

Tips

- *Memorize new words.*
- *Don't think in Arabic when you use English.*
- *Memorize the grammatical rules.*
- *Communicate in English.*

Rules

- 1. NO Cellphones.***
- 2. NO Chewing.***
- 3. Notebook.***
- 4. Books.***
- 5. Always Taking Notes.***

Lesson I

Nominal Sentences

Or

Sentences with verb Be

Subject	Verb	Complement
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The boy plays football.

The girl came from the school.

The weather is wonderful.

(nominal statement)

Verb	Subject	Complement
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يلعب الولد كرة القدم.

جاءت الفتاة من المدرسة.

الجو رائع. (مبتدأ وخبر) او جملة اسمية

(2) Statements with verb be (Nominal Sentences)

Subject	Verb	Complement				
Noun/Pronoun or demonstrative	Be (not)	Article	Adjective	Noun	Place	Time
<i>This</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>book.</i>		
<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>		<i>green.</i>			
<i>Mr. Tom</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>professor.</i>		
<i>He</i>	<i>isn't</i>				<i>here now.</i>	
<i>He</i>	<i>is</i>				<i>away.</i>	
<i>His students</i>	<i>aren't</i>		<i>American.</i>			
<i>They</i>	<i>are</i>		<i>foreign</i>	<i>students.</i>		

(3) TWO TYPES OF QUESTIONS

1. YES / NO questions

Is Mr. Tom here ? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Is he a student ? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Is this book green ? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

Are you students ? Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

Isn't he here ? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Are they soldiers ? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Is this woman a doctor ? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

2.Information Questions

QW + VERB BE + SUBJECT (Art. , Adj. , Noun) + Co. (Place , Time) ?

QW (What, Who) + VERB BE (is) + Co. (Place , Time) ?

e.g.

What is a foreign student? An international student is

Who is here now ? Jack and Bill are here now.

Who is George ? George is my teacher.

What is your e-mail address?

Where is he from ?

When is the party ?

2.Information Questions

Note/ if we use **who in a singular question form, its answer may be plural. Such as, *who is here? Jack and Bill.***

The verb in the question is always singular unless the subject contains a plural word, as in *who are those girls?*

Forms of Be

Subjects (pronouns or nouns)	Verb Be (present)	Verb Be (past)
I	am	was
We	are	were
You	are	were
They Plural Noun (e.g. the girls)	are	were
He	is	was
She	is	was
It Singular Noun (e.g. a boy)	is	was

Contractions of *Be* and *Not*

I am ----- I'm

We are ----- we're

You are ----- you're

They are ----- they're

He is ----- he's

She is ----- she's

It is ----- it's

That is ----- that's

Who is ----- who's

What is ----- what's

Where is ----- where's

Here is ----- here's

There is ----- there's

is not ----- isn't

was not ----- wasn't

are not ----- aren't

were not ----- weren't

(9) Demonstratives

This refers to a person or a thing close to the speaker.
(singular)

e.g. *This is a book. This man is my father.*

These refers to people or things close to the speaker. (plural)

e.g. *These are books. These workers are active.*

That refers to a person or a thing which is some distance from the speaker. (singular)

e.g. *That is a book. That book is so easy.*

Those refers to people or things which are some distance from the speaker. (plural)

e.g. *Those are students. Those books are important.*

Note/ demonstratives may be used alone in noun position or before nouns in adjective positions.

(10) Place Words

Here is where the speaker is.

e.g. *He is here.*

They are here.

The man is here.

There is any other place which can be pointed to, or another place previously mentioned.

e.g. *The students are there.*

I took Tom to the hospital. He is there.

(11) Question Words (interrogatives)

Who asks about a person or persons.

e.g. *Who is that? Who are they?*

What asks about a thing or things.

e.g. *What is your phone number? What are these?*

Where asks about a place or places.

e.g. *Where are you from?*

When asks about a time.

e.g. *When is your birthday?*

(12) Uses of verb be

A. Profession, trade, occupation.

e.g. *Mr. Steve is a professor. Betty is a student.*

B. Nationality.

e.g. *Bill is American. Tom is Greek.*

C. Age.

e.g. *Tom is twenty. This book is old.*

D. Characteristics.

e.g. *Jack is serious. Savannah is carefree.*

E. Condition.

e.g. *He is ill. This page is torn.*

F. Size and shape.

e.g. *She is tall. This room is big.*

G. Color.

e.g. *This book is green. The print is black.*

H. Place.

e.g. *Professor Steve is here. Chris is away.*

(13) Articles

a / an are used for the singular nouns that are counted. **a** is before a consonant and **an** is before a vowel. Such as *a boy, a student, an engineer, an athlete, an ox.*

The is used when there is only one of something.

e.g. *the sun, the moon, the universe.*

The president of this university.

The captain of our football team.

The teacher of this class.

(14) Names and Titles

Mr. for men. Such as, *Mr. Allen*. (no with given names).

Mrs. for women. Such as, *Mrs. Allen*. (no with given names)

Miss for unmarried women. Such as *Miss Betty Allen*.
Miss Allen.

Ms. for the women who do not wish to be identified (married or unmarried). Such as, *Ms. Sarah Smith*.

Given Name is the first name such as, *Betty. John*.

Family Name is the last name such as, *Allen. Smith*.

(15) Adjective Forms for Nationalities

Go to **p.9** in Rapid Review of English Grammar.

MY TIP FOR YOU: You have to memorize them.

Exercises: See p. 16 ex. **a.**, **c.**, and **d.**

Moreover, see p.17 ex. **a.** and **b.**

The End of Lesson I