

Department of Human Sciences

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Students: First Year Students

Groups: All groups

## Lecture 01:

### Tenses

### The Present Simple

#### 1. Definition

Simple present is an English tense in which any verb is formed from the bare infinitive of the verb(verb without to)

#### 2. Structure

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I walk	I do not walk	Do i walk?
You walk	You do not walk	Do you walk?
He, she, it walks	He, she, it does not walk	Does he, she, it walk?
We walk	We do not walk	Do we walk?
They walk	They do not walk	Do they walk?

#### 3. Spelling rules

- 1- When a verb ends in “ch”, “sh”, “x”, “ss”, and “o”, we add “es” to the infinitive of the verb.  
Watch= watches finish=finishes fix=fixes go=goes miss=misses
- 2- When a verb ends in ‘y’ preceded by a consonant, we change ‘y’ into ‘i’ and add ‘es’  
Carry= carries - study= studies
- 3- When a verb ends in ‘y’ preceded by a vowel, we change ‘y’ as it is and add ‘s’  
Carry= carries - study= studies

#### 4. Usages

Usage	Examples
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Permanent or long lasting situations	She lives in new York
Regular habits and daily routines	I generally wake up at 07 o'clock
Facts and general truth	The earth revolves around the sun
Feelings, opinion and states of mind	I have walking by the sea
Timetable and schedules	The train doesn't arrive till 10:00
Conditional type 01	If it rains, we will stay home
Common time expression	Always, usually, often, sometimes rarely, never, every day, once a day, twice a day, ...etc.

## **The present Continuous**

### **1. Definition**

The present continuous is another English tense in which the verb is formed from "to be" in the simple present+ present participle (v+ ing)

### **2. Structure**

<b>Affirmative form</b>	<b>Negative form</b>	<b>Interrogative form</b>
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He, she, it is working	He, she, it is not working	Is he, she, it working?
we are working	we are not working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not working	Are they working?

### **3. Spelling of the present participle (verb+ing)**

**3.1.** Verbs ending in a single vowel and a single consonant, we double this consonant before "ing"

cut= cutting

**3.2.** When a verb ends in a single 'e', this 'e' is dropped before "ing"

Write=writing, take= taking

**3.3.** Verb ending in "y" we add "ing" without affecting the spelling of the verb

Study= studying, enjoy= enjoying

### 3.4. Verbs ending in “l”, we double this “l”

Travel= travelling

### 3.4. When a verb ends in a double ‘ee’, we keep the verb as it is before “ing”

## 4. Usages

Usage	Examples
Thing that are happening now, at this moment	She is reading in the garden now
Actions happening about this time but not necessarily at the moment of speaking	He is studying to become an English teacher
Definite arrangement in the near future	We are having a party this evening
Temporary situation	I am staying with a friend for a few days
With “always”, “forever”, “constantly”, to describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions	The child is constantly crying for no good reason
Common present continuous time expressions include:	At the moment, now, at present, right now, currently, look! Listen!, for a few days tonight, later, this weekend.....

## The present perfect

### 1. Definition

The present perfect is a grammatical combination of the verb to have in the simple present and the past participle of the verb

### 2. Structure

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I have travelled	I have not travelled	Have I travelled?
You have travelled	You have not travelled	Have you travelled?
He, she or it has travelled	He, she or it has not travelled	Has she, he or it travelled?
We have travelled	We have not travelled	Have we travelled?
You have travelled	You have not travelled	Have you travelled?
They have travelled	They have not travelled	Have they travelled?

### 3. Usage:

Usage	Examples
It used with for recently finished actions	She has just heard the news
Actions happened at unspecified now before now	I have seen that movie twenty times
It used for past with present result	He has made an accident
It used to list the accomplishments of individual and humanity	Scientifics has split the atom
It used to express life experience	John has studied two foreign languages

## The Past Simple

### 1. Definition

Simple past is an English tense used to describe something that happened in the past. It formed by the inflection of a single word. I.e. without any auxiliary verb (have or be).

