

English (II)

For Computer Science students

University of Diyala

Computer Science Department

English (II)

1st Class

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English (II)

تشكل حروف الجر جزءاً مهماً من تعلم اللغة الانكليزية ، حيث انها تلعب دوراً مهماً في تركيب الجملة لانها تدخل في تعابير الزمان و المكان و تشكل حروف الجر مع الافعال مصطلحات كثيرة تختلف معانيها وتتنوع حسب ما تكونه مع الفعل . وحروف الجر هي كلمة توضع

- قبل الاسماء مثل (at night , in London , with difficulty)
- قبل الضمائر مثل (on it , for them , to me)
- قبل الافعال مثل (before leaving) حيث تكون الافعال بعد حروف الجر في شكل ing .

❖ لاحظ ذلك من خلال الامثلة التالية ...

- **After** talking to Paul I felt happier.
- Tom left **without** saying goodbye.
- They dream **about** moving to Australia.
- I went to the cinema instead **of** doing my homework.
- Thank you **for** coming.

❖ (At) حرف جر معناه (عند ، في ، الى ، نحو ، على ، بسبب ، ب ، في حالة الخ)
ويستخدم مع

- تستخدم مع الساعات مثل ...

It happened at ten o'clock.

Our train went at 2:25.

The train should arrive at a quarter to one.

- تستخدم مع الاعمار ...

She married at eighteen.

At the age of twenty, she married another Spanish dancer.

He left the school at seventeen.

- تستخدم مع الفعل بمعنى (ينظر ، يحدق الخ) مثل ...

Have you looked at me?

She glanced at her watch.

- تستخدم مع اسماء المدن الصغيرة مثل ...

She lives at stratford.

- تستخدم مع الاماكن المحليه (المطاعم ، المسارح ، البارات الخ) والسكنيه مثل ...

I saw her at the restaurant.

I saw him at the pub.

We were at the theatre last night.

The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street.

I met her at a party.

You can buy it at the bookseller's.

We can have coffee at my place.

I'm staying at my aunt's. (هنا بمعنى عند)

I'm staying at the Smiths'. (هنا بمعنى عند)

- تستخدم مع (arrived , arrival)

They arrived at the theatre.

On her arrival at Stratford she went to her hotel.

- تستخدم دائماً مع هذه التعابير وهي كالتالي ...

She's **good at** French.

She's **bad at** English.

I was **surprised (amazed) at** the result.

We were **delighted at** the invitation.

It was love **at first sight**.

A truck was coming **at full speed**.

- أخيراً ، هذه اهم التعابير الشائعة الاستخدام مع حرف الجر (at) وهي كالتالي :

At the beginning of	في بدايه...	At dawn	عند الفجر
At the bottom of	في اسفل...	At home	في البيت
At the bus-stop	عند موقف الحافلات	At last	اخيراً
At the end	في النهاية	At least	على الاقل
At the price of	بسعر...	At midday	في، عند منتصف النهار
At the same time	في نفس الوقت	At night	في الليل
At the speed of	بسرعة، في سرعة	At noon	ظهراً
At the top of	في قمة...	At sunrise	عند شروق الشمس
At the university	في الجامعة	At the age of	عن ، في عمر
At week end	في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	At the airport	في المطار

- ❖ (During) حرف جر معناه (اثناء ، خلال) ويستعمل مع تعابير الزمن كما في الامثلة التالية ...

During the summer.

During my stay in Scotland.

During the war.

During my absence.

It rained a lot during our holiday.

- يمكن استخدام (during) بدلاً من (in) مع فترة زمنية من اليوم ، الأشهر ، الفصول ، السنين ، العقود أو القرون وكما في الامثلة التالية ..

We try to keep people informed by post during September.

She heated the place during the winter with a huge wood furnace.

During 1973 an Anti-Imperialist Alliance was formed.

- تستخدم (during) مع حدثين تشير الى الحدث الاول بينما يحدث الثاني وكما في الامثلة ...

During his stay in prison, he has written many essays and poems.

Some families live in the kitchen during a power cut.

During the journey I came to like and respect them.

