

The Library of  
Prof. Mahmoud Azab

Time

Location

Centuries

Decades

Years

Months

Weeks

Country

City

Neighborhood

The 1800's

The 80's

1983

July

2 Weeks

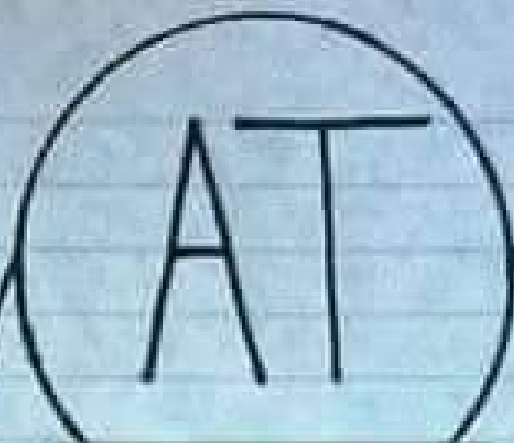
England

London

Chinatown

- the morning
- the afternoon
- (the) evening
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) winter
- (the) fall / autumn

ELTL- English Learning and Teaching League  
By  
Mahmoud Azab



The Library of  
Prof. Mahmoud Azab

Time

Hours

- \* 7 am
- \* 12 o'clock
- \* 5 pm

Location

Address

283 Amman Street

Specific Location

The Store

- \* At the weekend (U.K)
- \* At breakfast
- \* At the age of 7
- \* At night
- \* At dawn
- \* At midnight
- \* At night
- \* At noon / midday
- \* At bedtime
- \* At sunrise / sunset

- \* At school
- \* At home
- \* At work
- \* At the table
- \* At the lesson

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# PREPOSITION

AT	IN	ON	BY	FOR
HOME	THE MORNING	MONDAY	CAR	WALK
SCHOOL	THE EVENING	BIRTHDAY	TRAIN	CHANGE
THE AIRPORT	THE AFTERNOON	TIME	SEA	HOUR
UNIVERSITY	1728	WEEKEND	AIR	TWO DAYS
5 O'CLOCK	MARCH	HOLIDAY	LAND	THREE WEEKS
NIGHT	THE SPRING	VACATION	UNDER GROUND	TWO MONTHS
NOON	THE SUMMER	CHRISTMAS	TOMORROW	FIVE YEARS
MIDNIGHT	THE AUTUMN	NEW YEAR	NEXT WEEK	BREAKFAST
MIDDAY	THE WINTER	MAY 11	NEXT MONTH	LUNCH
THE STATION	A MINUTE	THE BUS	SHIP	DINNER
THE BOTTOM	AN HOUR	THE PLANE	PLANE	=====
WORK	A DAY	THE SHIP	HIM/HER	=====

# THERE IS

## AFFIRMATIVE

TO SAY THAT ONE THING OR SOMETHING UNCOUNTABLE EXISTS.

- **THERE IS** one apple on the table
- **THERE IS** some milk here

## NEGATIVE

TO SAY THAT ONE THING OR SOMETHING UNCOUNTABLE DOESN'T EXIST.

- **THERE ISN'T** one apple on the kitchen table.
- **THERE ISN'T** any milk in the fridge.

## INTERROGATIVE

TO ASK WHETHER ONE THING OR SOMETHING UNCOUNTABLE EXISTS:

- **IS THERE** one apple in the kitchen?
- **IS THERE** any milk in the fridge?

# THERE ARE

## AFFIRMATIVE

TO SAY THAT SOME COUNTABLE THINGS EXIST.

- **THERE ARE** some apples.
- **THERE ARE** six lions in the zoo.

## NEGATIVE

TO SAY THAT SOME COUNTABLE THINGS DON'T EXIST.

- **THERE AREN'T** any apples.
- **THERE AREN'T** any lions in the zoo.

## INTERROGATIVE

TO ASK WHETHER SOME THINGS EXIST.

- **ARE THERE** any lions in the zoo?

# PREPOSITIONS:

## PLACE

@miwiapuntas

**AT**

A SPECIFIC POINT IN SPACE

→ **AT** THE CINEMA, **AT** THE BUS STOP, **AT** 3 BAKER STREET

**IN**

AN AREA, WITH SOMETHING THAT SURROUNDS

→ **IN** SPAIN, **IN** BRAZIL, **IN** THE ROOM, **IN** THE FOREST

**ON**

A SURFACE OR A LINE

→ **ON** A TABLE, **ON** A BEACH, **ON** THE COAST

## TIME

**AT**

TIMES, SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

→ **AT** 7PM, **AT** LUNCH TIME, **AT** NIGHT, **AT** CHRISTMAS

**IN**

PARTS OF THE DAY, MONTHS, SEASONS, YEARS, CENTURIES

→ **IN** THE MORNING, **IN** APRIL, **IN** 1994, **IN** SUMMER

**ON**

DAYS AND DATES

→ **ON** MONDAY, **ON** THE 11TH OF MARCH, **ON** THIS DAY, **ON** MOM'S DAY

# USED TO

## USED TO + INFINITIVE

WHEN WE REFER TO THINGS IN THE PAST WHICH ARE NO LONGER TRUE

- SHE USED TO LIVE IN LONDON

@miwiapuntas

# BE USED TO

## BE USED TO + NOUN / PRONOUN / GERUND

TO SAY THAT SOMETHING IS NORMAL, NOT UNUSUAL

- I AM USED TO HARD WORK

# GET USED TO

## GET USED TO + NOUN / PRONOUN / GERUND

SHOWS THAT SOMETHING IS IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING NORMAL