### 2. Structure

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I walked	I did not walk	Did i walk?
You walked	You did not walk	Did you walk?
He, she, it walked	He, she, it did not walk	Did he, she, it walk?
We walked	We did not walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They did not walk	Did they walk?

### 3. Spelling rules

- 1- When a verb ends in a single vowel and a single consonant, double this consonant before” ed.”  
Travel= travelled [BrE]- drop= dropped - admit= admitted
- 2- When a verb ends in ‘y’, we change ‘y’ into ‘i’ and add ‘ed’  
Carry= carried - study= studied

## 4. Usages

Usage	Examples
Finished actions in the past	She left hurriedly yesterday/ I met her last night
Actions which occupied a specific period of time now terminated	She studied English for 4 years He lived in France for 12 years
Habits in the past	He never drank coffee when he was younger
Conditional type2	If you asked me, I would help you
Common past time expressions include:	Last (week, year, night, ...etc.), yesterday, ago, in1980, when I was a child.....

## The past Continuous

### 1. Definition

Past continuous is an English tense used to talk about an action at particular time in the past. It formed from the verb to be in the past and present participle (v+ing)

### 2. Structure

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He, she, it playing	He, she, it was not playing	Was he, she, it playing?
We were playing	We were not playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They were not playing	Were they playing?

### 3. Usage:

<b>Usage</b>	<b>Examples</b>
To describe Two actions happening at the same time in the past	I was studying while my mother was watching TV
To describe an action that was interrupted by another action	I was playing cards when you called
To indicate that an action began before that time and probably continued after it	At eight he was having breakfast
To describe the background in a story written in the past	The sun was shining and the birds were singing as an elephant come out of the jungle...
Common time expressions include:	When, while, those days, all day yesterday.....

## **The past perfect**

### **1. Definition**

Past perfect is an English tense used to express something that happened before another action in the past. It formed from the verb to have in the past and past participle.

### **2. Structure**

<b>Affirmative form</b>	<b>Negative form</b>	<b>Interrogative form</b>
I had travelled	I had not travelled	Had I travelled?
You had travelled	You had not travelled	Had you travelled?
He, she or it had travelled	He, she or it had not travelled	Had she, he or it travelled?
We had travelled	We had not travelled	Had we travelled?
You had travelled	You had not travelled	Had you travelled?
They had travelled	They had not travelled	Had they travelled?

### 3. Usage:

Usage	Examples
It used to for an action which was completed before another one in the past	They had hung up before I answered the phone
It used for past action that was completed before a definite time in the past	Mom had finished cooking before 11:00 a.m.
It used for an action that started in the past and continued up until another action in the past	We had had that car for ten years before it broken down
If conditional type three	If he had left the house at nine, he would have been on time for the interview

## **Lecture 02:**

### **Reading and Comprehension:**

#### **Translation into Arabic: (Oral in classroom)**

**1-Human Sciences:** is the science that is interested in studying the biological, social, and cultural aspects of human life. Human Sciences aims to expand our understanding of the human world through a broad interdisciplinary approach. It encompasses a wide range of fields including History, Genetics, Sociology, Psychology, evolutionary Biology, and Anthropology. It is the study and interpretation of the experiences, activities, constructions, and artifacts associated with human beings. The study of the human sciences attempts to expand and enlighten the human being's knowledge of their existence, its interrelationship with other species and systems, and the development of artifacts to perpetuate the human expression and thought.

**2-Sociology:** is the systematic study of human society and social interaction. It is a systematic study because sociologists apply both theoretical perspectives and research methods (or orderly approaches) to examination of social behavior. Sociologists study human societies and their social interactions to develop theories of how human behavior is shaped by group life and how, in turn, group life is affected by individuals. Sociology helps us gain a better understanding of ourselves and our social world. It enables us to see how behavior is largely shaped by groups to which we belong and the society in which we live. Society is an organization of people who share a common cultural and social background, it involved in a persistent social interaction or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory and dominant cultural expectations.

**3- Philosophy:** (*from the Greek, philosophia, literally "love of wisdom"*) it is the study of general and fundamental problems concerning matters such as truth, existence, knowledge, values, reasons, mind, and language. Philosophical method includes: questioning, critical discussion, and rational arguments.

