tenses

SEARCH

- You can practice with your friends what you have learned so far in English
- You can memorize the words and structures by writing them down.

2. BASIC TENSES IN ENGLISH



Picture 2.1

2.1 The Simple Present Tense

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">SINGULAR</th> <th style="text-align: center;">PLURAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st PERSON</td> <td>I <i>talk</i></td> <td>we <i>talk</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd PERSON</td> <td>you <i>talk</i></td> <td>you <i>talk</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd PERSON</td> <td>she <i>talks</i> he <i>talks</i> it <i>rains</i></td> <td>they <i>talk</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SINGULAR	PLURAL	1st PERSON	I <i>talk</i>	we <i>talk</i>	2nd PERSON	you <i>talk</i>	you <i>talk</i>	3rd PERSON	she <i>talks</i> he <i>talks</i> it <i>rains</i>	they <i>talk</i>	<p>Notice: The verb after <i>she, he, it</i> (3rd person singular) has a final <i>-s</i> : talks</p>
	SINGULAR	PLURAL											
1st PERSON	I <i>talk</i>	we <i>talk</i>											
2nd PERSON	you <i>talk</i>	you <i>talk</i>											
3rd PERSON	she <i>talks</i> he <i>talks</i> it <i>rains</i>	they <i>talk</i>											
<p>(a) I <i>eat</i> breakfast <i>every morning</i>. (b) Ann <i>speaks</i> English <i>every day</i>. (c) We <i>sleep every night</i>. (d) They <i>go</i> to the beach <i>every weekend</i>.</p>	<p>The simple present present tense expresses habits. In (a) : Eating breakfast is a habit, a usual activity. Every morning= Monday morning, Tuesday morning, Wednesday morning, Thursday morning, Friday morning, Saturday morning and Sunday morning.</p>												

Table 2.1: the simple present tense

Self Check

What do you do every morning Use First, Then, Next, And then, Second, Third, Finally.

e.g: First I get up at 7 o'clock

1. eat breakfast
2. go to class
3. put on my clothes
4. drink a cup of coffee/ tea
5. shave
6. alarm ring
7. wash my face
8. take the bus
9. get dressed

2.2 Frequency Adverbs

USING FREQUENCY ADVERBS: ALWAYS, USUALLY, OFTEN, SOMETIMES, SELDOM, RARELY, NEVER												
Always never 100% 0%	usually 99%-90%	often 90%-75%	sometimes 75%-25%	seldom 25%-10%	rarely 10%-1%							
FREQUENCY SIMPLE SUBJECT + ADVERBS + PRESENT VERB			Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely and never are called “frequency” adverbs.’ They come between the subject and the simple present verb.*									
(a) Bob	always	comes to class.	SUBJECT+ { <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Always</td></tr> <tr><td>Usually</td></tr> <tr><td>Often</td></tr> <tr><td>Sometimes</td></tr> <tr><td>Seldom</td></tr> <tr><td>Rarely</td></tr> <tr><td>Never</td></tr> </table> } + VERB			Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Rarely	Never
Always												
Usually												
Often												
Sometimes												
Seldom												
Rarely												
Never												
(b) Mary	usually	comes to class.										
(c) We	often	watch TV at night.										
(d) I	sometimes	drink tea with dinner.										
(e) They	seldom	go to the movies.										
(f) Anna	rarely	makes a mistake.										
(g) I	never	eat paper.										

Table 2.2: Frequency Adverbs

Note:*Some frequency adverbs can also come at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

For example:

Sometimes I get up at seven .

I *sometimes* get up seven.

I get up at seven *sometimes*.

➤ Using Frequency Adverbs with BE

SUBJECT + BE + FREQUENCY ADVERB										
Tom + is +	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="7" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Always</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Usually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Often</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sometimes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seldom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rarely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never</td> </tr> </table>	}	Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Rarely	Never	+ late for class
}	Always									
	Usually									
	Often									
	Sometimes									
	Seldom									
	Rarely									
	Never									
		Frequency adverbs follow be .								
SUBJECT + FREQUENCY ADVERB + OTHER SIMPLE PRESENT VERBS										
Tom +	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="7" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Always</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Usually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Often</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sometimes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seldom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rarely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never</td> </tr> </table>	}	Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Rarely	Never	+ comes late.
}	Always									
	Usually									
	Often									
	Sometimes									
	Seldom									
	Rarely									
	Never									
		Frequency adverbs come before all simple present verbs except be .								

Table 2.3: Using Frequency Adverbs with BE

Self Check

Add the FREQUENCY ADVERB in italics to the sentences.

- e.g always Ann is *always* on time for class.
 always Ann *always* comes to class on time.
1. often Sue is late for class.
 2. often Sue comes to class late.
 3. never Ron is happy.
 4. usually Bob is at home in the evening.
 5. seldom Tom studies at the library in the evening.
 6. rarely I eat breakfast.
 7. sometimes She drinks tea.
 8. never Sue drinks coffee.

