

A plural noun

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding a suffix, usually *-s* or *-es*. For example, the singular noun *dog* takes the plural form *dogs*, as in *three dogs*. However, there are irregular plural nouns that take unique forms.

Most singular **nouns** are made plural by simply putting an *-s* at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

What are plural nouns?

A noun is plural when it represents two or more people, places, things, or ideas. You can identify most plural nouns because they end in *-s* or *-es*, although there are plenty of exceptions. In particular, [irregular plural nouns](#) each have their own special plural forms, such as *child* and its plural form, *children*.

Plural nouns vs. singular nouns

English distinguishes grammatical nouns as either singular or plural. Singular nouns represent one of something.

one car

a friend

this daisy

Plural nouns, on the other hand, represent two or more of something.

five cars

a few friends

these daisies

You can tell the difference between most singular and plural nouns by how the word ends, except for irregular nouns.

Plural nouns vs. possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are nouns that show ownership, usually with an –'s at the end. So if you had a friend named Marja and Marja owned a bike, you would write:

Marja's bike

Plural nouns are often confused with possessive nouns because both usually end in –s. However, the major **difference between plural and possessive nouns is the apostrophe;**

possessive nouns have it, but plural nouns don't (unless they're plural possessive nouns).

[singular] *boss*

[singular possessive] *boss's*

[plural] *bosses*

[plural possessive] *bosses'*

How do plural nouns work?

To make a regular noun plural, you add *-s* or *-es* to the end, depending on the word's ending. Sometimes, letters of the original word get changed to make the plural form, such as *half* and its plural form, *halves*. We explain which words get which suffixes in the next section.

Irregular plural nouns are an exception. Each irregular plural noun has its own unique plural form, such as *mouse* and its plural, *mice*, or *goose* and its plural, *geese*.

Most nouns can be turned into plural nouns, including [collective nouns](#) that represent groups.

one team

two teams

However, [mass nouns](#), also known as uncountable nouns or non-count nouns, like *art*, usually aren't expressed as plurals, even when they represent multiple things.

Plural noun rules

There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it's important to know all of them! The correct [spelling of plurals](#) usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

1 To make regular nouns plural, add *-s* to the end.

cat – cats

house – houses

2 If the singular noun ends in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*, or *-z*, you usually add *-es* to the end to make it plural.

iris – irises

truss – trusses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

blitz – blitzes

3 In some cases, singular nouns ending in *-s* or *-z* require that you double the *-s* or *-z* prior to adding the *-es* for pluralization.

bus – busses

fez – fezzes

4 For most nouns that end with *-f* or *-ef*, you add an *-s* to form the plural version. Be aware of exceptions, however. For some nouns ending this way, you must change the *-f* or *-ef* to *-ve* before adding the *-s*.

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs

Exceptions:

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

5 If a singular noun ends in *-y* and the letter before the *-y* is a consonant, you usually change the ending to *-ies* to make the noun plural.

city – cities

puppy – puppies

6 If the singular noun ends in *-y* and the letter before the *-y* is a vowel, simply add an *-s* to make it plural.

ray – rays

boy – boys

7 If the singular noun ends in *-o*, you usually add *-es* to make it plural.

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

Exceptions:

photo – photos

piano – pianos

halo – halos

With the unique word *volcano*, you can apply the standard pluralization for words that end in *–o* or not. It's your choice! Both of the following are correct:

volcanoes

volcanos

8 If the singular noun ends in *–us*, the plural ending is frequently *–i*.

cactus – cacti

focus – foci

9 If the singular noun ends in *–is*, the plural ending is *–es*.

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – *ellipses*

10 If the singular noun ends in *–on*, the plural ending is usually *–a*.

phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria

11 Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer – deer

You need to see these nouns in context to identify them as singular or plural. Consider the following sentence:

Mark caught one fish, but I caught three fish.

However, when it comes to fish, things can get [a little complicated](#).

Plural noun rules for irregular nouns

Irregular nouns follow no specific rules, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary.

child – children

goose – geese

man – men

woman – women

tooth – teeth

foot – feet

mouse – mice

person – people

Plural noun FAQs

What is a plural noun?

A plural noun is the form of a noun used to show there is more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most nouns simply add *–s* or *–es* to the end to become plural.

What is an example of a plural noun?

Kids is the plural noun form of *kid*. Some nouns have an irregular plural form; for instance, the plural noun of *child* is *children*, not *childs*.

What is the difference between singular and plural nouns?

Singular nouns represent only one thing, but plural nouns represent more than one. If someone stands alone, we call them a *person* (singular), but if there's more than one person, we call them *people* (plural).

Leactuer two

- **Social expression**
- **Negative and question**

By

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"Social expressions Social expressions are expressions/vocabulary that are used in social situations

Imagine

Your friend comes to you and tells you that he got an A+ grade in the exams. What would you say?

Congratulations

Thank you

See you later

Sorry

Congratulations!

You say ‘congratulations’ when you want to express your joy in the other person’s joy or success.

A: I’m getting married this summer.

B: That’s great news. Congratulations!

Sorry

You say ‘sorry’ when you want to express your grief. You say sorry when you say ‘no’ as an answer.