- ❖ (for) حرف جر معناه (لأجل ، لـ ، لمدة ، عن ، مع ، بالنسبة الى ، لان ، بالرغم من ...الخ)
ويستخدم للتعبير عن طول الفتره الزمنية كما في الامثلة التالية ...

I've been working **for** two hours.

He stayed there **for** three weeks.

- تستخدم (for) بمعنى لـ او لأجل كما في الامثلة التالية ...

Are there any letters **for** me?

I've got some good news **for** you.

What can I do **for** you?

- لاحظ تركيبة الفعل مع (for) تكون اصطلاحات عديده اهمها مايكون معناه يبحث عن ، يعتني بـ ، ينافس من اجل ... الخ ويمكنك ان تقيس على الجمل التالية ...

They **competed for** the championship.

Let's **hope for** the best.

I'm **looking for** a new job.

They are **searching for** the thief.

They **sent for** the police.

I'm **waiting for** the postman.

- حلل هذه الامثله لكي تلاحظ اغلب طرق استعمال (for) شيوعاً مثل ...

We **went for** a walk.

ذهبنا في نزهه (مشياً على الاقدام)

Let's **go for** a swim.

دعنا نذهب للسباحه

They **went for** a ride in his new car.

اخذوا جوله بسيارته الجديده

He **left for** America.

غادر متوجهاً لأمريكا

She **paid for** the goods (the coat).

دفعت ثمن السلع (اشترت معطف)

This house is **for sale**.

هذا المنزل للبيع

I did it **for the same reason**.

فعلتها لنفس السبب

What's the reason **for that**?

ماالسبب لذلك؟

What's **for lunch** today?

مالغداء اليوم؟

For all his skill he has done very little.

بالرغم من كل مهارته عمل قليلاً

- وهذه اهم التعبيرات الشائعة الاستعمال مع حرف الجر (for)

Ask for	يطلب	Fit for	ملائم بـ
Blame for	يلوم على	Hope for	يأمل بـ
Care for	يعتني بـ	Late for	متأخر عن
Easy for	سهل لـ	Leave for	يغادر الى
Enough for	كاف لـ	Prepare for	يتهيأ لـ
Famous for	مشهور لـ	Ready for	مستعد لـ
Feel pity for	يشفق على	Sorry for	اسف لـ

❖ (from) حرف جر معناه (من ، منذ ، عن) كما في الامثلة التالية ...

Tom tried to hide **from** his sister.

She got this ring **from** Jane.

We bought the house **from** Al Wood.

She borrowed ten dollars **from** me.

I heard it **from** Tom.

حاول توم الاختفاء من اخته

حصلت على خاتم من جين

اشترينا المنزل من الود

اقترضت مني عشرة دولارات

سمعتها من توم

❖ (in) حرف جر معناه (في ، الى الداخل ، ب ، بواسطة ، الى ، نحو مكان معين ... الخ)
حيث انها تستخدم بشكل عام مع ...

• تستخدم مع تعابير الزمن (القرون ، السنين ، الاشهر ، الفصول والافقات) مثل ...

We live in the 21st century.

He died in 1634.

In May. In spring. In the morning. In the afternoon. In the evening

• ملاحظة : نستخدم (on) بدلاً من (in) مع الاوقات عندما نحدد الوقت (اليوم والتاريخ) مثل ...

On Saturday afternoon.

On the morning of May 15.

• تستخدم (in) مع الاسماء التي تُشير الى حدث معين خلال فترة زمنية معينة ، مثل ...

My father was killed in the war.

Everyone does unusual jobs in wartime.

❖ (By) حرف جر ومعناه (بجانب ، بقرب ، بـ ، بواسطة ، عبر ... الخ) ويستخدم مع ..

• يستخدم حرف الجر (by) مع وسائل النقل مثل ...

By air (by plane)	جواً ، بالطائرة	By land	براً
By boat	بالقارب	By rail	بالقطار
By bus	بالحافلة	By sea	بحراً
By car	بالمسيارة	By taxi	بالتاكسي
By coach (BrE)	بالحافلة (بريطانية)	By train	بالقطار

• هنالك استخدامات مختلفة لحرف الجر (By) كما في الامثلة التالية ...