2.3 The Simple Present Tense:

➤ Negative

<p>(a) I <i>do not</i> drink tea. We <i>do not</i> drink tea.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: I } We } You } + <i>do not</i> + main verb They } They }</p>
<p> You <i>do not</i> drink tea. They <i>do not</i> drink tea. (b) She <i>does not</i> drink tea. He <i>does not</i> drink tea. It <i>does not</i> drink tea.</p>	<p> She } He } + <i>does not</i> + main verb It }</p>
<p><i>Do</i> and <i>does</i> are called “helping verbs”</p>	
<p>Notice in (b) : In 3rd person singular, there is no –s on the main verb; the final –s is part of <i>does</i>. INCORRECT: She does not drink coffee.</p>	
<p>(c) I <i>don't</i> drink coffee. They <i>don't</i> have a bicycle. (d) He <i>doesn't</i> drink coffee Mary <i>doesn't</i> have a bicycle.</p>	<p>CONTRACTIONS: do not = don't does not = doesn't People usually use contractions when they speak. People often use contractions when they write.</p>

Table 2.4: the simple present tense negative

➤ **The Simple Present: Asking Information Questions with WH....**

WHERE WHAT WHEN MAINVERB WHAT TIME WHO WHY	+ DO/ DOES + SUBJECT +					SHORT ANSWER
(a)	<i>Do</i>	they	live	in Germany	-	<i>Yes, they do./ No, they don't.</i>
(b) <i>Where</i>	<i>do</i>	they	live?		-	<i>In Germany.</i>
(c) <i>When</i>	<i>do</i>	you	go	to class?	-	<i>At eight o'clock.</i>
(d) <i>What time</i>	<i>do</i>	you	go	to class?	-	<i>At eight o'clock.</i>
(e)	<i>Does</i>	Lisa	live	in Paris?	-	<i>Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't.</i>
(f) <i>Where</i>	<i>does</i>	Lisa	live?		-	<i>In Paris.</i>
(g) <i>When</i>	does	Ann	eat	dinner?	-	<i>At five p.m</i>
(h) <i>What time</i>	does	Ann	eat	dinner?	-	<i>At five p.m</i>
(i) What time do you usually go to lunch?	The frequency adverb usually comes immediately after the subject in a question.					
	QUESTION WORD + DOES/ DO + SUBJECT+ <i>USUALLY</i> + MAIN VERB					

Table 2.6: The Simple Present: Asking Information Questions with WH....

Self Check II

Put the verbs into correct form, positive or negative

- 1) Elisabeth four languages-English, Spanish, Chinese and Russian(speak)
- 2) Imy job.It's very boring (like)
- 3) Where's Jack?* I'm sorry.I (know)
- 4) It's not true!.I..... it(believe)
- 5) Michael is vegetarian. He meat(eat)

Self Check III

Make questions from these words +do/does.Put the words in the right order

e.g where/live/your parents
Where do your parents live?

- 1)you/early/always/get up
- 2)how often/TV/you/watch
- 3)you/want/what/for dinner
- 4)like /you/football
- 5)what/you/do/in your free time



Picture 2.2

2.4 The Present Continuous Tense



Use the Present Continuous with Normal Verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:

- **You** are learning **English** now.
- **You** are not swimming **now**.
- Are **you** sleeping?
- **I** am sitting.
- **I** am not standing.
- Is **he** sitting **or** standing?
- **They** are reading **their** books.
- **They** are not watching **television**.
- **What** are **you** doing?
- **Why** aren't **you** doing **your** homework?

Am + -ing (a) I <i>am sitting</i> in class right now. Is + -ing (b) Lisa <i>is sitting</i> in class right now Are + -ing (c) You <i>are sitting</i> in class right now.	In (a): When I say this sentence, I am in class. I am sitting. I am not standing. The action (sitting) is happening right now, and I am saying the sentence at the same time.
	Am, is, are = helping verbs Sitting = the main verb
	Am, is, are + -ing = the present progressive tense*

Table 2.7: Present continuous tense.

* the present progressive is also called the ‘ present continuous or the ‘ continuous present’

➤ **-ING Form: Spelling**

END OF VERB - -ING FORM	
Rule 1:	A CONSONANT* + <i>-e</i> - DROP THE <i>-e</i> and ADD <i>-ing</i> <i>Smile</i> - <i>smiling</i> <i>Write</i> - <i>writing</i>
Rule 2:	ONE VOWEL* + ONE CONSONANT - DOUBLE THE CONSONANT and ADD <i>-ing</i> ** <i>Sit</i> - <i>sitting</i> <i>Run</i> - <i>running</i>
Rule 3:	TWO VOWELS + ONE CONSONANT - ADD <i>-ing</i> ; DO NOT DOUBLE THE CONSONANT <i>Read</i> - <i>reading</i> <i>Rain</i> - <i>raining</i>
Rule 4:	TWO CONSONANT - ADD <i>-ing</i> ; DO NOT DOUBLE THE CONSONANT <i>Stand</i> - <i>standing</i> <i>Push</i> - <i>pushing</i>

Table 2.8: - ING Form

* Vowels= a,e,i,o,u.

Consonants= b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z.

