# LESSON ONE

## ALPHABET, ACRONYMS AND DIFFERENCE OF LETTERS

### ALPHABET

Définition : alphabet is a set of twenty-six letters which help us to formulate a sentence or a work when we put them together. In english as in any other languages we have twenty-six letters.

Aa │ei│ Hh │eitʃ│ Oo │Əu│ Vv │vi : │

Bb │bi│ Ii │ai│ Pp ││pi : │ Ww │Da BLJU/│

Cc │Si│ Jj │dzei│ Qq │kju : │ Xx │eks│

Dd │di│ Kk │kei│ Rr │a : │ Yy │wai│

Ee │i : │ Ll │el│ Ss │es│ Zz │zed│

Ff │ef : │ Mm │em│ Tt │ti : │

Gg │dzi : │ Nn │en│ Uu │ju : │

Note : reading alphabeticaly, we must insure that we utter words finding into square brackets

**DIALOG 1**

G : Hello sir

P : Hi madam !

G : how are you doing ?

R : pretty good, how about you ?

R : things are quite okay

R : what is your name ?

R : my name is REBECCA

REBECCA can you spell it please

Yeah i can R, E, B , E, C, C, A

Thanks indeed Rebecca

Don’t mention it bye

The alphabet is helping us to formulate more words, sentences and to pronounce fluently. As in this sentence

* A QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG

If you can look at the above sentence you will see that we have those 26 letters

### DIFFRENCE OF LETTERS IN ENGLISH ALPHABET

In reading and in pronouncing we are to know that :

A │ei│ is different from I │ai│ Rand ≠ High

C │Si│ is different from S│es│ specimen ≠ social

G │dzi :│ is diffrent from J │dzei│Goal ≠ Jangle

K │kei│  : is different from Q│Kju : │ Thanks ≠ quick

M │em│ is diffrent from N│en│ mum ≠ nun

Oo │Əu│ is diffrent from A │ei│ orange ≠ Apple

R │a : │ is diffrent from A │ei│ Rabbit ≠ Africa/aim

X│eks│ is diffrent from S│es│ ox ≠ school

### ACRONYMS

AU : African union

WFP : World food program

UK : United Kingdom

USA : United states of america

DRC : Democratic Republic of the Congo

Adidas : All Days I Dream a Sport

BBC : Britesh Broadcasting Coorporation

VOA : Voice of Africa

GCL : Great center of Languages

PIN : Personal Identification Number

SMS : Short Message Sent

PM : Post Meridien

AM : Anti meridien

F2F : Face to face

SB : some body

SO some one

# LESSON TWO

**GREETINGS, FAREWELLS AND WISHES**

1. **GREETINGS : SALUTATIONS**

To greet = to salute eg : I greet you sir

Talking about greetings we have to know that we have different types of greetings.

* FORMAL GREETINGS AND INFORMAL GREETINGS

1. **FORMAL GREETINGS OR SPECIFIED TIME**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Greetings | Answers | Times |
| Good morning sir/madam/teacher/friends | Ooh Good morning | Before noon |
| Good after noon sir, madam, brother, sister, mum, father | Ooh Good after noon | After noon |
| Good evening sir, pastor, doctor, lawyer, director | Ooh Good evening | Evening |

Mind you: use the above greetings for whoever but not at whenever, these are formal greetings and polite idest you can use them by greeting every one also you must make sure that you respect the time.

Example: I meet you on the road in the morning and I greet you “Good evening” here I am totally out of connection and the answer will not be same. Imagine you greet me, Good evening I respond to you ooh Good morning I suppose you will not feel okay

1. **INFORMAL GREETINGS OR WHENEVER**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Greetings | Answers | Times |
| Hello | Hello | Whenever |
| He | Hi | Whenever |
| Howdy | Howdy | Whenever |
| How do you do | How do you do | Whenever |
| Hey | Hey | Whenever |

Note: with the above greetings as they are named informal greetings, reason why they are used whenever, but not for whoever.

