

Rapid Review of English Grammar 2020-2021.

General Notes on Chapter Two

This chapter is about **PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**. It talks about uses , structure, negation, adverbs, information questions, phrases and yes no questions.

USE: This tense is used to talk about repeated actions(habitual actions) and facts(truths).

1-Repeated Actions (Habitual Actions): The actions happen repeatedly.

I usually get up at 7:00.

He always watches TV at night.

The boys play tennis every day.

We always go to school on foot.

They often have barbecue on Fridays.

2-Truths=Scientific Facts:

Cows give milk.

The sun rises in the east every day.

Water boils at 100°.

Birds lay eggs.

Man is mortal.

Oil floats on water

The blood is red.

There is one moon in the sky.

The earth goes round the sun.

The moon goes round the earth.

Structure:

A/

He-----is / V+s/has/ does.

She-----is / V+s/has/ does.

It----- is / V+s/has/ does.

Singular name(animate or inanimate) ----- is / V+s/has/ does.

Examples with (is):

1-He is tall. 2-She is nice. 3-It is red. 4-The car is new.

5- The man is in the lab.

Examples with (Verb+S)

1-He drinks coffee every day. 2-She sews the clothes. 3-It moves slowly.

4-Fancy studies English every night. 5-The screen displays the data.

Examples with (Has)

1-He has a car. 2-She has a book. 3-It has two doors.

4-Fatin has a white car. 5-The city has four gates.

Examples with (Does)

1-He does the job. 2-She does the shopping. 3-It does the job.

4-Mark does the homework. 5-The machine does the job.

B/

I----- am / V /have/ do.

They----- are / V /have/ do.

We----- are / V /have/ do.

You----- are / V /have/ do.

Plural names(animate or inanimate) ----- are / V /have/ do.

Examples with (am):

I am Iraqi.

Examples with (Are)

- 1-They are rich. 2-We are smart. 3-You are quiet.
4-The doors are rusty. 5- The children are outside.

Examples with (Verb)

- 1-They mention the truth. 2-We laugh strongly. 3-You answer quickly.
4-The trains look black. 5- The boys play outside. 6-I see them clearly.

Examples with (Have)

- 1-They have the money. 2-We have a treasure. 3-You have a strong personality.
4-The mobiles have yellow covers. 5- The babies have red clothes. 6-I have two rooms.

Examples with (Do)

- 1-They do the job. 2-We do the shopping. 3-You do the job.
4-The students do the homework. 5-I do it. 6-The machines do the job.

Negation:

When there is (Am or Is or Are), we use "NOT" to negate the sentence.

Examples:

- 1- He is NOT tall. 2-She is NOT glad. 3- It is NOT white.
4- The boy is NOT happy. 5- The laptop is NOT lenovo.
6- I am not fat.
7- They are NOT slim. 8- You are NOT in the café. 9-We are NOT here.
10- The cars are NOT grey. 11- The chairs are NOT white.

When there is no verb Be(am , is or are), we have to use "DOES NOT" with group "A" and put the verb in the base form as in:

He plays tennis every day.===== =He does not play tennis every day.

She tells a story every night=====She does not tell a story every night.

It gives electricity every day.=====It does not give electricity every day.

That man wins the cup=====That man does not win the cup.

This kettle costs 7 pounds===== This kettle does not cost 7 pounds.

When there is no verb Be(am , is or are), we have to use "DO NOT" with group "B" and put the verb in the base form as in:

I monitor the students every exam.===== I do not monitor the students every exam.

We sing a song every day ===== We do not sing a song every day.

They paint the walls.===== They do not paint the walls.

You smoke cigars.===== You do not smoke cigar.

These men win the cup===== These men do not win the cup.

Those mobiles cost 700 pounds===== Those mobiles do not cost 700 pounds.

Yes/No Questions:

When there are (am , is or are), we put them at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples:

1-He is big.===== Is he big?

2-She is good.===== Is she good?

3- It is pink.===== Is it pink?

4- The bird is colorful.===== Is the bird colorful?

5- The table is heavy.===== Is the table heavy?

6- I am hard.===== Am I hard? Are you hard?

7- They are naughty.===== Are they naughty?

8- You are in the café.===== Are you in the café?

9-We are here.=====Are we here?

10-The parrots are grey.=====are the parrots grey?

11-The chairs are glassy.=====Are the chairs glassy?

When there is no verb Be(am , is or are), we have to put "DOES " at the beginning of the sentence with group "A" and put the main verb in the base form as in:

He swims in the lake everyday.===== Does he swim in the lake every day?

She cooks every night=====Does she cook every night?

It gives sounds every day.=====Does it give sounds every day?

That boxer wins the match===== Does that boxer win the match?

This bottle contains 7 materials=====Does this bottle contain 7 materials?

When there is no verb Be(am , is or are), we have to put "DO" with group "B" and put the verb in the base form as in:

I monitor the students every exam.=====Do I monitor them every exam?

We read a novel every day ===== Do we read a novel every day?

They plant the farms.===== ==Do they plant the farms?

You buy cigars.=====Do you buy cigars?