** Exception to rule 2: Do not double w, x and y.

Snow – snowing fix- fixing say - saying

➤ **Questions**

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
BE + SUBJECT + -ING	
(a) <i>Is</i> Sue <i>sleeping</i>	- Yes, she is.(She’s sleeping) - No, she’s not.(She’s not sleeping.)
(b) <i>Are</i> you <i>watching TV?</i>	- No, she isn’t (She isn’t sleeping.) - Yes, I am. (I’m watching TV.) - No, I’m not. (I’m not watching TV.)
Q-WORD + BE + SUBJECT + -ING	
(c) <i>Where</i> <i>is</i> Sue <i>sleeping?</i>	- <i>On the sofa.</i> (She’s sleeping

on the sofa.)

(d) *Why are you watching TV? - Because I like this program.* (I'm watching TV because I like this program.)

Table 2.9: Questions

Self Check

Simple present or present continuous

1. Mr Cooper always..... a pound of sugar. (buy)
2. The shop assistant..... the door now. (close)
3. Kevin and Alan never..... away glass bottles. (throw)
4. Look! Freddy..... two baskets. (carry)
5. Now Mrs Caveman..... out of the window. (look)
6. Mrs Bingham..... shopping every Saturday. (go)
7. I..... the money at the moment. (count)
8. Mr Root always..... a box of eggs before buying them. (open)
9. Mum often..... her change. (forget)
10. Listen! The manager..... to a customer. (talk)

2.5 Using Be: Past Time

Completed Action in the Past



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.
- Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.
- Did you have dinner last night?
- She washed her car.
- He didn't wash his car.

PRESENT TIME		PAST TIME	
(a) I <i>am</i> in class <i>today</i> .	(b) I <i>was</i> in class <i>yesterday</i> .	(c) Alison <i>is</i> at the library <i>today</i> .	(d) Alice <i>was</i> at the library <i>yesterday</i> .
(e) My friends <i>are</i> at home <i>today</i> .	(f) My friends <i>were</i> at home <i>yesterday</i> .		
SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF BE Singular <i>I was</i> <i>You were(one person)</i> person) <i>She was</i> <i>He was</i> <i>It was</i>		Plural <i>we were</i> <i>you were(more than one</i> person) <i>they were</i>	
		I She He It	+ was
		We You They	+ were

Table 2.10: Past time

➤ **Past of Be: Negative**

(a) I <i>was not</i> in class yesterday.	NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS: <i>Was + not= wasn't</i> <i>Were+ not= weren't</i>
(b) I <i>wasn't</i> in class yesterday.	
(c) They <i>were not</i> at home last night.	I She He It
(d) They <i>weren't</i> at home last night.	
	We You They

Table 2.11 : past of be: negative

➤ **Past of Be: Questions**

YES/ NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER+ (LONG ANSWER)
(a) <i>Were you</i> in class yesterday? (be) + (subject)	<i>Yes, I was.</i> (I was in class yesterday.) <i>No, I wasn't.</i> (I wasn't in class yesterday.)
(b) <i>Was Carlos</i> at home last night? (be) + (subject)	<i>Yes, he was.</i> (He was at home last night.) <i>No, he wasn't.</i> (He wasn't at home last night.)
INFORMATION QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER+ (LONG ANSWER)
(c) <i>Where were you</i> yesterday? Where + (be) + (subject)	<i>In class.</i> (I was in class yesterday.)
(d) <i>Where was Jennifer</i> last night? Where + (be) + (subject)	<i>At home.</i> (She was at home last night.)

Table 2.12 : past of be: questions

➤ **The Simple Past Tense: Using-ED (Regular Verbs)**

SIMPLE PRESENT: SIMPLE PAST:	(a) I <i>walk</i> to school <i>every day</i> . (b) I <i>walked</i> to school <i>yesterday</i> .	Verb + -ed = the simple past tense I She He It We You They } walked (verb+ -ed)
SIMPLE PRESENT: SIMPLE PAST:	(c) Ann <i>walks</i> to school <i>every day</i> . (d) Ann <i>walked</i> to school <i>yesterday</i> .	

Table 2.13 : The Simple Past Tense: Using-ED (Regular Verbs)

➤ **The Simple Past: Irregular Verbs**

Some verbs do not have – ed forms. The past form is irregular.																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present</th> <th>Past</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><i>Come</i></td><td><i>came</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Do</i></td><td><i>did</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Eat</i></td><td><i>ate</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Get</i></td><td><i>got</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Go</i></td><td><i>went</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Have</i></td><td><i>had</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Put</i></td><td><i>put</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>See</i></td><td><i>saw</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Sit</i></td><td><i>sat</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Sleep</i></td><td><i>slept</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Stand</i></td><td><i>stood</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Write</i></td><td><i>wrote</i></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Present	Past	<i>Come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>Eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>Get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>Go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>Have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>Put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>Sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>Sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>	<i>Stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>Write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<p>(a) I come to class every day.</p> <p>(b) I came to class yesterday.</p> <p>(c) I do my homework every day.</p> <p>(d) I did my homework yesterday.</p> <p>(e) Anna eats breakfast every morning.</p> <p>(f) Anna ate breakfast yesterday morning.</p>
Present	Past																										
<i>Come</i>	<i>came</i>																										
<i>Do</i>	<i>did</i>																										
<i>Eat</i>	<i>ate</i>																										
<i>Get</i>	<i>got</i>																										
<i>Go</i>	<i>went</i>																										
<i>Have</i>	<i>had</i>																										
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<i>Sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>																										
<i>Stand</i>	<i>stood</i>																										
<i>Write</i>	<i>wrote</i>																										