A: My uncle passed away last night.

B: Oh! I’m sorry to hear that.

A: Can I borrow this book?

B: I’m sorry, I haven’t finished reading it yet.

Excuse me

You say ‘excuse me’ to gain attention of the other person/people.

Excuse me , can give me the last lecture

See you later

You say 'see you later' when you are taking leave or saying bye. A: Heyi , I got to go now. B: Ok. See you later.

Yes, of course/No, of course not.

You use 'of course' to stress your answer.

A: Can I borrow your pen.

B: Yes, of course.

A: Are you going out tonight?

B: No, of course not. I've got to study.

Same to you

You say 'same to you' when you want to wish the other person the same thing.

A: Our team won the best team award!

B: Congratulations!

A: Thank you and same to you.

B: Let's party tonight.....

What Is Social Interaction?

A social interaction is an event that occurs between two or more individuals. They each use culturally approved methods to communicate certain things or perform appropriate actions. Information is exchanged as a result of social interaction.

Social interactions occur every day, and they can even occur without us knowing, such as when we or others use nonverbal communication to express ourselves to others. There are several main elements of social interaction, including:

Information

Multiple parties involved

Goals to be achieved or tasks to be completed

The purpose of social interaction is to enable multiple individuals to express themselves and complete certain tasks. Social interactions are central to communication between members of the same community.

Social interactions have an important function in society. They allow members of a community to socialize and encourage a sense of community. They provide a way for the spread and strengthening of social and cultural mores and norms. Through social interactions, individuals reaffirm their commitment to community values.

Social Interaction Examples

There are many examples of social interaction, in work, education, social, and religious settings. Every single thing we do with another person counts as social interaction.

The two main types of social interaction are verbal social interaction and non-verbal social interaction.

The characteristics of verbal social interaction are:

Expression through spoken words

Expression of one piece of information at a time

Discrete communication that only occurs when speaking

The elements of non-verbal social interaction are:

Expression through signals, usually given by parts of the body

Expression through written words

Potential expression of multiple pieces of information at the same time

Continuous communication that can even occur when not intended

Types of Social Interaction

There are many types of social interaction, and the frequency with which the different forms are used can be determined by cultural norms or institutional rules.

What are the five most common forms of social interaction? They are exchange, competition, cooperation, conflict, and coercion. Each of these is used in certain contexts and avoided in others. The most common form of social interaction is the exchange, in which information is simply transferred between the parties involved. Competition involves stakes, something that is the reward for the completion of a goal. In the cooperation form of social interaction, the different parties involved are both reaching toward a common goal. Conflict involves an issue of which both parties are on the opposite side. Each party tries to convince the other that they are correct. Coercion occurs when one or more parties involved in the interaction attempt to force the other to complete an action or accept the truth of their arguments.

Exchange

Exchange is perhaps the most common type of social interaction. In this form, information is transferred between the parties involved. In other words, it is a social process whereby social behavior is exchanged for a reward that is of equal or greater value to the behavior. The main characteristics of this type of social interaction include a sender, a receiver, information that is sent and received, and a reward that is gained by each party.

The purpose of an exchange is the spread of information or the expression of approved social behaviors. This is mostly used in a setting in which goals or arguments are not the main objectives of the interaction.

An example of an exchange form of social interaction is a lecture at a university. A professor delivers an address on the importance of currency in the Nabataean culture. They are not attempting to force beliefs on students, or prove that they are better or more correct than other individuals. They are simply attempting to accurately and precisely communicate the information that their students need to know. The reward for the students is new knowledge. The reward for the professor is heightened respect among university students as a reliable source of knowledge.

Competition

Competition is one of the other prominent types of social interaction. In this form, one or more of the parties are attempting to prove to the others, or to bystanders, that they are superior to other parties in one or more aspects. The object of the

competition is the completion of a goal that only one of the candidates can attain. The main aspects of competition are a goal and multiple parties that are attempting to accomplish it.

The purpose of the competition form of social interaction is to increase the resources and capabilities of one party at the expense of the other parties. Competition is the cornerstone of the capitalist economic system.

An example of the competition form of social interaction is when two businesses sell similar products and are attempting to gain more buyers. To achieve this goal, one company reduces its prices. The other company keeps the same price but raises the quantity of its product.

Cooperation

Cooperation is a specific type of social interaction used in institutions such as businesses. In this form of social interaction, the parties who are involved work together toward a specific goal. This type of social interaction can be used in tandem with the exchange form. The main characteristics of cooperation are one or more goals and multiple parties that are all attempting to achieve those goals.

The purpose of cooperation is to accomplish a certain goal through interacting with others. No group can achieve its goals or fulfill designated tasks without cooperation between all of its members.

An example of the cooperation form of social interaction is when a task group at a business is attempting to finalize a budget for the business. The only way that the budget can be completed is for each member of the group to do their own task and assist others in completing theirs.

Conflict

Conflict is a unique type of social interaction in that both parties are actively opposing each other. Conflict occurs when multiple parties are seeking the realization of different goals. This is particularly true when the parties involved are working toward directly oppositional goals that cancel each other out. The main aspects of the conflict form of social interaction are

The purpose of a conflict is to ensure that one or both of the resolutions hoped for by the parties can be realized, or at least that there can be some sort of middle ground.

