

## – The second stage

Read the short story carefully

Mr Jones bought some things from a big shop last month, and when he got the bill a few days ago, he thought that there was a mistake in it, so he telephoned the shop and asked to the Accounts Department. Who do you want to speak to in the Accounts Department? The telephone operator asked. It doesn't matter to me, Mr Jones answered. He didn't know the names of any of the people who worked there. He heard nothing for a few seconds and then the operator said, Hello, you wanted to speak to someone in the Accounts Department, didn't you? Yes, that is right, Mr Jones answered. Would you like to speak to Mr Hankinson? The operator said. Yes, that will be all right, Mr Jones said patiently. It doesn't matter who I speak to. I am sorry, the operator answered, but Mr Hankinson isn't in today.

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### Present Simple

Using have and has

1-Positive:

Have and has are used to talk about possession, relationships, and other states(formal)

Sb+ have/has + n+ CS.

Ex. They have three cars.

Ex. We have a pen.

Ex. Ali has two books.

Sb+ have/has+ AJ+ CS.

Ex. It has blue ink.

Ex. Huda and Helen have a new car.

Ex. They have a good friends.

2-Negative:

Sb+ doesn't have+ N/AJ.(singular)

ex. Ahmed has two subjects about chemistry.

Ahmed doesn't have two subjects about chemistry.

S+ don't have+ N/A.

EX. They don't have two brothers.

Ex. Jane and Qasim don't have intelligent in their materials.

Ex. We don't have any money.

### 3-Question

Do/Does+ S+ have +N/A +CS?

EX. Do they have a good holiday?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't .

ex. Do Peter and Marlow have lunch at 2: 30 most days?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't .

Ex. Does she have a good friend in the university of Al-Muthanna?

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't

Ex. Does he have a new experience in his work?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't .

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### 1-Questions with questions words.(WH-Q)

what	where	which	how
who	whose	when	why

EX. Where is the station?

Ex. Why are you laughing?

Ex. Whose is this coat?

Ex. How does she go to university?

2-What, which, and whose can be followed by a noun.

Ex. What size do you take?

Ex. What sort of music do you like?

ex. Which coat is yours?

Ex. Whose book is this?

3-Which is generally used when there is a limited choice.

Ex. Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?

This rule isn't always true.

Ex. What /which newspaper do you read?

4-How can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

Ex. How big is his new car?

Ex. How fast does it go?

How can also be followed by much or many.

Ex. How much is this sandwich?

Ex. How many brothers and sisters have you got?

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Using frequency adverbs(always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never)

S+ frequency adverbs+ main verb+ CS. (Positive)

S+ be+ frequency adverbs+ N/AJ/AV+ CS. (positive)

S+ doesn't /don't + frequency adverbs+ main verb+ CS. (Negative)

S+ be+ not+ frequency adverbs+ N/AJ/AV+ CS. (Negative)

Do/Does+ S+ frequency adverbs+ main adverbs+ CS? (Question)

Be+ S+ frequency adverbs+ N/AJ/AV+CS? (Question)

1- We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple .

%0-----%50-----%100  
never rarely not often sometimes often usually always

2- They go before the main verb , but after the verb be. Compare :

ex. I usually start school at 9.00.

Ex. They are usually in a hurry in the morning.

Ex. I don't often go to bed late.

Ex. I am not often late for school.

Ex. She never eats meat.

Ex. He is never late.

Ex. I rarely see Peter these days

Ex. We are rarely at home at the weekends.

3- Sometimes and usually can also go at the beginning or the end.

Ex. Sometimes we play football . We play football sometimes.

Ex. Usually I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friends usually.

Never , always , rarely , and seldom can not move in this way.

NOT

Never I go to the movies.

Always I have teas in the morning.

4- Every day, etc, goes at the end.

Ex. He phones me every night.

The present continuous is used to express:

1- an activity that is happening now.

Ex. Don't turn TV off . I am watching it.

Ex. You can not speak to Lisa. She is having a bath.

2-an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

Ex. Don't take that book. Jane is reading it.

Ex. I am doing a French evening class this year.

3-a temporary activity.

Ex. Peter is a student , but he is working as a waiter during the holidays .

ex. I am living with my parents until I find a place of my own.

4-a planned future arrangement .

ex. I am having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.

Ex. We are meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.