Table 2.14: The Simple Past: Irregular Verbs

➤ **The Simple Past: Negative**

<p>SUBJECT+ DO+NOT+ MAIN VERB</p> <p>(a) I did not walk to school yesterday.</p> <p>(b) You did not walk to school yesterday</p> <p>(c) Mike did not eat lunch yesterday.</p> <p>(d) They did not come to class yesterday.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td rowspan="7">} + did not+main verb</td> </tr> <tr><td>She</td></tr> <tr><td>He</td></tr> <tr><td>It</td></tr> <tr><td>We</td></tr> <tr><td>You</td></tr> <tr><td>They</td></tr> </table>	I	} + did not +main verb	She	He	It	We	You	They
I	} + did not +main verb								
She									
He									
It									
We									
You									
They									
<p>(e) INCORRECT: I did not walked to school yesterday.</p> <p>(f) INCORRECT: Tom did not ate lunch yesterday.</p>	<p>Notice that the simple form of the main verb is used with did not.</p>								
<p>(g) I didn't walk to school yesterday.</p> <p>(h) Tom didn't eat lunch yesterday.</p>	<p>Negative contraction: Did+ not+ didn't</p>								

Table 2.15: the simple past: negative

➤ **The Simple Past: Yes/No Questions**

DID + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
(a) Did Beth walk to school?	Yes, she did. (She walked to school.) No, she didn't. (She didn't walk to school.)
(b) Did you come to class?	Yes, I did. (I came to class.) No, I didn't. (I didn't come to class.)

Table 2.16: The Simple Past: Yes/No Questions

Past Time Words

<p>NOTE: In (a): <i>yesterday</i> is used with <i>morning</i>, <i>afternoon</i>, and <i>evening</i>. In (b): <i>last</i> is used with <i>night</i>, with long periods of time (<i>week</i>, <i>month</i>, <i>year</i>), with seasons (<i>spring</i>, <i>summer</i>, <i>etc.</i>), and with days of the week. In (c): <i>ago</i> means 'in the past.' It follows specific lengths of time (<i>e.g.</i>, <i>two minutes + ago</i>, <i>five years+ ago</i>)</p>		
YESTERDAY	LAST	AGO
(a) Bob was here... <i>yesterday.</i> <i>yesterday morning.</i> <i>yesterday afternoon.</i> <i>yesterday evening.</i>	(b) Sue was here... <i>last night.</i> <i>last week.</i> <i>last month.</i> <i>last year.</i> <i>last spring.</i> <i>last summer.</i> <i>last fall.</i> <i>last winter.</i> <i>last Monday</i> <i>last Tuesday</i> <i>last Wednesday.</i> <i>etc.</i>	(c) Tom was here... <i>five minutes ago.</i> <i>two hours ago.</i> <i>three days ago.</i> <i>a(one) week ago.</i> <i>six months ago.</i> <i>a(one year ago.)</i>

Table 2.17: past time words

Self Check I

Put the verbs in the following sentences into the simple past tense.

1. I go to work by bus.
2. I meet her on Tuesdays.
3. He always wears black.
4. I make cakes every week.
5. She gets up at 6.30.
6. He understands me.
7. He shuts the shop at 6.00.
8. She speaks slowly.
9. He leaves the house at 9.00.
10. I read a chapter every night.

Self Check II

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Last night, Samantha have pizza for supper.
2. My pet lizard was died last month.
3. Yesterday I spend two hours cleaning my living room.
4. This morning before coming to class, Jack eats two bowls of cereal.
5. What was happened to your leg?

2.6 Future Time

➤ Be going to

<p>(a) I <i>am going to go</i> downtown tomorrow. (b) Sue <i>is going to be</i> here tomorrow afternoon. (c) We <i>are going to come</i> to class tomorrow morning.</p>	<p>Be going to expresses (talk about) the future.</p> <p>FORM: <i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i> } +going+ <i>infinitive*</i></p>
<p>(d) I'm <i>not going to go</i> downtown tomorrow. (e) Ann <i>isn't going to study</i> tonight.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: <i>be+ not+ going to</i></p>
<p>(f) '<i>Are you going to come</i> to class tomorrow?' 'No I'm not.' (g) '<i>Is Jim going to be</i> at the meeting tomorrow?' 'Yes, he is.' (h) 'What time <i>are you going to eat</i> dinner</p>	<p>QUESTION: <i>be+ subject+ going to</i> A form of <i>be</i> is used in the short answer to a yes/ no question with <i>be going to</i>, as in (f) and (g).</p>

tonight? 'Around six.'	
---------------------------	--

Table 2.18: be going to

Self Check

Match the sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) It is hot | a)She isn't going to buy a present |
| 2) He is ill | b)She is going to call her family |
| 3) She has got a lot of money | c)We must hurry |
| 4) She is poor | d)They aren't going to take their coats |
| 5) It is late | e)He is going to call his doctor |
| 6) Mary is homesick | f)She is going to buy new things |
| 7) What are you going to do tomorrow? | g)Ten minutes |
| 8) How long are you going to wait? | h)We are going to visit the museum |

2.7 Simple Future Tense

Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.