**4- Bibliography:** it refers to the academic study of books. In another word, it refers to the organizing listing and the systematic description of books. Ie; is the collection of the sources you will use in your research paper. It includes a lot of the quotes or paraphrases you will use in your paper. It is important to research writing because it helps you keep track of your sources and the information you have gathered.

**5- Anthropology:** it is the scientific study of people, societies and their cultures and it is interested in studying human behavior. It seeks to understand human existence over geographic space and evolutionary



time. Anthropology is divided into four main subfields: sociocultural; focuses on culture and its manifestations including art, religion, and politics. Linguistic Anthropology; studies language because culture itself depends on language. Archaeology; it is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of cultural materials. It contains artifacts, biofacts, ecofacts, architecture and landscape from which they piece together a record of social life in earlier societies and assess what this information adds to our knowledge of contemporary cultures. Biological (or physical) anthropology; studies the biological origins, evolutionary development, and genetic diversity of primates.

**6- Psychology:** is the systematic study of behavior and mental processes – what occurs in mind including conscious and unconscious phenomena. I.e; Psychologists focus not only on behavior that is directly Observable such talking, laughing, and eating, but also on mental processes that cannot be directly observed, such as thinking and dreaming. Psychology is the diverse field. Some psychologists work in clinical settings, where they diagnose and treat psychological disorders; others practice in schools, where they are concerned with the intellectual, social, and emotional development of schoolchildren. Another branch of psychology is Social Psychology which is similar to sociology in that it emphasizes how social conditions affect individual behavior.

**7- Economics:** Unlike the other social sciences we have discussed, economics concentrates primarily on a single institution in society: the economy. It is defined as an area of the production, distribution, or trade, and consumption of goods and services by different agents who can be individuals, businesses, or organization in a given geographical location. Economics is divided into two different branches: Macroeconomics; looks at such issues as a total amount of goods and services produced by a society while Microeconomics; studies such issues as decision made by individual businesses.

**8- Political Science:** is the academic discipline that studies political institutions such as the state, government, and political parties. Political scientists study power relations and seek to determine how power is distributed in various types of political systems.

## Lecture 03:

### Direct & Indirect (Reported speech)

**Direct Speech:** repeats or quotes the exact words .i.e. we report the original/ exact word of someone.

Ex: Direct Speech: Susan said:” I always drink coffee”

**Indirect Speech:** words that are used to tell what someone said without repeating his exact words.

Ex: Indirect Speech: Susan said that she always drunk coffee.

We notice that:

- There is a change in the verb tense.
- No colon (:).
- No inverted commas (“”).
- Addition of (that).
- Change pronouns, adverbs and expression of time & place.

### A/ Tenses changes when using reported speech:

If the reporting verb is in the past, there is often a change in the tenses of the reported speech. Ie; when we report something, we need to go back the tense.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple present She said:” I <b>work</b> in the garden”	Simple past She said that she <b>worked</b> in the garden.
Present Continuous He said:”I <b>am reading</b> a book”	Past Continuous He said that he <b>was reading</b> a book.

Present Perfect He told me:” I <b>have been</b> to Spain”	Past perfect He told me that he <b>had been</b> to Spain.
Simple Past He said:”Peter <b>arrived</b> on Saturday”	Past perfect He said that Peter <b>had arrived</b> on Saturday.
Past continuous They told me:”we <b>were living</b> in Paris”	Past Perfect Continuous They told me that they <b>had been living</b> in Paris
Past Perfect He said:” I <b>had worked</b> in an office”	Past Perfect He said that he <b>had worked</b> in an office.
Simple Future “will” She said:”I <b>will</b> be in Italy on Sunday”	Conditional” would” She said that she <b>would</b> be in Italy on Sunday.

### **Exception:**

No change in the verb tense in case of:

- 1- If the reporting verb is in the present, future.

Ex: He says: “I worked in an office”— He says that he worked in an office. (no change in the verb tense.

- 2- If we are talking about a fact/ truth:

Ex: The teacher said: “The earth revolves around the sun”— the teacher said that the earth revolves around the sun. (No change in the verb change.)