An example of conflict interaction is a conversation in which two friends argue about which restaurant makes better food. Eventually, this conversation leads to tension and animosity between the friends. The only way for the conflict to end is for the friends to compromise or for one of the friends to admit that the other friend's restaurant is superior.

Coercion

Coercion is the last of the types of social interaction. It is related to the conflict form of social interaction, and in some ways, it is an escalation of the conflict form. In this form of social interaction, one or more parties in the interaction attempt to force the other party or parties to commit an act or agree to a position which they would never do otherwise.

The main characteristics of the coercion form of social interaction are intimidation, a task that the subjects of coercion do not want to do, and a person who can wield influence over the subjects.

The purpose of coercion is to make others do something that they do not want to do, especially if them completing that action benefits the coercer.

An example of coercion is when bullies force their colleagues to do something, like falsify reports or give them lunch money. Coercion can also be used between larger parties, such as two groups or countries.

Invasions are type of coercion. One nation is attempting to coerce the other to do something.

Color image. Invasions such as the one that the military body is preparing for are an expression of the coercion form of social interaction.

Social interactions occur every single day. They involve some form of the communication of information or the expression of some culturally accepted idea. The two main methods of communication that are used in social interactions are verbal interactions and non-verbal interactions.

The five main types of social interaction are exchange, competition, cooperation, conflict, and coercion. Each of these has distinct characteristics, and they are used in certain circumstances. Exchange, for example, is used when parties only want to communicate information. It is a social process whereby social behavior is exchanged for some type of reward for equal or greater value. Cooperation is used when parties want to work together to achieve a goal of some kind. In fact, it is necessary for a group to be able to complete its tasks and achieve its goals. Conflict occurs when individuals have heated, tense interactions as they try to convince each other of the truth of their argument. Coercion is used when individuals want to force someone to do something for them. An example of someone who would use coercion is a bully.

Questions and negatives

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions are questions which we answer with Yes or No. Look at these statements:

They are working hard.

They will be working hard.

They had worked hard.

They have been working hard.

They might have been working hard.

We make Yes/No questions by putting the first part of the verb in front of the subject:

Are they working hard?

Will they be working hard?

Had they worked hard?

Have they been working hard?

Might they have been working hard?

Yes/No questions 1

Yes/No questions 2

Negatives

We make negatives by putting not after the first part of the verb:

They are not working hard.

They will not be working hard.

They had not worked hard.

They have not been working hard.

They might not have been working hard.

In spoken English, we often reduce not to n't:

They aren't working hard.

They won't be working hard.

They hadn't been working hard.

They haven't been working hard.

They mightn't have been working hard.

Negatives 1

Negatives 2

Present simple and past simple questions and negatives

For all verbs except be and have, we use do/does or did to make Yes/No questions in the present simple and past simple:

They work hard. Do they work hard?

He works hard. Does he work hard?

They worked hard. Did they work hard?

For all verbs except be and have, we use do/does + not or did + not to make negatives in the present simple and past simple:

They work hard. They do not (don't) work hard.

He works hard. He does not (doesn't) work hard.

They worked hard. They did not (didn't) work hard.

Here are the question forms and negative forms for be in the present simple and past simple:

Positives	Questions	Negatives
I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)

He is (he's)	Is he?	He is not (He's not/He isn't)
She is (she's)	Is she?	She is not (She's not/She isn't)
It is (it's)	Is it?	It is not (It's not/It isn't)
You are (you're)	Are you?	You are not (You're not/You aren't)
They are (they're)	Are they?	They are not (They're not/They aren't)
Positives	Questions	Negatives
I was	Was I?	I was not (I wasn't)
He was	Was he?	He was not (He wasn't)
She was	Was she?	She was not (She wasn't)
It was	Was it?	It was not (It wasn't)
You were	Were you?	You were not (You weren't)
They were	Were they?	They were not (They weren't)

We make questions and negatives with have in two ways. Usually we use do/does or did:

Do you have plenty of time?

Does she have enough money?

Did they have any useful advice?

I don't have much time.

She doesn't have any money.

They didn't have any advice to offer.

but we can also make questions by putting have/has or had in front of the subject:

Have you plenty of time?

Has she enough money?

Had they any useful advice?

and make negatives by putting not or n't after have/has or had:

I haven't much time.

She hasn't any money.

He hadn't any advice to offer.

Wh-questions

Wh-questions are questions which start with a word like what, when, where, which, who, whose, why and how.

Question words

Questions with when, where, why

We form wh-questions with these words by putting the question word in front of a Yes/No question:

he are working in a shop.	Where are they working?
They have been working hard for their exams.	Why have they been working hard?
They arrived at six.	When did they arrive?

Questions with who, what, which

When we ask who, what and which about the object of the verb, we put the question word in front of a Yes/No question:

He is seeing Joe tomorrow.	Who is he seeing tomorrow?
I want a computer for my birthday.	What do you want for your birthday?
I'd prefer some tea.	Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?

Wh question?

When we ask who, what and which about the subject of the verb, the question word takes the place of the subject:

Barbara gave me the chocolates.	Who gave you the chocolates?
Something funny happened.	What happened?
The dog frightened the children.	Which dog frightened the children?