FORM Will
[will + verb]

Examples:

- You will help him later.
- Will you **help** him later?
- You will **not** help him later

STATEMENT	(a) Mike will go to the library tomorrow. (b) Mike is going to go to the library tomorrow.	(a) and (b) have basically the same meaning.
	(c) INCORRECT: Mike will <i>goes</i> there. (d) INCORRECT: Mike wills go there. (e) INCORRECT: Mike will to go there.	The simple form of a verb follows will . In(c): goes is NOT correct.
		There is never a final <i>-s</i> on <i>will</i> for future time.
		Will is not followed by an infinitive with <i>to</i> .
CONTRACTIONS	(f) I will come = I'll come. You will come = You'll come. She will come = She'll come. He will come = He'll come. It will come = It'll come. We will come = We'll come They will come = They'll come.	Will is contracted to ' ll ' with subject pronouns.* These contractions are common in both speaking and writing.
NEGATIVE	(g) Bob will not be here tomorrow. (h) Bob won't be here tomorrow.	Negative contraction: Will+not=won't

Table 2.19 simple future tense

* **Will** is also often contracted with nouns in speaking (but not in writing).
Written: Tom will be here at ten.
Spoken: 'Tom'll' be here at ten.

➤ Asking Questions with will

QUESTION					ANSWER
(QUESTION+ WILL +SUBJECT+MAIN VERB WORD)					
(a)	<i>will</i>	<i>Tom</i>	<i>come</i>	tomorrow?	<i>Yes, he will.* No, he won't.</i>
(b)	<i>will</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>be</i>	at home tonight?	<i>Yes, I will.* No, I won't.</i>
(c) When Saturday.	<i>will</i>	<i>Ann</i>	<i>arrive?</i>		<i>Next</i>
(d) What time	<i>will</i>	<i>the plane</i>	<i>arrive?</i>		<i>Three-thirty.</i>
(e) Where	<i>will</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>be</i>	tonight?	<i>At home.</i>

Table 2.20: Asking Questions with will

* Note: *will* is not contracted with a pronoun in a short answer.

➤ Future Time Clauses with Before, After and When

(a) Before Ann <i>goes</i> to work tomorrow, she will eat breakfast. (b) INCORRECT: Before Ann <i>will go</i> to work tomorrow, she will eat breakfast. INCORRECT: Before Ann is <i>going to go</i> to work tomorrow, she will eat breakfast.	In(a): Before Ann goes to work tomorrow is a future time clause.* A future time clause use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE, not <i>will or be going to</i> .
(c) I'm going to finish my homework after I <i>eat</i> dinner tonight. (d) When I <i>go to</i> New York next week, I'm going to stay at the Hilton Hotel.	In (c): after I eat dinner tonight= a future time clause. In(d): When I go to New York next week= a future time clause.

Table 2.21: Future Time Clauses with Before, After and When

Self Check

James, 18 years old, asked an ugly fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (be).....very happy.
2. You (get)..... a lot of money.
3. You (buy)..... a beautiful house.
4. Your friends (envy)..... you.
5. You (meet)..... a beautiful girl.
6. You (marry).....her.
7. You and your wife (travel)..... around the world.
8. People (serve).....you.
9. They (not/refuse)..... to make you happy.
10. But all this (happen / only)..... when you are 70 years old.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational phrases when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Collect all the necessary information and words to introduce yourself in suitable tenses.	➤ First read the instructions and explanations carefully. If you don't know the meaning of a word, look up the word in an English dictionary and learn its meaning. Try to understand the tenses of the verbs. Be sure that you understand the sentences correctly and pronounce them correctly
➤ Prepare a game using verb basic tenses in English	➤ Arrange the parts of your game following the information given here ; be careful with the words and spelling.
➤ Play the game you prepared with your classmates	➤ Play the game with your classmates in class. Be sure you understand everything.

At the end of this activity you will be able to learn and understand how basic tenses in English are formed and you are also going to make sentences using the correct tenses

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Can you give information about yourself using Simple Present Tense		
4. Can you use Frequency Adverbs?		
5. Can you give information about what you are doing at the moment using Present Continuous Tense?		
6. Can you talk about your experiences using Past Simple Tense?		
7. Can you talk about the future using be going to and Simple Future Tense?		
8. Do you know meaning of the words that you write about?		
9. Do you pronounce the words correctly?		
10. Do you use the suitable tenses in your sentences?		