When a person is an authority do not use informal greetings

Example:

* Hi Mr President
* Good morning Mr president

1. **OTHER GREETINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Greetings | Answers |
| How are you?  How is it?  How are you doing? | With these questions respond according to the state   1. **Good state**   I am fine thanks, pretty good, much, better, I am very well,   1. **Bad state**   I am not okay, I am not well, I am not fine, I am sick, I am suffering,…   1. **Normal state**   I am not so bad, I am a bit okay   1. **Usual state**   I am as usual, nothing special, nothing to complain,… |

These expressions here in the chart are used to know the state or the news, respond one of. A If you are in a good state, respond one of B if you are not in a good state, one of C if you are in your normal state and one of D if you are in your habitual state

1. **FAREWELLS**

The bellow expressions are used when two or more people want to be separated

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Farewells | Answers |
| Ciao | Ciao |
| Check you later | Ok see you |
| Good bye | Ok bye |
| So long | So long |
| See you soon | Okay |
| See you later | Ok see you |
| See you next time | Okay thanks |
| Bye-bye | Ok bye |

Note: the above farewells are more important when leaving a person

1. WISHES
2. WHEN A PERON WANTS TO TRAVEL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Good journey | Ok thanks |
| Good trip | Thank you same to you |
| Have a nice voyage | Thank you |
| Enjoy your travel | Thanks a lot my dear |
| Happy safari | Okay |

Use these above wishes to wish a person who begins his/her travel

1. Before feasting a birth day

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Happy born day to you | Thanks |
| Happy birth day to you | Thank you very much |
| Good birth day to you | Thanks indeed |

Someone is feasting a birth day; it is easy to wish her on him one of the above wishes.

1. Before eating or having a drink

* Enjoy your meal = thank you
* Good appetite = thanks the some to you
* Enjoy your drink = thanks like wise
* Cheers = thanks indeed

Use the two first wishes to wish a person who is taking a meal, and the two last ones to wish a person who is having a drink.

1. Before sleeping

* Enjoy your night = thanks like wise
* Ii wish you a good night = thanks like wise
* Nice night to you = thanks like wise
* Good sleeping = thanks like wise
* Good dreams = thanks like wise

Use the up wishes to wish a person a good night at a bed time

1. Wishing blessings

* Good succeeding and may God bless you = thanks a lot
* I wish you a long life = thank you
* I wish you a better future = thank you so much

Use these above expressions to wish blessing, or a better life to a person

1. Whishing good luck

* Good luck = okay thanks
* Good chance = thank you

1. Whishing a good sneezing

* Bless you = thanks indeed
* Good sneeze = thank you so much

1. Whishing a happy new year/Christmas

* Happy new year = happy new year
* Merry new year = merry new year
* Enjoy a new year = enjoy a new year
* Merry Christ mas = merry Christ mas
* Merry Christmas = merry Christmas
* Happy Christmas = happy Christmas

**DIALOG 2**

Good morning madam

Ooh Good morning sir, how are you?

Pretty Good, how about you?

Fine thanks, what are you doing here?

I am just waiting for a bus I want to travel

Ooh! Great where are you traveling?

I am going in dar as saloon

Dar as salam nice enjoy your travel

Okay thanks a lot madam, see you soon

Okay see you bye

**DIALOG 3**

Hello Chris!

Hi John

How are you doing?

Much better, and you?

I am fine, where are you?

I am at home right now

What are you doing there?

I am eating potatoes to fish

Ohoh waoh good appetite Chais

Thanks indeed John, as soon as I finish, I will meet you there

Fantastic let’s meet bye

# LESSON THREE

**HOW TO INTRODUCE ONE SELF**

Many people fell complexed when they are in front of audience, now it is much more important to follow some following steps to introduce one self.

1. NAME

Use A when you want to know the name of same one then the following are questions to use the time we need to know a name.

Questions: what is your name?

* Who are you called?
* May I know your name please?
* Could you tell me your name?
* Who are you?

With these questions above respond as follow:

* My name is ….
* Call me Mister ….
* I am madam …
* I am answered by the name of ….

1. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH (PDOB)

When you want to know the place and date where same body was born feel to use the under questions.

* What is your place and date of birth?
* Where and when were you born?
* When were you born? (to know only the time)
* When were you born? (to know only the place)

Possible answers to these questions:

* I was born in DRC, Goma town, 18.08.19998
* I was born 02 October 19991
* I was born in DRC, South-Kivu province, Kalehe territory, bahavu collectivity at BULENGA

Note: with the two first questions respond as it is mentioned above with the first answer.

