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Level: First year

Economics is a social science that focuses on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, and analyzes the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make to allocate resources. Economics is the study of how people allocate scarce resources for production, distribution, and consumption, both individually and collectively. Scarcity means that there is a finite amount of a good or service (Basically they are limited). Because something is limited, we need to make decisions regarding how we use and allocate our resources.

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First you should understand how the discipline is organized: In general, economics is separated into two categories:

❖ **Macroeconomics:**

Macroeconomics studies how the economy behaves as a whole, including inflation, price levels, rate of growth, national income, gross domestic product and changes in employment rates. From politicians to educators to journalists to urban planners, a thorough understanding of macroeconomics has a strong impact on leadership skills, decision-making and the ability to plan for a flourishing social future include Supply and Demand, Elasticity (the degree to which prices impact behavior), and Market Structures (the level of competition in a particular industry). §2

❖ **Microeconomics:**

Microeconomics examines individual agents within the economy, it deals with analyzing of supply and demand, decisions are made by individuals and businesses and how they interact in market. Microeconomics focuses on the details of individual economic agents and their interactions §3

QUESTIONS :

1_ the title of text is:

A_ Introduction to Economic

B_ Features and types of Economic

C_ Economic Areas

2_ Are the following statements true or false? (T or F)

- ❖ Macroeconomics= the study of individual decision-making units, such as firms and households.
- ❖ Economics is the study of scarcity and choice.
- ❖ Microeconomics = The study of economy-wide aggregates, such as inflation, unemployment, economic growth, and international trade
- ❖ Scarcity refers to the limited availability of goods and services
- ❖ The purpose of Economics is to satisfy unlimited wants and needs.

3_ Choose (from the text) the suitable synonyms for the following words:

Centers =

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intimidate =

§1

field=

§2

Concerning=

§1

influence=

§2

particulars=

§3

4_ Translate the underlined terms

or expressions into Arabic

5_ summarize the content of the text, then translate it to arabic

Introduction: The two present tenses

The majority of English verbs are associated with two present tenses. Expressions such as "I eat" or "she eats" fall under the category known as 'simple present' or 'present simple,' while expressions like "I am eating" or "she's thinking" are categorized as 'present progressive' or 'present continuous.' These two present tenses are used in distinct manners.

1-Present Simple Tense

The present simple tense is one of the fundamental tenses in the English language. It is generally used to describe actions, situations, or states that are generally true, habitual, or factual. In this lesson, we will explore the form of the present simple tense, including the rules for adding "s" and "es" to verbs, as well as its various uses.

A/ Form of the Present Simple Tense

1- Affirmative statements

The basic form of the present simple tense for most verbs is as follows:

For most verbs: **Subject + Base Form (infinitive) of the Verb.**

(e.g., I eat, You speak, They play)

However, there are specific rules for adding "s" or "es" to the base form of verbs, depending on the subject. These rules apply to the third person singular (**he, she, it**) in affirmative sentences:

Verbs ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -o**: Add **"es"** to the base form.

Example: He **watches** TV every evening.

Verbs ending in a consonant + y: Change the **"y"** to **"i"** and add **"es."**

Example: She **studies** hard for exams.

Verbs ending in a vowel + y: Simply add **"s."**

Example: He **plays** sports on the weekends.

All other verbs: add **"s."**

Example: John **walks** to work.

2-Negative statements

To form negative statements, we add "do not" or "does not" after the subject and before the verb.

Subject + do not or does not + infinitive form of the verb

Ex: - I/you/we/they **do not** like music

- He/she/ it **does not** study English.

- The contracted form of "do not" is **"don't"** and the contracted form of "does not" is **"doesn't"**

3- Interrogative statements: to ask question we start with the auxiliary "do" or "does" + the subject + the verb.

Example:

- **Do** you speak English? Yes, I do/ No, I don't

- **Does** he read books? Yes, he does, No, he doesn't

B/Pronunciation of "s" and "es" in Present Simple:

When you add "s" or "es" to verbs, it is important to note that the pronunciation may change slightly. The **"s"** sound can be pronounced as **/s/** or **/z/** or **/ɪz/** depending on whether the preceding sound is **voiced or voiceless**.

- If the verb ends in a **voiceless sound** (e.g., **/k/, /p/, /t/**), the **"s"** is pronounced as **/s/**.

Example: He **walks** to the park. (**/s/** sound in "walks")

- If the verb ends in a **voiced sound** (e.g., **/b/, /g/, /v/**), the **"s"** is pronounced as **/z/**.