EVALUATION

Please further review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not feel confident, repeat learning activity. If you say "Yes" to all questions, move onto the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

1) Put the verb in the present continuous(I am doing) or the present simple (I do)

1. Excuse me, *do you speak* (you/ speak) English?
2. 'Where's Tom?' '*he's having* (he/ have) a shower.'
3.(I/not/watch) television very often.
4. Listen! Somebody.....(sing)
5. Sandra is tired.....(she/want) to go home now.
6. How often(you/ read) a newspaper?
7. 'Excuse me, but.....(you/ sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
8. I'm sorry.....(I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
9. It's late.(I/ go) home now.....(you/ come) with me?
10. What time.....(your father/ finish) work every day?

2) Use the words in *italics* to complete the sentences.

1. pay, always Boris *always pays* his bills on time.
2. cry, seldom Our baby.....at night.
3. study Paul.....at the library every day.
4. stay, usually Jean.....home at night.
5. fly Kunio is a pilot. He.....a plane.
6. carry, always Carol.....her books to class.
7. pray Jack.....every day.
8. buy, seldom Ann.....new clothes.

3) Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE. Pay special attention to singular and plural, to spelling, and to pronunciation of final -s/ -es.

1. The students (ask, often) *often ask* questions in class.
2. Pablo (study, usually).....at the library every evening.
3. Olga(bite).....her fingernails when she is nervous.
4. Don(cash).....a check at the bank once a week.
5. Sometimes I (worry).....about my grades at school.
6. Sonya (worry, never).....about her grades.
7. She (study).....hard.

4) Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.

1. Alex(like) *likes* tea, but he (like, not) *dosen't like* coffee.
2. Sara (know).....Ali, but she (know, not).....Hiroshi.
3. Pablo and Maria(want).....to stay home tonight. They (want, not).....to go to a movie.
4. Robert (be, not).....hungry. He (want, not).....a sandwich.
5. Mr. Smith (drink, not).....coffee, but Mr. Jones(drink).....twelve cups every day.
6. I (be, not).....rich.I (have, not).....a lot of money.
7. This pen (belong, not).....to me. It (belong).....to Pierre.
8. My frends (live, not).....in the dorm. They(have).....an apartment.

5) Ask and answer questions.

Teacher : Walk to school every day
Student A : Do you walk to school every day?
Student B : Yes, I do. OR: No, I don't.
Student A :Does(Student B) walk to school ever day?
Student C : Yes, he/ she does.OR: No, he/ she dosen't.

1. walk to school every day
2. watch TV every day.
3. eat breakfast ever day
4. speak English every day
5. come to class every day
6. get up the at seven o' clock every day
7. talk on the phone every day
8. go to the bank every day
9. wear blue jeans every day
10. have a car
11. have a bicycle
12. like ice cream
13. like (*name of city*)
14. live in (*name of hotel*)
15. live in an apartment
16. go shopping every day

6) Complete the dialogues with appropriate questions.

1. A : What time does the concert begin?
B : At eight. (The concert begins at eight.)
2. A : Is San Francisco foggy in the winter?
B : Yes, it is. (San Francisco is foggy in the winter.)
3. A :
B : In May. (The weather starts to get hot in May.)
4. A :
B : Yes. (I dream in color.)
5. A :
B : Yes . (Igor comer from Russia.)
6. A :
B : Russia. (Olga comes from Russia.)
7. A :
B : Yes, he is. (Ivan is from Russia.)
8. A :
B : In Moscow.(Red Square is in Moscow.)

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review Measuring and Evaluation. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

MODULE EVALUATION

1) Find the right answers for the questions:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Where's the camera? | A) London |
| 2. Is your car blue? | B) No, I'm not |
| 3. Is Linda from London? | C) Yes, you are |
| 4. Am I late? | D) My sister |
| 5. Where's Ann from? | E) Black |
| 6. What color is your bag? | F) No, it's black |
| 7. Are you hungry? | G) In your bag |
| 8. How is George? | H) No, she's American |
| 9. Who's that woman? | I) Very well |

2) Complete the text below with will or going to

Mr. Corona's holiday plans

Mr. Corona is from Rome. He works at a factory in Hamburg. His work isn't very interesting, so he's looking forward to his holidays. This year he¹.....(take) his holiday early in September. He's lucky because he²..... (get) one day more than last year. He³..... (spend) his holiday in Rome, of course, because he wants to see his family again and he⁴..... (visit) some good friends as well. He⁵..... (fly) because it's too expensive for him. He⁶.....(have) to go by train. At least he hopes he⁷.....(be able) to get a seat in the train because the journey⁸.....(take) almost twenty hours and the train⁹.....(be) full - so it¹⁰..... (not be) a very nice journey

3) Fill in the correct future tense - will future, going to or present progressive.

1. They(drive) to New York tomorrow morning.
2. I hope the weather(be) nice.
3. I offered him this job. I think he (take) it,
4. I promise I..... (not tell) your secret to anyone.
5. Take your umbrella with you. It (rain)
6. They(play) cards this evening.
7. I(go) to the cinema tomorrow.
8. They(fly) to Seattle next summer holidays.
9. I(invite) 50 people to the party and I hope everyone (come).
10. That exercise looks difficult. I..... (help) you.

