

## Second stage - fifth lecture

Read the paragraph carefully.

### HARRY BARNES

Harry Barnes is a lawyer. He has paid very well, but he usually has to work long hours. He works for an international company in Dallas, Texas, so he travels a lot. Currently, he is working in Mexico, and next week he is traveling to France. Harry is married and he has two children, aged 11 and 14. He rarely sees his children, because so much of his time is spent away from home. He has got a beautiful house in a suburb of Dallas. It is very big, with eight bedrooms. His wife is an interior designer. If he is at the weekend, he and his wife sometimes play golf, but that doesn't happen very often. They never have much time to relax together. He says he doesn't know if he is happy. He is too busy to think about it.

Write questions about Harry Barnes.

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Grammatically Structure to the Present Simple.

1-Positive:

Sb + V(s)+CS.(singular)

ex. She comes from Iraq.

Ex. Sarah reads the chemistry every day.

Sb+ V+CS.(plural)

ex. They speak English very well.

Ex. George and Jim write the short story about their life.

Sb +be +noun.(singular)

ex. Iraq is country.

Ex. I am a doctor.

Sb+ be+ noun.(plural)

ex. They are very expensive.

Ex. Helen and Jane are a doctor.

Sb+ be+ AJ.

Ex. Ali is clever.

Ex. We are very intelligent.

Sb+ be+ AV.

Ex. They are there.

Ex. It is downstairs.

2-Negative: doesn't /don't /am not/aren't /isn't

Sb +doesn't + V+ CS.(singular)

ex. He doesn't play tennis every day.

ex. Ali doesn't fight with his friends.

Sb +don't + V+CS.(plural)

ex. They don't teach the Arabic Language.

Ex. Susan and Jasim don't take photo in the holiday.

Sb+ be+ not+ n/AJ/AV.

Ex. You aren't student.

ex. Helen isn't clever.

Ex. Huda and Nadia aren't here.

Question

It is two types short answer and long answer.

1-Short answer.

Do/Does/Am/Is/Are

Do/Does+ sb+ V.

Ex. Do you speak English very well?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't .

ex. Does he learn French Language?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't

Am/Is/Are+ sb+ n/AJ/AV?

Is he absent?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Ex. Are you a good friend?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

Ex. Is he upstairs?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't

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## Introduction to auxiliary verbs

There are three classes of verbs in English.

### 1-The auxiliary verbs do, be, and have

These are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.

### 2-Modal auxiliary verbs

Must, can, should, might, will, and would are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They (help) verbs, but unlike do, be, and have, they have their own meanings. Must expresses obligation and can expresses ability.

### 3-Full verbs

These are all the other verbs in the language, (play, run, help, think, want, go)

Do, be, and have can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

do

ex. I do my washing on Saturday.

Ex. She does a lot of business in Eastern Europe.

Ex. What do you do? (The first do is an auxiliary; the second is a full verb)

ex. What is your job?

be

ex. We are in class at the moment.

Ex. They were at home yesterday.

Ex. I want to be a teacher.

have

ex. He has a lot of problem.

Ex. They have three children.