



كلية العلوم

القسم: الفيزياء+الرياضيات

السنة : الاولى

المادة : لغة اجنبية 2

المحاضرة : الاولى

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كلية العلوم

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Grammar:

- **Simple Present:**

-We use this tense to talk about actions that take place in the present time /habitual actions and facts/.

-Key words: /Frequency adverbs: "always- usually- sometimes- often- never".

Example:

-He always speaks English. /affirmative/

-He does not speak English. /negative/.

- Does he speak English? /Question/

-Sun rises every day. /fact/.

- **Present Progressive:**

Form: subject +verb to be(is-am-are) +verb +ing

We use this tense to talk about actions taking place in the moment of speaking.

-Key words: at the moment, just now, listen, look, now, today, right now.

Examples:

He is speaking English at the moment. /affirmative/

He is not speaking English at the moment. /negative/

Is he speaking English? /Question/

- **Past simple:**

-We use this tense to talk about actions taking place in the past, actions taking place in the middle of other actions or one after another.

-Key words: Yesterday, ago, last, definite time (1990, 2003 ...).

Examples:

-He talked to his friend two hours ago. /affirmative/

-He did not talk to his friend last night. /negative/

-Did he talk to his friend yesterday? /Question/

- **Past progressive:**

Form: was/were +verb +ing

-We use it to talk about actions going at a certain time in the past.
Also, we use it when two actions happened in the past and one of them interrupted the other.

-Key words: when- while- as long as.

Examples:

-while I was reading the book, the phone rang.

-I was eating my lunch when my dad arrived.

The verb that started first is in the past progressive.

-He was playing football yesterday. /affirmative/

-He was not playing football yesterday. /negative/

-Was he playing football yesterday? /Question/

- **Present Perfect:**

The present perfect used with since and for to talk about situations that began in the past and continue up to now.

Examples:

(a) Mr. Mark has been a teacher since 2002.

In (a): SITUATION = being a teacher TIME FRAME = from 2002 up to now.

(b) I have been in the city since last May.

the use of since (since + a specific point in time e.g., 2002, last May, nine o'clock)

(c) Rita knows Rob. They met two months ago. She has known him for two months.

for + a length of time (e.g. , two months, three years)

(d) I have known Rob since I was in high school.

since + a time clause (i.e., a subject and verb may follow since)

- **Present Perfect Progressive**

(a) Right now I am sitting at my desk.

(b) I have been sitting at my desk since seven o'clock. I have been sitting here for two hours.

In(a): The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE expresses an activity in progress right now.

In(b): THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses how long an activity has been in progress, in other words, it expresses the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues in the present.

-I've known Alex since he was a child.

INCORRECT; I've been knowing Alex since he was a child.

For non-progressive verbs such as know, the present perfect (not the present perfect progressive) is used to express the duration of a situation.

- **Past Perfect:**

The past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.

Examples:

By the time Sam got there, Ann had already left.

-Adverb clauses with by the time are frequently used with the past perfect in the main clause.

- **Will vs. Be Going To:**

Prediction:

(a) According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow

(b) According to the weather report, it's going to be cloudy tomorrow

Will and **be going to** mean the same when they make predictions about the future (prediction = a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future).

Prior Plan

-I'm going to paint my bedroom tomorrow

Be going to (but not will) is used to express a prior plan.

Willingness

Will (but not be going to) is used to express willingness. In this case, will expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

Example:

-the phone is ringing

-I'll get it.

The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment.



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