These fighters win the battle.===== Do these fighters win the battle?

Those kites fly in the sky===== Do those kites fly in the sky?

WH-Questions (Who-What-Where-When)

Subject unknown: animate subject.

Ali is a teacher. Who is a teacher?

They are strong. Who is strong?

John drinks coffee. Who drinks coffee?

We play the guitar. Who plays the guitar.

Sam does the job. Who does the job?

George has a car. Who has a car?

Inanimate Subject:

The ball is here. What is here?

Chess amuses the smart men. What amuses the smart men?

The bottles injure Jackson. What injures Jackson?

Part of Complement is Unknown:

The Object is Unknown:

Animate Object

Jack watches the little girls. Who does Jack watch?

Kate greets the old lady. Who does Kate greet?

Inanimate Object

He plays tennis. What does he play?

She sees the knives. What does she see?

To ask for time: When

Jackson eats breakfast every morning. When does Jackson eat?

We taste the food at 7:30. When do we taste the food?

To ask for place: Where

Betty dances in the hall. Where does Betty dance?

We meet the Allens in the market. When do we meet the Allens?

Verb Unknown: What

Julia drinks coffee every day. What does Julia do every day.

George witnesses the thieves at 7:00. What does George do at 7:00?

[7] Pro-verb do. Omission.

[8] S-Forms. You have to read the table at home.

[9] Pronouns : I will explain it later on.

[10] **Whom**: It is the object form of "Who".

Diana studies with the ladies. With whom does Diana study?

Who does Diana study with?

[11] Compound Sentences: Omission

[12+13] **Phrase**: It means a group of words which work together as a unit to perform a single function. They have no subject or verb.

A-Place Phrases: They are usually start with a preposition.

Mathew is in the south of Iraq.

(It is a prepositional phrase functioning as an adverb of place.)

He is in a dormitory.

She is in the library.

George works in a sunny laboratory.

I see Robin at the movies.

Julian is at home.

[14] **Place words**:

We go home.

We go downtown.

We go to class.

We go to school

We go to church

We go to bed

We go to the library.

We go to the movies.

We go to the store.

We go to the country.

We go to the city.

[15] Time phrases:

I see him in the morning.

I see him in the afternoon.

I see him in the evening.

I see him in at noon.

I see him night.

I see him on weekdays.

I see him on holidays.

I see him on Saturday nights.

We play tennis every week/every month/every year NOT in EVERY..

[16] *Verbs with Prepositions:*

I listen to her.

[17]Two-word verbs:

Get up = arise from bed

I get up at 7:00.

[2] Statement with Verb Be.

Subject	Verb	Article	Adjective	Noun	Place	Time
He	is	a	good	boy		
She		an	important	person		
It		the	tallest	silk	here	
Ali/Car					here	At 7:30
This/ That					In the cafe	
I	am	a	hard	teacher		
They	are				here	
We						
You					here	At 6:30
Boys/Cars						
These/Those					In the house	

[3] Yes/No Questions :

In this case, we put the verb Be(am, is, are, was, were) at the beginning as in:

Is he good? Are they tall? Was he here? Were they rich?

[4] Information Question with Verb Be:

1-Who: To ask for person or persons.

Jack is a teacher. Who is a teacher?

The boys are here. Who is here?

2-What: To ask for thing or things.

The car is new. What is new?

3-When: To ask for time.

The exam is on Sunday.....When is the exam?

4-Where: To ask for place.

Jack is in the café. Where is Jack?

Contractions of "Be".

- 1-They are.....They're.
- 2-We are.....We're.
- 3-She is.....She's.
- 4-I am.....I'm.
- 5-It is.....It's.
- 6-That is.....That's.
- 7-What is.....What's.
- 8-When is.... When's.
- 9-Where isWhere's
- 10-There is.....There's.
- 11-Here is.....Here's.
- 12-You are.....You're.

[8] Negation and Contraction of NOT.

- 1-He is not tall.He isn't tall.
- 2-They are not rich..... They aren't rich.
- 3-I am not happy..... I'm not happy.

Demonstratives:

- This.....Near singular.
- These.... Near plural.
- That.....Far singular.
- Those...Far Plural.

- [10] 1-There.....Other Places.
2- Here.....This Place.

[12] Uses of Verb Be.

1-Profession,Trade, Occupation.

Nancy is a teacher. Darcy is a nurse.

2-Nationality.

Kamal is Iraqi. Sam is American.

3-Condition.

Mark is ill. Elizabeth is sick.

4-Color.

The kite is white. The doors are red.

5-Age.

Bill is twenty. Anderson is eight.

6-Size and Shape.

The factory is big. The lad is tall.

7-Characteristics.

That man is carefree. That teacher is punctual.

8-Place.

The meeting is here. Thomas is away.

[13] Articles. (a-an- the) ; Definite –Indefinite.

a..... before consonant Sound.

an..... before a vowel sound.

The both.

"The" is used when there is only one thing.

The sun. The moon. The earth.

[15] Adjective Forms for Nationality.

<u>N-Ending</u>	<u>Sibilant-Ending</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
American	English	Greek
Belgian	French	Iraqi