1. Marital status/social status

People will ask you bellow questions when they need to know about your civil status

Questions:

* What is your marital status?
* May I know your social status?
* Could you tell me about your marital status?

Respond as follow

* I am a bachelor
* I am a spinster
* I am a single (boy, girl)
* I am betrothed (fianced) to miss
* I am married to Mr/miss
* I am a led father to ….
* I am divorced
* I am widow/widower
* I am a priest/ nun
* I am married to Miss …. Father of 5 children among them 2 boys and 3 girls

1. Nationality/citizenship

You need to know some one’s nationality ask the following questions:

* Chat is your nationality?
* What is your citizenship?

Answers for these questions are:

* I am a Congolese, an American, an Italian, I am French, I am Congolese, I am Nigerian, I am Rwandan, I am Ugandan, I am Tanzanian, I am Chinese, I am Indian, I am a Jewish, I am south African, I am Senegalese, I am a Kenyan,…

1. Religion

You want to know about some one’s church or religion the following are questions to use:

* In which church do you pray?
* What is your favorite church?
* What is your religion?

For such questions answer like this

* I am Adventist
* A am Muslim
* I am protestant
* I am Jehovah’s witness
* I am kinbanguist
* I am catholic
* I am

In another way you can say:

* I pray in protestant church
* I pray in 7th day Adventist church
* I pray in catholic church
* I pray in assembly church
* I pray in Jehovah’s witness church,…

1. Address

You need to know more about some one’s address, you can use one of these questions:

* What is your address?
* Where do you live?
* Where do you stay/dwell/take place?
* Where do you abide/remain?

With these questions answer like this:

* I live in Goma town, MUGUNGA quarter, CEAVU avenue, number 99 or I stay in Goma town, Himbi quarter, Polidinic avenue number 18 or I dwell in Goma town, KASIKA quarter, NDARA avenue n°225.

1. Working place

You need to know one’s working place the following are possible question you can ask

* What is your working place?
* Where do you work?
* What do you do?
* What is your function?
* What is your job?
* What are you?
* Would mind letting me know your work?

With the above questions you can answer the following:

* I work a training center as a teacher
* I work at Monusco
* I am a student at ISC/Goma
* I am a soldier
* I am a director at VINGI High school
* I am a pupil at WIMA institute
* I work at TMK as a guard
* I am a soccer

1. Leasure activity/pass time

These are activities that you do a part from your normal job, for example you are a manager of a given firm, but when you go at stadium to play basketball immediately basketball is your pass time

The questions as followed are used to know more about one’s pass time.

* What is your leasure activity?
* What is your pass time?
* What is your happy?

The following are answers to give for the above questions

* My leasure activity is playing football
* My leasure activity is playing musics
* My leasure activity is playing basketball
* My leasure activity is playing guitar
* My leasure activity is playing piano
* My leasure activity is playing chess board
* My leasure activity is swimming
* My leasure activity is reading English book

Note: for food or drink it is more important to say:

* I like mangos juice
* I like peoneple juice
* I like banana juice
* I like beer
* I like eating first
* I like eating meat
* I like eating vegetable

**PRACTICE ABOUT HOW INTRODUCING ONE SELF**

The following are questions to ask

* Would you introduce yourself?
* May you present yourself?
* May you come into notice?

Practice now introducing oneself

Good morning every bady

Call one PATRICK MADIHANO

I was born in America, April, 20th, 1985

I am married to Miss ….. father of 3 children among them 2 boys and 1 daughter

I am an American from Brazil

I pray in assembly church

I live in Goma town, le volcan quarter, BISHWEKA avenue, number 29

My leasure activity is playing basketball

# LESSON FOUR

**HOW TO USE FREQUENCY ADVERBS?**

ALWAYS, USUALLY, OFTEN, SOMETIMES, SELDOM, RARELY AND NEVER

The above expressions are known as frequency adverbs. They come between the subject and the base form of the verb.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S+ | Always | + verb – to |
| Usually |
| Often |
| Some times |
| Seldom |
| Rarely |
| Never |