We sometimes use what or which with a noun:

What subjects did you study at school?

Which English newspaper started in 1986?

What subjects does everyone have to study?

Which newspaper do you prefer, The Times or the Guardian?

Wh-questions

Questions with how

We use how for many different questions:

How are you?

How do you make questions in English?

How long have you lived here?

How often do you go to the cinema?

How much is this dress?

How old are you?

How many people came to the meeting?

Questions with verbs and prepositions

When we have a question with a verb and a preposition, the preposition usually comes at the end of the question:

I gave the money to my brother.	Who did you give the money to?
She comes from Madrid.	Where does she come from?
They were waiting for an hour.	How long were they waiting for?

Other ways of asking questions

We sometimes use phrases like these in front of a statement to ask questions:

Do you know ...?

I wonder ...

Can you tell me ...?

For Yes/No questions, we use the phrases with if:

This is the right house.

Do you know if this is the right house?

Everyone will agree.

I wonder if everyone will agree.

Mr Brown lives here.

Can you tell me if Mr Brown lives here?

For wh-questions, we use the phrases with a question word:

Do you know who lives here?

I wonder how much this dress is.

Can you tell me where she comes from?

We often use do you think ...? after question words:

How much do you think this dress is?

Where do you think she comes from?

Who do you think lives here?

Negatives with the to-infinitive

When we make a negative with the to-infinitive, we put not in front of the to-infinitive:

He told us not to make so much noise.

We were asked not to park in front of the house



Lecture: three

By:

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Possessive adjectives (1)

✚ I have a new car . It is ^{my} car .

A possessive adjective describes who owns something.

► We place possessive adjective **before** the noun .

- **My** is a possessive adjective

- **My** is the first person singular.

I own the car.

There are 8 possessive adjectives . I will teach you them all in this Lecture:

Possessive adjectives(2)

“Hello Mark. Is that your telephone?”

- **Your** is the second person singular . You own the telephone.
-

Important

- **You're** is not a possessive adjective. I like **you're** telephone. **x**
 - **You're** is the contracted form of **you are**. I like **your** telephone. **✓**
 - **You're** is the contracted form of **you are**. **You're** a good teacher. **✓**
-

Possessive adjectives(3)

John has a new computer .It is **his** computer.

His is the third person singular (male). **He** owns the computer.

Possessive adjectives(4)

- Sara has a new ring . It is **her** ring.
- **Her** is the third person singular (female). She owns the ring

Possessive adjectives(5)

- Here is a house . **Its** door green.
- **Its** is the third person singular (neuter).It has a green door.

we use **its** to describe characteristics of objects or animals.
Exception: if the animal a family pet , we use **his** or **her**.

Important

- The possessive adjective **its** does Not have an apostrophe.
 - **its** and it's are pronounced the same but they are very different :
 - **it's** is the contracted form of **it is** or **it has**. **Its** is a possessive adjective.
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • It's a beautiful house.✓ | it's door is green .✗ |
| • It's fallen on the floor.✓ | its door is green.✓ |

Possessive adjectives(6)

- “we have a new sofa . It’s **our** sofa.”
- **Our** is the first person plural . We own the sofa .

Possessive adjectives(7)

- we have a new dog . It’s **your** dog .
- **our** is the second person plural. you own the dog.

Possessive adjectives(8)

- They have a new television .It is **their** television .
 - **their** is the third person plural .
- They own the television.
-

Important

There is not a possessive adjective. I like **there** television .✗

I like **their** television .✓

There is an adverb of place .

I am going **there** tomorrow.✓

In English, **possessive adjectives** agree with the **person** who owns object.

In English, **possessive adjectives** do Not agree with the noun .

Satuation:

Jane has some keys . I lost the keys.

possessive adjective:

I lost **her** keys. ✓

I lost **hers** keys. ✗

I lost **his** keys. ✗

I lost **their** keys. ✗

<u>number</u>	<u>person</u>	<u>gender</u>	<u>personal pronoun</u>	<u>possessive adjective</u>
singular	first person	male / female	I	→ my
	second person	male / female	you	→ your
	third person	male	he	→ his
		female	she	→ her
		neuter	it	→ its
plural	first person	male / female	we	→ our
	second person	male / female	you	→ your
	third person	male / female /neuter	they	→ their

Exercise

Replace the personal pronouns with the correct possessive adjective:

Example:

David hates (he) his New job.

1) (I) My friend is going to the cinema.

2) What time does (we) our train arrive?

3) Where is (you) your telephone?

4) (she) her nails are beautiful.

5) I am going to the library with (you) your brothers.

6) Jane doesn't like (they) their new house.

7) We don't know (he) his father .

8) I don't like (I) my new computer because (it) its screen is too small.

Lecture three
- Explaining has and have
By
Samah Ahmed jameil

Explaining has and have

the meaning of “has” and “have.” Both words are present tense forms of the verb “to have.” The verb “to have” is commonly used to express possession or ownership.

Definition and function

The main difference between “has” and “have” lies in which subjects they use. “Has” is used with the third-person singular subjects “he,” “she,” and “it,” or a singular noun. “Have” is used with first-person (“I,” “we”), second-person (“you”), and third-person plural (“they”) subjects.