### ***B/ Model verbs:***

There is no change in: **could, should, would, might, ought to** in reported speech.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Can She said:" I <b>can</b> cook delicious meals"	Could She said that she <b>could</b> cook delicious meals.
May He said:" It <b>may</b> rain this night"	Might He said that it <b>might</b> rain that night.
Must They said:"we <b>must</b> leave now"	Had to They said that they <b>had to</b> leave then.
Have to She said:" I <b>have to</b> travel to Oran today"	Had to She said that she <b>had to</b> travel to Oran <b>that day</b> .
Shall He said : « all payments shall be made in cash »	Should He said that all payments should be made in cash.

### **C/ Imperative :( Request& Order)**

The basic rule for request and order is:

#### ***Reporting verb+ to+ infinitive verb***

Ex: The teacher told him:" Revise **your** lesson"

It will be: the teacher told him to revise **his** lesson.

She told me:" Return to **your** place"

She told me to return to **my** place.

#### ***Negative Request &Order:***

The basic rule for negative request & order is:

### ***Reporting verb+ not+ to+ infinitive verb***

Ex: He ordered me:” **don’t use** mobile phones in classroom”

It will be: He ordered me **not to use** mobile phones in classroom.

### ***Questions :( Yes/ No questions, Wh Questions):***

Actually Questions turn into positive sentences.

So for *Yes/ No questions*, you need to add **if** to the reported sentence:

### ***Reporting verb+ if+ subject+ verb***

Ex: He asked:” **do** you **have** any question?” do have: present simple

He asked **if I had** any question. Had: past simple

She asked:” **will** you visit him **next** year”

She asked **if I would** visit him **the following** year.

### ***Wh question form:***

The basic rule for Wh questions is: **Reporting verb+ Wh question word+ subject+ verb....**

Ex: He asked him:” where **have** you **spent your** money?” have spent: present perfect

He asked him **where** he **had spent his** money. Had spent: past perfect

He asked him:” what do you **do here**?”

He asked me what he **did there**.

### ***Expression of time & place:***

Now: then

tonight: that night

Today: that day

this: that

These: those

yesterday: the day before/ the previous day

Last: the last/the previous

tomorrow: the next day/ the following day

Ago: before

next: the next/ the following

Here: there

at the moment: at that moment.

## **Lecture 04:**

### **Vocabulary**

**Idioms:** are a group of words that has a special meaning that is different from the ordinary meaning of each separate word.

Look at these examples:

- Bring your umbrella. It's raining cats and dogs out there: so, the expression

**It's raining cats and dogs:** is an idiom

The idiomatic meaning of this expression is: **raining heavily, it's raining a lot, very hard raining.**

- The English test was a piece of cake: this idiom means: **very easy; simple** test.
- This shirt costs an arm and a leg: this idiom means: it is **very expensive**.
- To kill two birds with one stone: it means: **to solve two problems at the same time**.
- Ball is on your court: it means: **it is up to you to make** the next decision or to talk, **his turn**  
.....
- Because I do not have enough money, buying a new car is out of question: it means: **it is impossible, it's not acceptable**.
- You can't judge a book by its cover: it means: **you can't judge someone/ something primarily on appearance**.
- They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal: it means **agreeing with someone**.
- He is nervous to ask her because he thinks she is out of the league: it means: he thinks that she is somehow **better and superior than him, at a higher level** (may be beautiful or intelligent).

- **I have butterflies in my stomach before exam**: it means; **I feel nervous** about the exam.
- Her mother's cooking is **out of the world**: it means; **amazing, fantastic great**.
- I know you hate your job but if you quit you will be going **out of the frying pan into the fire**:  
it means; **going from a bad situation to an even worse situation**.
- I will clean my room when **pigs fly**: it means; **never** because pigs can't fly.



## Lecture 05:

### Countable & Uncountable nouns

#### 1. Countable nouns

Countable nouns are easy to recognize they are things that we can count, e.g. pen we can count pens, we can have one, two, three or more pens.