Eg: I often go to swim at the public beach

1. **ALWAYS 100%**

Idest the action is being done at a hundred percent

Eg:

* She always learns early in the morning
* My father always brings me to cinema on weekend
* We always for a ride Wednesday
* They always sing before bedding

1. **USUALLY 90% to 99%**

The speaker has to insure that the action is not done at a hundred percent but between 90% up to 99%

Eg:

* I usually draw former stories
* They usually sing before bedding
* He usually plays soccer
* You usually keep what does not belong to you

1. **OFTEN 75% up to 90%**

The action happens between 75% up to 90% not at hundred percent

Eg:

* They often sing before bedding
* He often teaches in the afternoon times
* I often go in the library
* My out often cooks for us when we are back from school

1. **SOME TIMES 25% up to 75%**

Use sometimes if the action does not happen at a hundred percent but it takes the half of time.

* I sometimes watch movies at night
* He sometimes calls me in the morning
* We sometimes go in down town for a walk
* BIG BRO sometimes pray for us before lesson

1. **SELDOM 5% up to 10%**

With this frequency adverb the action maybe done once or twice a week or mouth

* I seldom go abroad for a visit
* She seldom plays on chessboard
* We seldom sing a French song
* They seldom drink banana twice

1. **RARELY 1% up to 10%**

Rarely it means only once in a week or month, the action is done

Eg:

* My parents rarely watch movies
* He rarely goes to church
* I rarely eat at the restaurant
* Winner and Salomon rarely speak Swahili

Use these frequencies to say how many times some thing or an action takes place. I take both every evening for instance. I dest I always take both in the evening.

1. **NEVER**

The action or something is not done even one.

Eg:

* I never listen to Music
* She never cooks a delicious food
* We never take a bus when we are coming from university
* He never buys for his friends.

Look here and find some other frequency expressions to use

Once, twice, three, times, four times, five times, every

Eg:

* She calls me twice a day
* I go abroad to visit friends once a week
* Rebecca cooks three times a day
* John travels every month
* The teacher teaches every day

Note 1: some frequency can be used at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. Sometimes he comes here, he comes here sometimes, for instance

Note 2: the only verb which comes before the frequency adverb is “BE”

Subject + BE + frequency adverb idest

S + am/are/is + frequency adverb

Eg:

* He is sometimes absent in the classroom
* Joyce is usually a story teller
* Doullah is never late for class

# LESSON FIVE

THE USE OF HAVE, DO AND BE

1. DO

The present tense of this verb DO and DOES id: “DO” is used with first second person of singular and first, second and third person of plural. “DOES” is only used with third persons of singular.

I do an assignment she does an assignment

You do an assignment he does an assignment

we do an assignment it does an assignment

you do an assignment

they do an assignment

CHRIS does his work every day

He does his work every day

* The above are the affirmative form of the verb do. To formulate the negative form of the verb to do we add “not” after do/does + do

I do not do an assignment she does not do an exercise

You do not do an assignment he does not do an exercise

We do not do an assignment it does not do an exercise

You do not do an assignment

We do not do an assignment

The contracted from of “Do not” is “Don’t” and for “Does not” is “Doesn’t”

Eg : I don’t do an assignment. He doesn’t do an exercise

* To find the interrogative form of “Do/does” we take “DO/Does + S + DO +O +?

Eg: do you do an assignment?

Does she do an exercise

Note: - the verb to do helps us to formulate the negative of other verbs in the present and past

Eg: - I do not play soccer

* The past of this verb do is “did”

1. **HAVE**

The present tense of this verb is HAVE AND HAS I.d “HAVE” is used with first, second person of singular and first second and third person of plural. While “HAS” is only used with the third persons of singular.

I have a book he has a book

You have a book she has a book

We have a books it has white covers

You have books

They have books

Flo has money/she has money

My house has a blue color/it has a …

The above are affirmative form of the verb to do to formulate the negative form from of the verb to have we borrow the verb do + not + have.

I do not have a book he does not have a book

You do not have a book she does not have a book

We do not have a books it does not have white covers

You do not have books

They do not have books

To formulate the interrogative form of the verb HAVE

We take DO + S + have + O + ?