Examples:

Johnny has to leave soon.

I have not called the doctor.

Do you have a question?

Let’s explore the applications of “has” and “have” in various contexts.

Indicating possession

“Has” and “have” can indicate possession.

For example:

He has a PhD in English.

In this example, “has” is used with the singular pronoun “he” to indicate the subject’s possession of a PhD.

We have clothes to give out.

“Have” is used with “we,” a third-person plural pronoun, to indicate the possession of clothes.

Indicating possibility

“Have” and “has” can describe actions that could happen but have not occurred yet. As noted earlier, “have” is used with the pronouns “I,” “you,” “we,” and “they.” “Has” is used with “he,” “she,” and “it.”

For example:

You have to go there today.

She has to submit her homework by Monday.

These actions haven’t occurred yet, but there is a possibility of them happening.

Indicating a completed action

“Has” and “have” are used with other verbs to indicate that an action has been completed. To use them in this way, you must use the verbs in the present perfect tense.

For example:

She has completed the homework.

My neighbors have moved out of the house.

Janet has played the piano for two years.

These examples show actions that have been completed alongside verbs in their present perfect tense.

Questions and negations

“Has” and “have” are also used in questions and negations. To use them as questions, we need to invert the subject and verb.

For example:

Has she finished her homework?

Have you seen the movie?

To form negations, we need to use “not” after “have” or “has.”

For example:

I have not been there before.

She has not completed the project.

Subjects	Verb	Examples
I	have	<i>I have</i> two jobs
You		<i>You have</i> a busy schedule
We		<i>We have</i> a meeting with the CEO
They		<i>They have</i> a big family
He		He has a new car
She	has	<i>She has</i> three cats

It

It **has** a collar

The singular and plural usage

One major confusion people experience with has vs. have is around which subject to use with which verb. Let's clarify:

“Has” is used with third-person singular subjects (“he,” “she,” and “it”).

“Have” is used with first, second, and third-person plural subjects (“I,” “you,” “we,” and “they”).

Here's a conjugation table for the verb “to have” focusing on “has” and “have”:

Note: You can check out this [article](#) on plural rules to better understand singular and plural subjects.

Usage of has

Let's look at the usage of “has” in different verb forms, contexts, and sentence structures.

Simple present tense

In the simple present tense, “has” is used to describe actions happening right now or habitual actions for third-person singular subjects.

For example:

He has a beautiful garden.

She has an adorable dog.

Chris has a new bicycle.

Present perfect tense

When we want to talk about actions that started in the past but have a connection to the present, we use “has” with verbs in the present perfect tense.

Check out these examples:

He has written a fascinating story.

She has completed her homework.

Keanu Reeves has won several awards.

The book has been a bestseller for weeks.

In the present perfect tense, “has” indicates completion or ongoing impact.

Usage of have

Let’s delve into the use of “have” in the simple present tense, present perfect tense, and other verb forms.

Simple present tense

In the simple present tense, “have” is used with first-person, second-person, and third-person plural subjects.

For example:

You have a talent for playing the guitar.

We have three cats as pets.

I have a skateboard.

They have a great sense of humor.

Remember, “have” accompanies these subjects in the simple present tense.

Present perfect tense

When we want to express an action that started in the past and still impacts the present, we use the present perfect tense with “have.”

Let’s explore some examples:

They have finished their project.

You have visited Paris.

They have seen the Grand Canyon.

We have won three swimming competitions.

In the present perfect tense, “have” signifies completion or ongoing relevance.

Other verb forms

Aside from the simple present and perfect tenses, “has” and “have” can also be used in other verb forms. Let’s look at their usage in progressive and past tense forms.

Certainly, I can help you revise your explanation to address the editor’s comment. Here’s an improved version:

Progressive form

The progressive form involves adding “-ing” to “have” or sentences with “has” to describe ongoing actions. In this form, the verb “to be” (is, am, are, was, were) is conjugated based on the subject, followed by “having” or the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Examples:

1. Original sentence: She has a great time at the party.

Progressive form: She is having a great time at the party.

2. Original sentence: The families have dinner together every night this week.

Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week.

3. Original sentence: Joey has a housewarming party tonight.

Progressive form: Joey is having a housewarming party tonight.

By using the progressive form, we are able emphasize the ongoing nature of the action, giving a sense of immediacy and activity to the sentences.

Past tense

When referring to the past, we replace “has” with “had.” For example:

They had a fantastic picnic last weekend.

He had a vacation last summer.

She had a great time at the concert.

Has vs. have in different verb forms

Has

Have

**Simple present
tense**

Beyoncé **has** a beautiful voice.

I **have** a soccer game tomorrow.

**Present perfect
tense**

*He **has visited** Paris.*

*They **have finished** their project.*

Progressive form

*She **has** been **having** fun learning to play the guitar.*

*I am **having** a blast at the amusement park.*

Past tense

*He **had** a great time at the concert.*

*We **had** a delicious dinner last night.*

Lecture Four
- Explaining present simple
By
Samah Ahmed jameil

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I **take** the train to the office.
- The train to Berlin **leaves** every hour.
- John **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.