Food price went up by 5 percent. ارتفع سعر الطعام بنسبة ٥ بالمئة

We have to be there by ten o'clock. يجب ان نكون هناك قبل الساعة العاشرة.

We went to London by Dover. ذهبنا الى لندن عبر دوفر.

She was sitting there all by herself. كانت تجلس كل الوقت هناك بمفردها.

What does he means by that? ماذا يعني هو بذلك؟

It happened by accident. حدثت فجأة (صدفة)

We met by chance. التقينا بالصدفة

I took your keys by mistake. اخذت مفاتيحك بالخطأ

❖ (Beside) حرف جر ومعناه (بالاضافة الى قرب ، بجانب ، بالمقارنة مع ، بالنسبة الى ... الخ) مثل

She was sitting **beside** (next to) Harry.

What you said is **beside** the point.

❖ (Besides) حرف جر ومعناه (عدا ، بالاضافة الى ، علاوة على ، فوق ذلك) مثل ...

In the holidays, we tend to get up later.

Besides **John** (in addition to John) there were three Canadians at the party.

Everyone was there except **John**.

- تُستخدم (in) مع (البلدان ، المدن الكبيرة ، المقاطعات ، الأحياء ، الجزر الكبيرة ... الخ)
مثل ...

In France , in Kent (الدول)

In Moscow , in Munich (مدن)

In Chelsea (in London) , in Brooklyn (in New York)(أحياء)

In the country , in a town (village) , in this field (متنوعه)

- هذه أهم التعبيرات الشائعة مع (in)

We'll do it **in this way** (in the following manner). (بهذه الطريقة)

She answered **in a loud voice**. (بصوت عالي)

Tell me **in your own words**, please. (بكلماتك الخاصة)

He's always **in good spirits**. (بمزاج جيد)

These skirts are no longer **in fashion**. (في الموضة)

Can you see me **in this picture**? (في هذه الصورة)

Are you **interested in** history? (مهتم بـ)

She **believes in** free enterprise. (يؤمن بـ)

This word **occurs in** Shakespeare. (ظهرت في)

Did you book a room **in advance**? (مقدماً)

Let's try to **keep in touch**! (يبقى على اتصال)

Pam was a teenager **in the 60s**. (يعمر الستين)

Did she get a degree **in English**? (في اللغة الانكليزية)

❖ (into) حرف جر معناه (في ، الى داخل ، نحو ... الخ) ويمكنك التعرف اكثر من خلال الامثلة التالية لانه يفضل فهم طرق استعمال هذا النوع من حروف الجر بالانكليزية مباشرة

They **went into** the house.

He **jumped into** the water.

A pound is **divided into** a hundred pence.

The book was **translated into** English.

He has **got into** trouble.

We'll **look into** the matter.

The audience **burst into** laughter.

❖ (of) حرف جر ومعناه (من ، بسبب ، عن ، ب ، في الخ) ويستخدم كما يلي ...

● بعض الصفات تكون متبوعه ب (of) كما في الامثلة التالية ...

That's nothing to be **ashamed of**. (خجل من)

This picture is not **characteristic of** the 1990s.

How **typical of** him.

I'm fully **aware (conscious) of** the problem.

We are all very **proud of** you. (فخور ب)

I'm **tired of** being told off. (تعب من)

I'm **short of** money.

● بعض التعبيرات القضائية تكون متبوعه ب (of) مثل ...