Eg:

* Do you have enough money?
* Does she have a beautiful car?
* Do we have English books?

The contracted form is:

* I don’t have a book
* He doesn’t have a book

1. **BE**

This verb is conjugated in the present with Am/are/is “am” is used with the first person of singular “Are” is used with the second person of singular and first, second and third person of plural, while “IS” is only used with third persons of singular.

**Affirmative**

I am a learner he is a learner

You are a learner she is a learner

We are learners it is a house

You are learners

They are learners

Eg: - BIG BRO is a strange/he is a strange

The contracted forms of be in affirmative are:

I’m, you’re, he’s, she’s, it’s, we’re, you’re, they’re

**Negative**

I am not a learner he is not a learner

You are not a learner she is not a learner

We are not learners it is not a house

You are not learners

They are not learners

The contracted forms of be in negative are:

I aren’t, you aren’t, he isn’t, she isn’t it isn’t we aren’t, you aren’t, they aren’t

Note: these contractions are always used in spoken English. i.d while writing it is much more indicated not to use contractions

* To formulate the interrogative form of be, we take the verb be(am/are/is) + S + O+?

Eg:

* am I a learner?
* Are you a learner?
* Is she a learner
* is it a house?

Eg: is BIG BRO a student? Yes, he is or no, he is not, are we learners? Yes, we are or no, we are not

# LESSON SIX

**THE QUESTIONS**

Def: in this lesson, it is more important to know that we have three sorts of question in English

* THE SIMPLE QUESTION
* THE W.H QUESTION
* THE QUESTION TAG

1. **THS SIMPLE QUESTION**

Simple questions are questions which begins by a verb

1. **CASE OF FULL VERBS**

* In the present

DO + subject + V - to + 0 + ?

Eg :

* Do you speak English fluently? Yes, I do/no I do it
* Do we succeed in class?
* Does she sing Christian songs?
* Do you know my name?

In the past

Did + S + V- to + O + ?

Eg:

* Did you see your mum? Yes, I did/no I did not
* Did we read that letter?
* Did I drive a car?
* Did your mum cook guest yesterday?

1. **CASE OF AUXILLIARY VERBS**

Eg: can, shall, will, may, would, be,…

Auxilliary + S + V – to + O + ?

Eg:

* Are BIG BRO and CHRIS teachers here in Goma?
* Is your father a driver?
* Are you normal sir?
* Am I friend of yours?
* Can we leave now?
* Will you come to visit us?
* May I come to have dinner with you?
* Would PATRICK sing that song?

1. **W.H QUESTIONS/INTERROGATIVE WORDS**

A VH question is a question which begins by an interrogative pronoun like WHAT, WHEN, HOW, WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHERE, WHOSE, WHY, …

The above are interrogative pronoun some examples with them are there below.

* When do you sleep? = I usually sleep at 8:00 PM
* When does Patrick go at school? = he goes at school at 7:00AM
* How is your family? = my family is good
* How old are you? = I am 25 years’ old
* Where are you sir? = I am at the office
* Where is john? = john is doing his exercises
* Where are your friend? = my friend is in the zoo
* What is your job? = what do you do? = what are you? = I am a lawyer, a student, I am a pastor, …

For more examples check lesson ELEVEN

1. **QUESTION TAG**

A question tag is a short or a mini question that we put at the end of a sentence to know if the listener agrees with us or not.

Eg:

* You love me, don’t you?
* He has much money, hasn’t he?
* She sings rap songs, doesn’t she?
* I do not play tennis, do I?
* We are family, aren’t we?
* BIGBRO will bring you a gift, won’t he?