**Some examples of countable nouns:** dog, cat, animal, man, person, bottle, box, litre, table, plate.

Countable nouns can be singular or plural. E.g. my dog or my dogs

\*We can use the indefinite article **"a/an"** with countable nouns. E.g. a dog, an animal.

\*When countable noun is plural we can use it without articles. E.g. I like oranges

\_bottles can be broken

\*We can use **some** and **any** with countable nouns. E.g. I've got some dollars.

Have you got any pens?

We can use **a few** and **many** with countable nouns E.g. I've got a few/many dollars.

**"people"** is countable because it's the plural form of the word **"person"** and we can count people. E.g. there is one person here.

There are three people here.

## **2. Uncountable nouns**

**Uncountable nouns** : are substances, Concepts etc. that we cannot divide into separate

elements. We can't **"count"** them. E.g. we cannot count milk . But we count bottles of milk or Litres of milk but we can't count milk itself.

\*More uncountable nouns: music, art, love, happiness, advice, information, news, rice, butter.

\*We usually treat countable nouns as singular, so we use a **singular** verb

E.g. this news is very important

your luggage looks heavy.

\*we don't usually use the indefinite article a/an with them, we cannot say an information or a music but we can say "a something of" for example:

-a piece of news

-a bottle of water

-a grain of rice.

\*We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns for example:

I've got *some* money.

Have you got *any* rice?

we can use **a little** and **Much** with and countable nouns for example:

-I have got *a little* money

-I haven't got *much* rice

\*Uncountable nouns also called **Mass nouns**

### **3. Formation of Plural**

**A.** by adding "s" to the singular nouns: book; books/ hand; hands

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**B.** By adding “**es**” to nouns ending with: (sh,ch,x,z,s )

Brush; brushes/ branch; branches / box/boxes/ dress; dresses

**C.** By changing “**y**” preceded by a consonant into (**ies**)

Lady; ladies /story; stories

\*But when it is (**y**) preceded by a vowel we only add “**s**”

Boy; boys /key; keys

**D.** By changing the “**f**” “**fe**” into “**ves**”

**E.** Irregular plurals

Man; men /woman; women

Tooth; teeth /foot; feet

Ox; oxen/ child; children

Deer; deer /duck; duck

## Lecture 06:

### Articles

There are two articles in English, the definite article (the) and indefinite article (a, an).

Sometimes nouns do not need any articles.

#### **Indefinite article (an, a)**

1. before a single countable nouns. E.g. a pen
2. before nouns mentioned for the first time. E.g. I have a computer
3. before the names of professionals and occupations. E.g. a teacher

#### **Definite article (the)**

1. before nouns mentioned more than one time. E.g. the computer was expensive
2. before unique nouns. E.g. the sun
3. before the names of oceans, rivers, islands, mountains and seas. E.g. the Mediterranean sea

#### **Zero article (Ø)**

1. there is no article before proper nouns ( people, place, language and religion) E.g. Ø

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2. there is no article before names of meals. E.g. ∅ Breakfast

3. there is no article before abstract nouns. E.g. ∅ Freedom

### *Alphabetical List of Contractions*

Are not=aren't	is not=isn't	we are=we're
Cannot=can't	it is=it's	we have=we've
Could not=couldn't	it has=it's	we will=we'll
Did not=didn't	it will=it'll	we would=we'd
Do not=don't	must not=mustn't	we had=we'd
Does not=doesn't	she is=she's	were not=weren't
Had not=hadn't	she has=she's	what is=what's
Have not=haven't	she will=she'll	where is=where's
He is=he's	she should=she'd	who is=who's
He has=he's	she had=she'd	who will=who'll
He will=he'll	should not=shouldn't	will not=won't
He would=he'd	that is=that's	would not=wouldn't
He had=he'd	there is=there's	you are=you're
Here is=here's	they are=they're	you have=you've
I am=I'm	they have=they've	you will=you'll
I have=I've	they will=they'll	you would=you'd
I will= I'll	they would=they'd	you had=you'd
I would=I'd	they had=they'd	
I had=I'd	was not=wasn't	

**Teachers: Boumaza, Menhane, Bouraoui & Fakheth**