- SKI INSTRUCTORS GET USED TO COLD WEATHER

# = DURING =

- DURING is a **preposition** which is used before an activity to indicate that a parallel action is happening at the same time as that activity.

- DURING is followed by a **noun** which often represents an activity.

(DURING + NOUN)

## EXAMPLES

- WHAT DID YOU DISCUSS **during** DINNER?
- I HAD A GOOD TIME **during** THE TRIP.

# = WHILE =

## DEFINITION

- WHILE is a **conjunction** which is used to refer to a background period of time in which another activity happened.

- WHILE is followed by a **clause**

(WHILE + SUBJECT + VERB)

## EXAMPLES

- THEY ALL TOOK NOTES **while** THE TEACHER GAVE THE LECTURE.
- I DID IT **while** I WAS DRUNK.

# ALSO

- MORE FORMAL.
- COMMONLY USED IN WRITING.
- USED BEFORE MAIN VERB AND AFTER THE MODAL VERB AND BE AS A MAIN VERB.

HE IS A SINGER AND ALSO AN ACTOR.

# TOO

- COMMONLY USED IN SPOKEN AND INFORMAL ENGLISH.
- USUALLY USED IN END POSITION.

I WOULD LIKE TO COME TOO.

# AS WELL

- COMMONLY USED IN SPEAKING.
- USED AT THE END OF A SENTENCE.

ARE YOU COMING AS WELL?



# COLLOCATIONS

GO

↳ HOME, SWIMMING, SHOPPING, DANCING, RUNNING,  
DOWNSTAIRS, CAMPING, DOWNTOWN.

GO TO

↳ SLEEP, CHURCH, SPAIN, UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL, WORK,  
CLASS, COLLEGE, PRISON, EUROPE.

GO ON

↳ HOLIDAYS, A CRUISE, A TRIP, A JOURNEY, A DATE, STAGE

GO TO A

↳ PARTY, CONFERENCE, CONCERT, BAR, FESTIVAL, MEETING.

GO TO THE

↳ DOCTOR, BATHROOM, BANK, AIRPORT, SUPERMARKET, MOVIES,  
HOSPITAL, GYM, TRAIN STATION, MOUNTAINS.

# WHO

- WHO is used for people.
- WHO is a SUBJECT PRONOUN (I, HE, SHE, WE)
- WE USE WHO TO ASK WHICH PERSON DOES AN ACTION OR WHICH PERSON IS A CERTAIN WAY.

## EXAMPLES:

- WHO'S GONNA COOK DINNER TODAY?
- WHO WANTS SOME MORE ICE CREAM?

# WHOM

- WHOM is an OBJECT PRONOUN (HIM, HER, US...)
- IT SHOULD BE USED TO REFER TO THE OBJECT OF A VERB OR PREPOSITION
- WE USE WHOM TO ASK PERSON RECEIVES AN ACTION

## EXAMPLES:

- THIS IS MY BROTHER, WHOM YOU MET AT OUR HOUSE.

# WHOSE

- WHOSE is a PRONOUN
- IT IS USED IN QUESTIONS TO ASK WHO OWNS SOMETHING.
- IT'S A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (HER, HIS, OUR...)

## EXAMPLES:

- WHOSE NOTEBOOK WAS STOLEN IN THE CLASS?

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

100% ALWAYS

I **always** study after class.

85% USUALLY

She **usually** walks to work.

75% FREQUENTLY

He **frequently** goes to the park.

60% OFTEN

I **often** read in bed at night.

50% SOMETIMES

I **sometimes** sing in the shower.

40% OCCASIONALLY

She **occasionally** goes to bed late.

30% RARELY

You **rarely** get angry.

20% SELDOM

I **seldom** put salt on my food.

10% HARDLY EVER

We **hardly ever** play videogames.

0% NEVER

Vegetarians **never** eat meat.

# SO - TOO

I LIKE ITALIAN FOOD A LOT.

- SO DO I
- I DO, TOO

I'M CRAZY ABOUT DESSERT

- SO AM I
- I AM, TOO

I CAN EAT SPICY FOOD

- SO CAN I
- I CAN, TOO

# EITHER - NEITHER

I DON'T LIKE GREASY FOOD

- NEITHER DO I
- I DON'T EITHER

I'M NOT IN THE MOOD FOR CHINESE FOOD

- NEITHER AM I
- I'M NOT EITHER

I CAN'T STAND FAST FOOD.

- NEITHER CAN I
- I CAN'T EITHER