Example: She **reads** books. (**/z/** sound in "reads")

1. If the verb ends in **/s/ , /z/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ , /ʒ/ , /dʒ/**, the final **-s** is pronounced **/ɪz/**.

Example : He **watches** TV/ she washes her hands.

C/Uses of the Present Simple Tense:

1- Habits and Routines (with adverbs of frequency always, often, usually, sometimes, rarely; every day, every week, every summer....etc.)

Example: I always eat breakfast at 7 am.

2- Scientific Facts:

Example: The Earth revolves around the Sun.

3-Scheduled Events in the Future:

Example: The train departs at 8:30 every morning.

4-Opinions and States of Mind:

Example: I think that you're smart.

5-Narratives and Historical Present:

Example: The story begins with a young boy who lives in a small village.

6-General Truths or Permanent Situations:

Example: John lives in London.

7-Instructions and Directions:

Example: Mix the ingredients and then bake the cake.

8-Commentaries and Sports Announcements:

Example: He shoots, and he scores!

2-Present Continuous (progressive)

The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is generally used to describe actions or situations that are happening right now or around the current time. In this lesson, we will explore the form of the present continuous tense, including affirmative, negative, and interrogative statements, and then delve into its various uses with examples.

1-The Form of the Present Continuous Tense:

Note

We use the auxiliary "to be" in the present simple tense with all the personal pronouns

I am You/we/ they are He/she/it is

a-Affirmative Statement:

Subject + "am/is/are" + Verb (-Ing form)

Example: She is playing the piano.

b-Negative Statement:

Subject + "am not/is not/are not" + Verb (-Ing form)

Example: They are not studying for the exam.

Contracted form of "Am not = I'm not

Are not = aren't

Is not = isn't

c-Interrogative Statement:

Am/Is/Are + Subject + Verb (-Ing form)?

Example: Are you running in the race?

Answer :

Yes; I am/ No, I am not.

2- Uses of the Present Continuous Tense:

a-Actions Happening Now:

Example: I am writing a letter at the moment.

b-Temporary Situations:

Example: She is staying with us for a few days.

c-Future Plans and Arrangements:

Example: We are meeting for lunch tomorrow.

d-Annoyance or Irritation:

Example: The constant noise from the construction site is bothering me.

e-Describing Gradual Change:

Example: The weather is getting colder.

Exercise 01: Present Simple Tense

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the present simple tense.

- She _____ (work) as a teacher in the local school.
They _____ (visit) their grandparents every Sunday.
The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
He _____ (study) Spanish and French.
We _____ (play) soccer every Saturday.
Cats _____ (like) to chase mice.
The Earth _____ (revolve) around the Sun.
She _____ (take) the bus to work.
I _____ (enjoy) reading books in my free time.
My parents _____ (live) in the same house for 20 years.

Exercise 02 : Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous tense.

- He _____ (read) a book right now.
They _____ (play) tennis this afternoon.
I _____ (cook) dinner at the moment.
She _____ (talk) on the phone with her friend.
We _____ (watch) a movie this evening.
The children _____ (swim) in the pool.
It _____ (rain) outside, so take an umbrella.
They _____ (study) for their exams tomorrow.
The chef _____ (prepare) a delicious meal.
I _____ (not, work) today; it's my day off

Exercise 03 : Decide whether to use the present simple or present continuous tense. Choose the correct verb form for each sentence.

- She usually (go/goes) to the gym on Mondays.
Right now, I (read/reading) a fascinating novel.
They (do not like/are not liking) spicy food.
The train (arrives/is arriving) at 3:30 PM today.
We (have/having) a meeting with the boss every Friday.
The children (play/are playing) in the garden at the moment.
He (does not watch/is not watching) TV very often.
My parents (live/are living) in a beautiful house.
I (study/am studying) English every evening.
She usually (wear/wears) a red dress to special occasions.

Exercise 04: Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in either present simple or present continuous tense.

- Sarah (paint) her bedroom walls today.
They (usually/watch) TV in the evenings.
Right now, I (listen) to my favorite song.
My brother (not, like) coffee; he prefers tea.
The sun (rise) in the east every morning.
Tom (practice) the piano for two hours every day.
At this moment, they (work) on an important project.
We (have) a family dinner every Sunday.
The students (not, attend) school on weekends.
Jenny (prepare) a delicious dinner for her guests tonight