He was **accused of** murder. (متهم ب)

She was **acquitted of** the charge. (بريء من)

He was **convicted of** fraud. (مدان ب)

Do you think they are **guilty or innocent of** the crime? (بريء او مذنب من)

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
on	■ days of the week	■ on Monday
in	■ months / seasons ■ time of day ■ year ■ after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	■ in August / in winter ■ in the morning ■ in 2006 ■ in an hour
at	■ for <i>night</i> ■ for <i>weekend</i> ■ a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	■ at night ■ at the weekend ■ at half past nine
since	■ from a certain point of time (past till now)	■ since 1980
for	■ over a certain period of time (past till now)	■ for 2 years
ago	■ a certain time in the past	■ 2 years ago
before	■ earlier than a certain point of time	■ before 2004
to	■ telling the time	■ ten to six (5:50)
past	■ telling the time	■ ten past six (6:10)
to / till / until	■ marking the beginning and end of a period of time	■ from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	■ in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	■ He is on holiday until Friday.
by	■ in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> ■ up to a certain time	■ I will be back by 6 o'clock. ■ By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ room, building, street, town, country ■ book, paper etc ■ car, taxi ■ picture, world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the kitchen, in London ■ in the book ■ in the car, in a taxi ■ in the picture, in the world
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> ■ for <i>table</i> ■ for events ■ place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ at the door, at the station ■ at the table ■ at a concert, at the party ■ at the cinema, at school, at work
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ attached ■ for a place with a river ■ being on a surface ■ for a certain side (left, right) ■ for a floor in a house ■ for public transport ■ for <i>television, radio</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the picture on the wall ■ London lies on the Thames. ■ on the table ■ on the left ■ on the first floor ■ on the bus, on a plane ■ on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ left or right of somebody or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the bag is under the table
below	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ lower than something else but above ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the fish are below the surface
over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ covered by something else ■ meaning <i>more than</i> ■ getting to the other side (also across) ■ overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ put a jacket over your shirt ■ over 16 years of age ■ walk over the bridge ■ climb over the wall
above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a path above the lake
across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ getting to the other side (also over) ■ getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ walk across the bridge ■ swim across the lake
through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ drive through the tunnel

to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ movement to person or building ■ movement to a place or country ■ for <i>bed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ go to the cinema ■ go to London / Ireland ■ go to bed
into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ enter a room / a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ go into the kitchen / the house
towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ go 5 steps towards the house
onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ movement to the top of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ jump onto the table
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the sense of <i>where from</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a flower from the garden

Other important Prepositions

English :	Usage	Example
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ who gave it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a present from Jane
of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ who/what does it belong to ■ what does it show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a page of the book ■ the picture of a palace
by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ who made it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a book by Mark Twain
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ walking or riding on horseback ■ entering a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ on foot, on horseback ■ get on the bus
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ entering a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ get in the car
off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ leaving a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ get off the train
out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ leaving a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ get out of the taxi

What do you want to do?

HOPES AND AMBITIONS

1	Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive	They want to buy a new car. I'd like to go abroad.
2	Verb + <i>-ing</i>	Everyone loves going to parties. He finished reading his book.
3	Verb + <i>-ing</i> or + <i>to</i> + infinitive with no change in meaning	It began to rain/raining . I continued to work/working in the library.
4	Verb + preposition + <i>-ing</i>	We're thinking of moving house.

like doing and would like to do

1 Like doing and love doing express a general enjoyment.

I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.

I **love dancing**. = This is one of my hobbies.

2 Would like to do and would love to do express a preference now or at a specific time.

I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.

Thank you. I'd **love to dance**. = We're at a disco. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to dance?

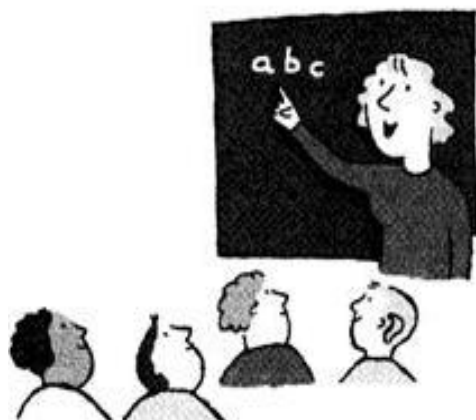
Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.

Would you like to come for a walk?

Yes, I would./No, thank you.

Note

No, I *wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.



Sheila/teacher/work/with children

Sheila wants to be a teacher because she likes working with children.

Sheila hopes to be a teacher because she loves working with children.

Sheila would like to be a teacher because she enjoys working with children.