4) Complete the sentences using the correct form of verb to be

1. John (be) _____ excited.
2. Tiffany and Uma (be) _____ my friends.
3. Richard, John and I (be) _____ watching a movie.
4. Jack (be) _____ kind.
5. Alice (be) _____ young.
6. The hammer (be) _____ new.
7. My mother and father (be) _____ cooking dinner.
8. Rachel (be) _____ driving to school.
9. Nikkos and Billy (be) _____ playing at the park.
10. The students (be) _____ studying English.

5) Write the correct form of "to be" in present tense or past tense

"I _____ (1) going outside," said Jerry.

"Wait!" said Jerry's mom.

Don't forget to wear your jacket.

It _____ (2) cold out there.

"But mom," said Jerry. "I don't want to wear it.

I will be fine without it.

Besides, it _____ (3) that cold today."

Jerry opened the door. The wind _____ (4) blowing and the trees _____ (5) shaking. Leaves _____ (6) falling to the ground. He shivered a little and stood behind the door.

"Jerry!" shouted Jerry's mom. "You close that door and get your coat young man."

"But mom!" said Jerry.

"But what?" said Jerry's mom. "I don't understand why you don't want to wear your new coat. _____ (7) there something wrong with it?"

Jerry's face turned red. "No!" he said. "Nothing's wrong with it!" Then he covered his mouth with his hand.

"Well then..." said Jerry's mom. "Why don't you want to wear it?"

"Well, mom," said Jerry. "I kind of...well...gave it away."

"You what?" said Jerry's mom. "You gave it away?"

"Yeah. But don't worry. It _____ (8) okay. I gave it to Marvin. And he really needs it."

"Why?"

"Well, every time I see him, he looks cold. He _____ (9) always cold, actually. His parents cannot afford to buy him a jacket."

"Well, that _____ (10) a very nice thing for you to do, dear. But now what _____ (11) you going to do without a jacket?"

"I don't know. Maybe I'll wear my old jacket for a little while

6) Complete the following sentences using appropriate forms of Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

1. It is a summer evening. Patrick and Barbara (play) football against Kevin and Melanie. They often.....(play) football against Kevin and Melanie.
2. It is five o'clock. Kevin..... (take) Red's dog into the garden. He always.....(take) Red's dog into the garden in the afternoon.
3. The Bensons usually.....(have) breakfast in the kitchen. But today is Sunday, and they.....(have) it in the dining-room.
4. It is Thursday. A coach full of children.....(go) to Cardiff. The children at Jenny's school(go) on a trip every summer.
5. Kevin always.....(use) his new pen for his homework. But he cannot find it, so he (use) Tanja's pen now

7) Pair Work-Find out information about your classmates' hometowns.

Use the information to write a report. Ask questions about the name of the hometown, its location, its population, its weather and average temperature in a particular month.

Examples:

What is your hometown?

Where is it located?

What's the population?

What's the weather like there?

What's the average temperature in June?

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, please contact your teacher and pass to the next module.

ANSWER KEY

SELF CHECK

1.1 self check I	1)a/an 2)a 3)a 4)a 5)a 6)a/a 7)an/an
1.1 self check II	1)Computers are machines 2)Roses are flowers 3)Carrots are vegetables 4)Dictionaries are boks 5)Chickens are birds
1.2Self Check I	1)is/are 2)are 3)am/is 4)is 5)is
1.2 Self Check II	1)It's 2)She's 3)You're 4)It's 5)Richard's 6)Australia's 7)I'm/What's
1.2 Self Check III	1)Are you from Japan? 2)Is he a good footballer? 3)Is it a cheap restaurant? 4)Am I the winner? 5)Is Broadway in New York? 6)Is the hotel on Main Street? 7)Is Maria from Spain?
1.3 Self check I	b)Is/Vicky's c)Daniel is Katy and Georgina's cousin d)Is Rose and Ruth's brother e)Is/Ruth's f)Are and Jonathan's g)Is /John's h)Is Jonathan and Ruth's sister
1.3 Self Check II	1) Their 2) Our

	<p>3)My 4)His 5)My 6)Their</p>
1.3 Self Check III	<p>1)her 2)their 3)its</p>
1.3 Self Check IV	<p>2) This isn't my bag 3)Are there yours? 4)Hers is red 5)Are those his gloves? 6) Hers is gren</p>
1.3 Self Check V	<p>1) Your 2) Your 3) Hers 4) Theirs/Their 5) His</p>
1.3 Self Check VI	<p>1)hasn't got 2)have got 3)has got 4)have got 5) has got</p>
1.3 Self Check VII	<p>1) have got 2) have got 3) has got 4) have got 5) have got 6) has got 7) has got 8) have got</p>
1.4 Self Check I	<p>1)This 2)That 3)This 4)Those 5)That 6)These</p>
1.4 Self Check II	<p>1)a 2)b 3)b 4)b 5)b 6)a</p>
1.4 Self Check III	<p>1) It is an apple 2) He is an actor 3) Yes, it is</p>