- The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- We **come** from Switzerland.

3. For habits.

- I **get up** early every day.
- Carol **brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.
- They **speak** English at work.

Verb Conjugation & Spelling

We form the present tense using the base form of the infinitive (without the TO).

In general, in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

Subject	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	speak / learn	English at home
he / she / it	speaks / learns	English at home

The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in **-O**, **-CH**, **-SH**, **-SS**, **-X**, or **-Z** we add **-ES** in the third person.

- go – goes
- catch – catches
- wash – washes
- kiss – kisses
- fix – fixes
- buzz – buzzes

2. For verbs that end in a **consonant** + **Y**, we remove the **Y** and add **-IES**.

- marry – marries
- study – studies
- carry – carries
- worry – worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a **vowel** + **Y**, we just add **-S**.

- play – plays
- enjoy – enjoys
- say – says

Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use **Don't** or **Doesn't** with all verbs EXCEPT **To Be** and **Modal verbs** (can, might, should etc.).

- Affirmative: You speak French.
Negative: You **don't** speak French.

You will see that we add **don't** between the subject and the verb. We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks German.
Negative: He **doesn't** speak German.

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **doesn't** between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence. We will see the reason why below.

Negative Contractions

Don't = Do not

Doesn't = Does not

I **don't** like meat = I **do not** like meat.

There is no difference in meaning though we normally use contractions in spoken English.

Word Order of Negative Sentences

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

Subject	don't/doesn't	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	don't	have / buy	cereal for breakfast
he / she / it	doesn't	eat / like etc.	

* Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- John **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.

Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use **Do or Does**. It has no translation in Spanish though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.
Question: **Do** you speak English?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.
Question: **Does** he speak French?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

We **DON'T** use **Do** or **Does** in questions that have the verb **To Be** or **Modal Verbs** (can, must, might, should etc.)

Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

Do/Does	Subject	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	have / need	a new bike?
Does	he / she / it	want etc.	

*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Questions with Do and Does:

- **Do** you need a dictionary?
- **Does** Mary need a dictionary?
- **Do** we have a meeting now?
- **Does** it rain a lot in winter?
- **Do** they want to go to the party?
- **Does** he like pizza?

Short Answers with Do and Does

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

Sample Questions	Short Answer (Affirmative)	Short Answer (Negative)
Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.

Do I need a pencil?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you both like chocolate?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they like chocolate?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he like chocolate?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she like chocolate?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four wheels?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

However, if a question word such as **who**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **which** or **how** is used in the question, you can not use the short answers above to respond to the question.

Lecture five
- Explaining Article
By
Samah Ahmed jameil

Article

“A”, “An” and “The” are called articles.

Types

There are 2 types of Articles:

1. Indefinite: A, An
2. Definite: The

Use of Indefinite Article (A, An)

Rule 1:

„A“ is used before words beginning with consonant.

Example: a ball, a garden, a beautiful rose etc.

Rule 2:

„An“ is used before words beginning with vowel.

Example: an egg, an owl, an honest man.

Rule 3:

A/An are used only before singular countable noun.

Example: a book, a city, an animal etc.

Rule 4:

Sometimes indefinite articles are used to refer the number „one“/“each“/“per“.

Example: 1. I have a car. (One car)

2. It goes 50 miles an hour. (Per Hour)

Rule 5:

„A“ sometimes comes before determiners, for example, a few, a little, a lot of, a most, etc. but in the case of many, a or an - comes after.

Example: 1. I have a few friends coming over.

2. There is a little milk in the jar.

Rule 6:

A or An - sometimes makes a Proper Noun a Common Noun.

[Note: Proper nouns generally do not take any articles, but when a proper noun needs to be used as a common noun, you must bring A or An - for it.]

Example:

1. He thinks he is a Shakespeare. (Here, „Shakespeare“ does not refer to the actual person but someone like him.)

2. He seems to be an Australian. („Australia“ is a proper noun but „Australian“ is a common noun)

Rule 7:

Use A before words such as "European", "University" or "One" which sound like "Yu" and "Wun" and seems that they start with a consonant "Y" and "W".

Remember, it is the sound not the spelling which is important.

Example:

He is a university student. [Sounds like "yu-niversity]

She is a European. [Sounds like "yu-ropean]

She has a euro. [Sounds like "yu-ro"]

She gave a one-taka note. [Sounds like "wun"]

Rule 8:

Use AN before words such as "hour“, “honest” which sound like they start with a vowel “O” though the first letter is a consonant.

Example: He is an honest man. [Sounds like „ounest“]

I only have an hour for lunch. [Sounds like our]

Use of Definite Article (The)

Rule 1:

To indicate a particular person(s) or thing(s)

Example: 1.The man is running. (A particular man)

2. Where is the pen I gave you last year?

Rule 2:

To generalize a group/whole class.

Example:

1.The dog is a faithful animal. (Refers to the whole species of dog.)

2. The honest are respected.

Rule 3:

Before superlative adjectives.

Example: 1. She is the most attentive student in the class.

2. He is the tallest player in the team.

Rule 4:

Before the names of (a) sacred books (b) newspapers (c) rivers (d) mountain ranges (e) seas, oceans (f) islands etc.