1 I'd like to have my own business, something like a flying school.

2 I'm going to be an astronaut and fly to Mars.

3 I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.

4 I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage.

5 We hope to find work as we go round the world.

6 We're thinking of moving, because the kids will be leaving home soon.

VERB PATTERNS

Verb + *-ing*

like	swimming
love	
enjoy	
hate	
finish	
stop	cooking

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

Verb + *to* + infinitive

choose	to go
decide	
forget	
promise	
manage	
need	to work
help	
hope	
try	
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + *-ing* or *to* + infinitive

begin	raining/to rain
start	

Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*

let	somebody	go
make		do

Modal auxiliary verbs

can	go
could	
shall	arrive
will	
would	

1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three.
Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

- 1 I ____ to live in a hot country.
a ☐ want b ☐ enjoy c ☐ 'd like
- 2 We ____ going to Italy for our holidays.
a ☐ are hoping b ☐ 're thinking of c ☐ like
- 3 I ____ go home early tonight.
a ☐ want b ☐ like c ☐ can
- 4 I ____ to see you again soon.
a ☐ hope b ☐ 'd like c ☐ 'm looking forward
- 5 Do you ____ learning English?
a ☐ want b ☐ enjoy c ☐ like
- 6 We ____ having a few days off soon.
a ☐ 're thinking of b ☐ 'd love to c ☐ 're looking forward to

Making questions

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 **A** I hope to go to university.
B (What/want/study?) _____
- 2 **A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.
B (What/like/make?) _____
- 3 **A** I get terrible headaches.
B (When/start/get/them?) _____
- 4 **A** We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.
B (Where/think/go?) _____
- 5 **A** I'm tired.
B (What/like/do/tonight?) _____

Sol:

- 1 **A** I hope to go to university.
B What do you want to study?
- 2 **A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.
B What do you like making?
- 3 **A** I get terrible headaches.
B When did you start getting them?
- 4 **A** We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.
B Where are you thinking of going?
- 5 **A** I'm tired.
B What would you like to do tonight?

Infinitive or *-ing*?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, the infinitive or *-ing*. Sometimes both are possible.

- 1 I enjoy *walking* (walk) in the rain.
- 2 Would you like *to have* (have) something to eat?

Would you ... ? or Do you ... ?

Match the questions and answers.

1 Would you like to watch TV?	a Yes, especially films and cartoons.
2 Would you like something to eat?	b Yes, I'd love to. What time?
3 Do you like parties?	c No. There's nothing good on tonight.
4 Do you like chips?	d I'm afraid I don't. I think they're noisy, and there are usually too many people.
5 Do you like watching TV?	e No. I think they're very bad for you.
6 Would you like to come to a party on Saturday?	f No, thanks. I'm not hungry.

Sol:

1 c 2 f 3 d 4 e 5 a 6 b

FUTURE INTENTIONS

going to and will

Will

will + infinitive without to

Will is a modal auxiliary verb..

Positive and negative

I	'll (will)	come.
He/She/It	won't	help you.
We/You/They		invite Tom.

Question

When will	he you they	help me?
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Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
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Note

No, I won't is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'

A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

Will is used:

- 1 to express a future decision or intention made *at the moment of speaking*.

'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers.'

I'll **give** you my phone number.

'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'

'I'll **take** the red, thank you.'

- 2 to express an offer.

I'll **carry** your suitcase.

We'll **do** the washing-up.

Going to

am/is/are + going + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to work.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are they going to get married? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Going to is used:

- 1 to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.

How long **are** they **going to stay** in Rome?

She **isn't going to have** a birthday party.

Note

The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement, particularly with the verbs *go* and *come*.

She's **coming** on Friday.

I'm **going** home early tonight.

- 2 when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.

Watch out! That box is **going to fall**.

will or going to?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.

(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll **make** chicken casserole! That's a good idea!

(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

PRACTICE

Let's have a party!

- 1 Your class has decided to have a party. Everyone must help. Say what you'll do.

I'll bring the music.

I'll buy some crisps.

- 2 Your teacher didn't hear what you said. Listen to your teacher and correct him/her.

Teacher

You

Right. I'll bring some music.