	<p>4) They are lorries 5) It is a desk/table 6) Yes, it is 7) They are cats</p>
1.5 SELF CHECK I	<p>1)is 2)isn't/is 3)is/aren't 4) is 5)are 6)are</p>
1.5 SELF CHECK II	<p>1)There are 2)There is 3)There are 4)There is 5)There aren't 6)There is 7)There is 8)There are</p>

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

1.	<p>1)What's your name? 2)Are you British? 3)How old are you? 4)Are you a teacher? 5)Are you married? 6)Is your wife a nurse? 7) Where are you from? 8)What's her name? 9)How old is she?</p>
2.	<p>1)It is/isn't hot today 2)It is/isn't snowy today 3)My hands are/aren't cold 4)Japan isn't a big country 5)Diamonds are very expensive 6)Quebec isn't in the US.</p>
3.	<p>1)He's 2)I'm 3)He's 4)They're 5)She's</p>
4.	<p>1) is 2)are</p>

	<p>3)are 4) is 5) is 6)are</p>
5.	<p>1) in 2)at 3)at 4)on 5)at 6)on 7)in 8)in</p>
6.	<p>1)T 2)T 3)F 4)T 5)T 6)F 7)T 8)F</p>
7.	<p>1) any/any 2)any/some 3)some/any 4)any/some 5)any/some</p>
8.	<p>1) How are 2)Where is 3)How old 4)how much 5)what is 6)Who is 7)What colour are</p>

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

SELF CHECK

2.1 Self Check	Students' own answers according to their daily routines.
2.2 self check	<p>1.Sue is often late for class. 2.Sue often comes to class late. 3.Ron is never happy. 4.Bob is usually at home in the evening. 5.Tom seldom studies at the</p>

	<p>library in the evening. 6.I rarely eat breakfast. 7.She sometimes drinks tea. 8.Sue never drinks coffee.</p>
<p>2.3 Simple Present Self Check I</p>	<p>2)knows/doesn't know 3)want/don't want 4)is not/does not want 5)does'nt drink/drinks 6) am not/haven't got</p>
<p>2.3 Self Check II</p>	<p>1)speaks 2)don't like 3)don't know 4)don't believe 5)doesn't eat</p>
<p>2.3 Self Check III</p>	<p>1)Do you always get up early? 2)How often do you watch TV? 3)What do you want for dinner? 4)Do you like football? 5)What do you do in your free time?</p>
<p>2.4 Present Continuous Tense Self Check</p>	<p>1) buys 2) is closing 3) throw 4) is carrying 5) is looking 6) goes 7) am counting 8) opens 9) forgets 10) is talking</p>
<p>2.5 Simple Past Tense Self Check I</p>	<p>1)went 2)met 3)wore 4)made 5)got 6)understood 7)shut 8)spoke 9)left 10) read</p>
<p>2.5 Self Check II</p>	<p>1) had 2) died 3) spent 4) ate 5) happened</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">2.6 Self Check</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1)d 2)e 3)f 4)a 5)c 6)b 7)h 8)g</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2.7 Future Self Check</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1) will be 2) will get 3) will buy 4) will envy 5) will meet 6) will marry 7) will travel 8) will serve 9) will not(won't) refuse 10)will happen</p>

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3)I do not watch 4)is singing 5)she wants 6) do you read 7) you are sitting 8)I do not understand 9)I am going /do you come 10)does your father finish</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2)seldom cries 3)studies 4)usually stays 5) flies 6)always carries 7)prays 8) seldom buys</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2)usually studies 3)bites 4)cashes 5)worries/never worries/studies</p>

4	<p>2)knows/does not know 3)want/do not want 4)is not/does not want 5)does not drink 6) am not/do not have 7) does not belong/belongs 8) do not live/have</p>
5	Students' own questions and answers according to the model
6	<p>3)When does the weather get hot? 4) Do you dream in colour? 5) Does Igor come from Russia? 6)Where does Olga come from? 7)Is Ivan from Russia? 8)Where is the Req Square</p>

MODULE EVALUATION

1	<p>1)g 2)f 3)h 4)c 5)a 6)e 7)b 8)i 9)d</p>
2	<p>1)is going to take 2)is going to get 3)wil spend 4)will visit 5)isn't going to fly 6)will have 7)he will be able to 8)will take 9)is going to be 10)won't be</p>
3	<p>1) will drive 2)will be 3)is not going to take</p>

	4)won't tell 5)is raining 6)are playing 7)will go 8)are going to fly 9) am going to invite/will come 10)am not going to help
4	1)is 2)are 3)are 4)is 5)is 6)is 7)are 8)is 9)are 10)are
5	1) am 2)is 3)isn't 4)was 5)were 6)were 7)Is 8)is 9)is 10)is 11)are
6	1)are playing /plays 2)is taking/takes 3)has/are having 4)are going/go 5) uses/is using
7	Students' own answers

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