Example:

1. The Quran, the Bible, the Gita etc.

2. The Daily Star, The prothomAlo, The New York Times, etc.

3. The Padma, the Jamuna, the Meghna, the Nile, etc.
4. The Himalayas, the Andes, the Western Ghats, the Nilgiris, the Alps etc.

Rule 5:

Before the names of communities.

Example: The Muslims, the Christians etc.

Rule 6:

Before the name of seasons.

Example: The winter, the summer, the autumn etc.

Rule 7:

Before ordinal numbers

Example: The first, the second, the third etc.

Rule 8:

To refer a part from a large group.

Example: 1. One of the girls was absent.

2. Some of the stolen jewelry was recovered.

Omission of Articles

1. Before uncountable nouns

We do not use articles before uncountable and abstract nouns used in a general sense.

Honey is sweet. (Not The honey is sweet)

Sugar is bad for your teeth. (Not the sugar)

Wisdom is better than riches. (Not the wisdom)

2. Before plural countable nouns

We do not use articles before plural countable nouns used in a general sense.

Children are innocent.

Computers are useful machines.

3. Before proper nouns

We do not use articles before the names of countries, people, continents, cities, rivers and lakes.

Paris is the capital of France. (NOT The Paris)

4. Before the names of meals

We do not use articles before the names of meals.

Mother is cooking lunch.

Dinner is ready.

5. Before languages

We do not use articles before the names of languages.

Can you speak English? (NOT can you speak the English?)

They speak French at home. (Not they speak the French)

6. Before school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, prison etc.

His dad is still in hospital.

We learned English at school.

He is at university.

[Note: “The” is used when the reference is specific or in a particular sense.]

Lecture 7

- Explaining Adverbs of Frequency

By Assistant Lecture Samah Ahmed

Adverbs of Frequency – Definition, Examples, and Usage

Adverbs of Frequency are defined as words that modify verbs to tell us how often something happens go through this blog post to get a detailed overview of adverbs of frequency, and how to use them with all suitable examples.

What is adverb frequency? this question may arise in your mind when you heard the word **Adverb frequency**. Every word plays an important role in conveying the intended meaning and engaging the reader. Using adverbs gives in-depth clarity and impacts your speaking and writing. In this article, we will explore the concept of adverb frequency, rules, uses, and examples.

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What is the Adverb of Frequency?

An **adverb of frequency** makes sense of the number of times a task **has happened, is happening, or will happen**. An adverb shows the frequency of an action called an **adverb of frequency**. Adverbs of frequency tell how often or how frequently an action is done. We use some main adverbs of frequency in English: **never, always, daily, once, twice, again, seldom, regularly, usually (or normally), often, sometimes, rarely, and occasionally**.

Adverb of Frequency Definition

Asking the question with the **verb** How often? which words come in answer that's the **adverb** of frequency. such as:

- He came here twice.
came how often-**twice**

- I have always helped you.
Helped how often-**always**

In other words, what you can use to describe how often you do an activity are called adverbs of frequency. The Adverb is a that word modifies and describes a verb, adjective, or group of words. But Adverbs of frequency typically modify verbs, or action words, and show how often they occur. The Adverbs of frequency can be placed after the noun or pronoun that acts as the subject and before the verb if there is just one verb comes in a sentence.

Adverbs of Frequency Rules

These are some simple rules for adverbs of frequency that will help to use them correctly:

Rule 1- Adverbs of frequency are words that tell how often something happens: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never, again, daily.

Rule 2- In the sentence, the adverb of frequency usually comes after be but before other verbs. A verb has two parts (has eaten), and the adverb of frequency occurs between the two parts (has never eaten).

Rule 3- The word sometimes can occur in all three places: (i) in front of a sentence, (ii) in the middle of a sentence, or (iii) at the end of a sentence.

For example:

- *Sometimes* we practice together.
- We *sometimes* practice together.
- We practice together *sometimes*.

Rule 4- To know about the frequency of an action, use ever or How often.

For example:

- Do you ever play golf?
- How often do you play golf?

Rule 5- Negative adverbs of frequency like rarely, seldom, and never should be used with an affirmative verb. Two negatives are not possible.

Rule 6- When using the adverb of frequency in the negative or in forming a question, come before the main verb.

For example:

- Do you usually get up so late?

Rule 7- In a sentence that contains more than one verb, place the adverb of frequency before the main verb.

For example:

- They have often visited Europe.

Rule 8- Adverbs of frequency are often used to indicate routine or repeated activities, so you can often use them with the present simple [tense](#).

Rule 9- It comes only one verb in a sentence, places the adverb of frequency in the middle of the sentence so that it is positioned after the subject but comes before the verb.

For example:

- Jerry never flies. He always takes the bus.

How to Use the Adverb of Frequency?

The order of words can be tricky with adverbs. Do the adverbs of frequency go in a sentence, At the beginning or the end? Does the adverb go before or after the verb? Let's look at some of the rules!

- Most adverbs of frequency go in the middle of a sentence, but come before the main verb:

Subject + adverb of frequency + main verb.