No, I'm going to bring some music!

Oh, all right. Well, I'll buy some crisps.

No, no. I'm going to buy some crisps!

Example: Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* and the verb in brackets. Careful! Sometimes both forms are possible.

- 1 A Why are you wearing your old clothes?
B Because I **'m going to wash** (wash) the car.
- 2 A I've got a headache. Have you got any aspirin?
B Yes, they're in the bathroom. I
_____ (get) some for you.
- 3 A Don't forget to tell me if I can help you.
B Thank you. I _____ (give) you a ring if I think of anything.
- 4 A Why are you making sandwiches?
B Because we _____ (have) a picnic on the beach.
A What a lovely idea! I _____ (get) the towels and the swimming costumes.
- 5 A I'm going now! Bye!
B Bye! What time _____ you
_____ (be) back tonight?
A I don't know. I _____ (call) you later.
- 6 A Who do you think _____ (win) the World Cup?
B Brazil _____ (win), of course!

Solution:

- 2 'll get 3 'll give
- 4 're going to have, 'll get
- 5 will you be, 'll call
- 6 will win/is going to win, will win/is going to win

Look at the pictures. Where are the people going?
Write questions and answers with *going + verb + -ing*.



- 1 **Where's he going?**
He's going swimming.



- 2 **Where are they going?**
They're going shopping.



- 3 **Where are they going?**
They're going skateboarding.

Complete the sentences. Use *will* or *won't*.

- 1 Tomoko's been studying very hard for her exams.
I'm sure **she'll pass the exams easily.**
- 2 If you don't feel well, go to bed and rest. I'm sure
you _____ soon.
- 3 Ask John if you have problems with your
homework. I'm sure _____ you.

2 'll feel better 3 he'll help

Make offers with *I'll* for these situations.

- 1 **A** It's so hot in this room!
B ***I'll open the window.*** _____
 - 2 **A** I'm so thirsty!
B _____
 - 3 **A** There's someone at the door.
B _____
- 2 I'll get you some water.
3 I'll answer it for you.

Hot verbs – have, go, come

The verbs *have*, *go*, and *come* are very common in English.

have	go	come
... they have no time ... I have news for you.	You'll go far. I'm going crazy.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...

Put *have*, *go*, or *come* into each gap.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| _____ an accident | _____ a cold |
| _____ first in a race | _____ wrong |
| _____ out for a meal | _____ a meeting |
| _____ and see me | _____ abroad |
| _____ shopping | |

How do you feel?

All the lines in **A** answer the question *How are you?* Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 I feel nervous. 2 I don't feel very well. 3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks. 4 I'm really excited. 5 I'm fed up with this weather. 6 I'm really tired. 7 I'm a bit worried. 8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	It's so wet and miserable. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow. My grandfather's going into hospital for tests. I think I'm getting the 'flu. Nothing's going right in my life. I've got an exam today. I've got a lot more energy. I couldn't get to sleep last night.

- 'I feel nervous. I've got an exam today.'
'Good luck! Do your best.'
- 'I don't feel very well. I think I'm getting the 'flu.'
'Why don't you go home to bed?'
- 'I'm feeling a lot better, thanks. I've got a lot more energy.'
'That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.'
- 'I'm really excited. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.'
'That's great. Have a good time.'
- 'I'm fed up with this weather. It's so wet and miserable.'
'I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?'
- 'I'm really tired. I couldn't get to sleep last night.'
'Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.'
- 'I'm a bit worried. My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.'
'I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.'
- 'I feel really depressed at the moment. Nothing's going right in my life.'
'Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!'

Present Perfect and Past Simple

Present Perfect

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed.

Positive and negative

I We/You/They	've (have) haven't	worked in a factory.
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

Have	I we/you/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

Short answer

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has she ever written poetry?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Note

We cannot use *I've*, *they've*, *he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I **have**. NOT ~~Yes, I've~~.

Yes, we **have**. NOT ~~Yes, we've~~.

Use

- 1 The Present Perfect looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened before now. The action happened at an indefinite time in the past.

I've **met** a lot of famous people. (before now)

She **has won** awards. (in her life)

She's **written** twenty books. (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

She's **lived** here for twenty years. (she still lives here)

- 2 The Present Perfect expresses an experience as part of someone's life.

I've **travelled** a lot in Africa.

They've **lived** all over the world.

Ever and *never* are common with this use.

Have you **ever** been in a car crash?

My mother has **never** flown in a plane.

- 3 The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

I've **known** Alice for six years.

How long **have** you **worked** as a teacher?

Note that the time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

We've lived here **for** two years. (a period of time)

I've had a beard **since** I left the army. (a point in time)

Note

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.

NOT ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

- 4 The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've **lost** my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)

The taxi's **arrived**. (It's outside the door now.)

Has the postman **been**? (Are there any letters for me?)

The adverbs *just*, *already*, and *yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

She's **just** had some good news.

I've **already** had breakfast.

Has the postman **been yet**?

It's 11.00 and she hasn't got up **yet**.

Compare the Past Simple and Present Perfect.

Past Simple

- 1 The Past Simple refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

He **died** in 1882.

She **got** married when she was 22.

The action is finished.

I **lived** in Paris for a year (but not now).

- 2 Time expressions + the Past Simple

in 1999.

last week.

I did it **two months ago**.

on March 22.

for two years.

Present Perfect

- 1 The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

She **has won** awards.

She's **written** twenty books.

The action can continue to the present.

She's **lived** there for twenty years (and she still does.)

- 2 Time expressions + the Present Perfect

for twenty years.

I've worked here **since** 1995.

since I left school.

We've **never** been to America.

Compare these sentences.

X	I've broken my leg last year.
✓	I broke my leg last year.
X	He works as a musician all his life.
✓	He has worked as a musician all his life.
X	When have you been to Greece?
✓	When did you go to Greece?
X	How long do you have your car?
✓	How long have you had your car?

Appendix 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Here are the answers to some questions about Joanna. What are the questions?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 For forty years. | 5 In 1980. |
| 2 English. (... study ... ?) | 6 Twice. (<i>How many times ... ?</i>) |
| 3 More than twenty. | 7 Yes, two daughters. (... children?) |
| 4 Over five million. | 8 Since 1995. |

- 1 How long has she lived in the west of England?
For forty years.
- 2 What did she study at university?
English.
- 3 How many novels has she written?
More than twenty.
- 4 How many books has she sold?
Over five million.
- 5 When did her first novel come out?
In 1980.
- 6 How many times has she been married?
Twice.
- 7 Has she got any children?
Yes, two daughters.
- 8 How long has she had her pen?
Since 1995.