Here are some examples:

- ***He wears a hat.*** If you know how often he wears a hat, then I need to use an adverb. Here verb is '**wear**' so the adverb goes before it: **He always wears a hat.**
- ***He is late.*** Again, if you see the frequency of his lateness, then I need an adverb. Here verb is '**late**' so the adverb of frequency would go before it: **He is always late.**

- There are some auxiliary verbs (e.g. have, will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must) followed by the main verb, and then the adverb comes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb:

Subject + auxiliary verb + adverb of frequency + main verb.

Here are some examples:

- **Positive:** He must listen to her teacher. ‘**Must**’ is the auxiliary verb and ‘**listen**’ is the main verb, so you put the adverb of frequency in the middle: **He must always listen to her teacher.**
- **Negative:** He does not go to bed until it is dark. This time ‘**do not**’ is the auxiliary verb, ‘**go**’ is the main verb, and I put the adverb of frequency between them: **He does not usually go to bed until it is dark.**
- **Question: Has Navjot lived in Amritsar?** As usual, the subject and auxiliary verb change place in question order. The adverb of frequency comes between the auxiliary verb (**has**) and the main verb (**lived**), and immediately after the subject (**Navjot**): **Has Navjot always lived in Amritsar?**
- Using an adverb with the verb ‘**to be**’, you need to be careful with the order of words because the adverb of frequency comes after it (not before):
Subject + to be + adverb of frequency.

Here are some examples:

- I am **always** tired after work.
- She is **never**.
- They are **constantly**.
- Some adverbs of frequency can come at the beginning of a sentence:
Adverb of frequency + subject + main verb
The adverbs that come to the beginning of a sentence are: Frequently, generally, typically, occasionally, sometimes, and usually.

Here are some examples:

- **Generally**, I go to the shops on Sunday morning before they get busy. (We can also put the adverb between the subject and main verb: I **generally** go...)
- **Occasionally**, They go to a restaurant for dinner. (or They **occasionally** go...)

- **Normally**, He gets the bus to work. (or He **normally** gets...)

Adverb of Frequency Examples

Here are some examples of Adverbs of Frequency using frequency:

Adverbs of frequencies	Uses of Frequency	Example
Always	100%	1. I always wake up at 7 o'clock. 2. I always go to bed before 11 p.m.
Usually	90%	1. I usually come home after the office. 2. I usually have sprouted grains for breakfast.
Normally/ Generally	80%	1. I normally go for a morning walk. 2. I normally swim after office work.
Often/ Frequently	70%	1. I often spend New Year's party with friends 2. I often surf the internet.
Sometimes	50%	1. I sometimes forget my sister's birthday. 2. I sometimes play cricket on the weekend.
Occasionally	30%	1. I occasionally eat South Indian food 2. I occasionally eat veg food.
Seldom	10%	1. I seldom read magazines. 2. I seldom go to the school library.

Adverbs of frequencies	Uses of Frequency	Example
Rarely / Hardly ever	5%	1. I rarely listen to the FM radio. 2. I hardly ever drink beer.
Never	0%	1. I never listen to soft music. 2. I never swim in the river.

List of commonly used Adverb of Frequency

The most common use is adverbs of frequency; keep in mind that there are many other words that can serve in this capacity.

Tonight	Today	Annually	Hourly	Frequently	Now	Ever
Eventually	Next	Monthly	Later	Then	Sometimes	Hardly ever
Yesterday	Nightly	Soon	Daily	Occasionally	Constantly	Periodically
Regularly	Yearly	Quarterly	Never	Rarely	Often	Seldom
Infrequently	Yet	Always	Normally	Generally	Weekly	Soon

Types of Adverb of Frequency:

Adverbs of frequency can be subdivided into two categories:

1. Definite frequency adverbs
2. Indefinite frequency adverbs.

1. Definite frequency adverbs:- Definite frequency adverbs tell us about the exact time and frequency of happening something. They include words like *‘hourly,’ ‘daily,’*

'weekly,' and 'yearly,' all of which give a definite amount of time. These are examples of definite frequency adverbs, daily, weekly, or yearly are the adverbs that tell us about the exact time and frequency.

2. Indefinite frequency adverbs:- Indefinite frequency adverbs do not tell us about the exact time and frequency of happening something. They include words like *'rarely,' 'often,' 'always,' 'never,' and 'sometimes.'* The amount of time described by these words is unclear because it depends on the context they are used in. Annually, ever, etc. are examples of indefinite frequency adverbs.

Difference between Adverb of Time and Frequency:-

An **adverb of time** indicates when or for how long an action takes place or will take place.

- It's indicating a point in time.
- **Inform the past:** For instance words such as *the day before, yesterday, ago, last month/week/year* shows the past.
- **Inform the present:** For instance words such as *yet, still, while, and when* shows the present.
- **Speaking future:** For instance words such as *soon, next, then, week/year/month, tomorrow, in 5 days, and the day after tomorrow* indicate the future.
- **Indicating period of time:** For instance words such as *for, since, two days, one year, three weeks, and four months* indicate the length of a time period.

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often or how frequently an action takes place.

- He **rarely** drinks milk.
- He goes to the library **regularly**.

*The most common difference between adverbs of time and frequency is that **adverbs of frequency give extra information on how often an action happens as opposed to when it happens.***