for and since

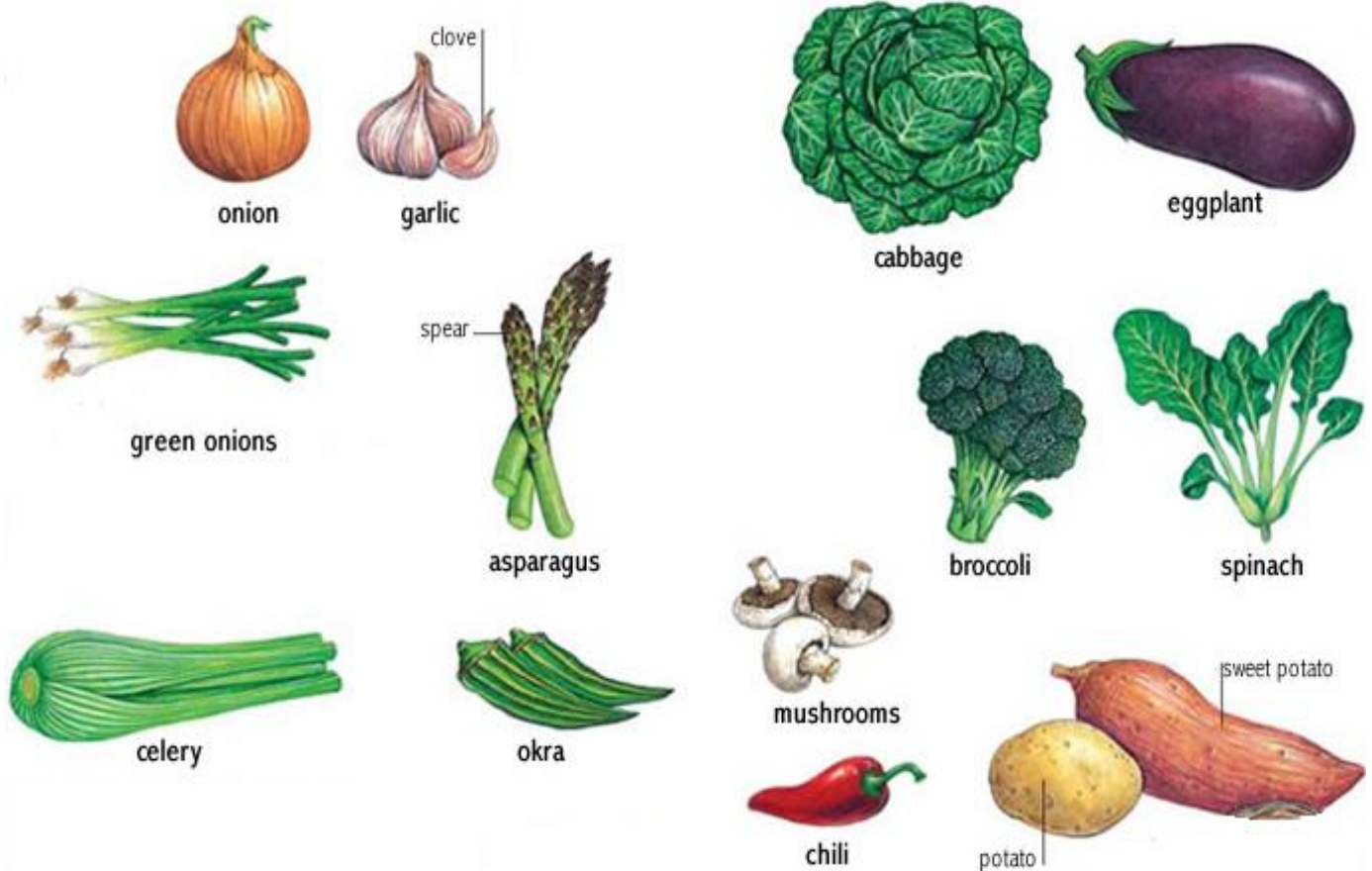
Match a line in **A** and **B** and a sentence in **C**. There is more than one answer.

A	B	C
1 I've known my best friend	from 1988 to 1996.	It's not bad. I quite like it.
2 I last went to the cinema	for an hour.	I went camping with some friends.
3 I've had this watch	two weeks ago.	We met when we were 10.
4 We've used this book	since 1985.	I really need a cup of coffee.
5 We lived in our old flat	since the beginning of term.	My Dad gave it to me for my birthday.
6 We haven't had a break	for years.	We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
7 I last had a holiday	for three years.	The film was rubbish.
8 This building has been a school	in 1999.	Before that it was an office.

- 1 I've known my best friend for years. We met when we were 10.
- 2 I last went to the cinema two weeks ago. The film was rubbish.
- 3 I've had this watch for three years. My Dad gave it to me for my birthday.
- 4 We've used this book since the beginning of term. It's not bad. I quite like it.
- 5 We lived in our old flat from 1988 to 1996. We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
- 6 We haven't had a break for an hour. I really need a cup of coffee.
- 7 I last had a holiday in 1999. I went camping with some friends.
- 8 This building has been a school since 1985. Before that it was an office.

Vegetables & Fruits

vegetables



Spinach
49% protein



Broccoli
45% protein



Cauliflower
40% protein



Mushrooms
38% protein



Parsley
34% protein



Cucumbers
24% protein



Green Pepper
22% protein



Cabbage
22% protein



Tomatoes
18% protein

Protein in Meat:



Beef
25.8% protein



Chicken
23% protein



Eggs
12% protein