For more practices and examples check lesson

# LESSON SEVEN

## PARTS OF HUMAN BODY

The human body is mainly divided into 3 parts

* THE HEAD
* THE TRUNK
* THE LIMBS

1. **THE HEAD**

With head we have different parts which are:

* Hair = le cheveux
* The forehead = le front
* Eyes = les yeux
* Eyelash = sourcil
* Eyebrow = les popières
* Nose = le nez
* Ears = les oreilles
* Cheek(s) = les joux
* Nostrils = les narines
* Lips = les levres
* Lower lip = levre inférieur
* Upper lip = levre supérieur
* Month = la bouche
* Teeth = les dents
* Tooth = la dent
* Tongue = la langue
* The brean = cerveau
* Face = la face
* Whiskers = taches
* Wrinkles = les rides
* Beards = la barbe
* Skull = crâne
* The throat = la gorge
* The neck = le cou
* The chin = le menteau
* Adam apple = pomme d’adem
* Gap =
* Dimple = faussete

1. THE TRUNK

With the trunk we have

* Chest = poitrine de l’homme bosom = les seins pour les femmes
* Breasts = poitrine de la femme belly = ventre
* Navel = nombril the armpits = les esselles
* The womb = l’utérus the hip = la hanche
* Heart = Coeur the ribs = les cotes
* The guts = les intestins the back = le dos
* The liver = la foie back bone = collone vertebrale
* Stomack = estomac bone = os
* Kedness = les reins the flesh = la chair
* Lungs = poumon nipple = le point de sein

1. LIMBS

The limbs is divided into 2 kinds

* Upper limbs
* Lower limbs

1. **Upper limbs**

* Biceps = les bicepses the thumb = le pouce
* Triceps = les tricepses the index = l’index
* The elbow = le coude the middle finger = le majeur
* The arm = le bras the ring finger = l’annuleur
* The wrist = le poigné the little finger = le petit doight
* Hands = les mains fore arm = l’avant-bras
* Fingers = les doigts
* Mails = les ongles

1. **Lower limbs**

* Buttocks = les fesses vagina = vagin
* Thigh = cuisse testicles = les testicules
* Thigh bone = femur = fermur hair of puberty = poils pubien
* Sex = sexe knees = les genoux
* Cock = penis legs = les jambes
* Calf = molet calves = les molets
* Foot = pied feet = pieds
* The ankle = cheville
* The instedp = coup de pied
* Sole = plat du pied or foot plant
* Heel = talon
* Toes = les orteilles
* The big toes = un gros orteille

PARTS OF HUMAN BODY WITH ITS VERBS

What do you do with:

* Eyes = see eg: I see with my eye
* Ears = hear eg: I hear with my ears

# LESSON EIGHT

## SHOWING AND ASKING FOR DIRECTION

This lesson will help us to know how to ask not only how to ask, but also how to give the direction and we will give some useful expressions to give and to ask the direction. The learner will be aware of some sings of the road.

1. **EXPRESSIONS USED TO ASK FOR DIRECTION**

* What is the way to ………..?
* Is ………… far from this place?
* How can I reach ……………..?
* How can I meet ……………….?
* Is …………. Near here please?
* How can I arrive at…………….?
* May you show me the way towards ………………?

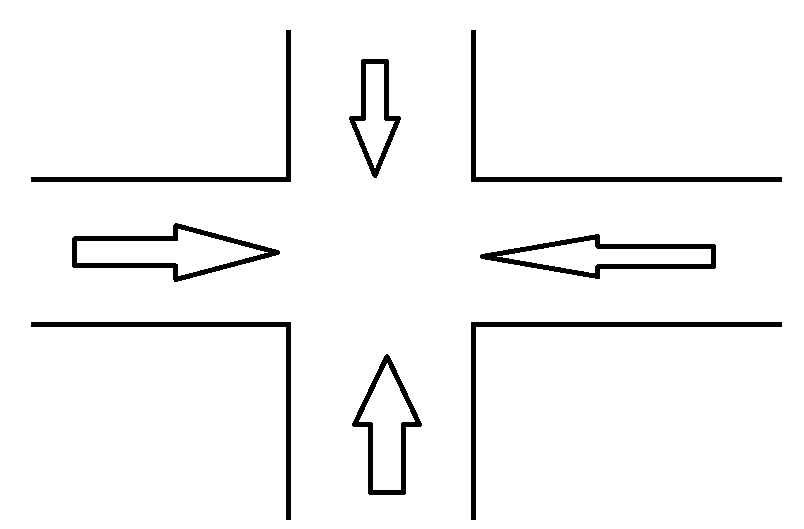
The above expressions are used to ask for direction maybe you are going at a given place, but you do know the place, one of these expressions can be used.

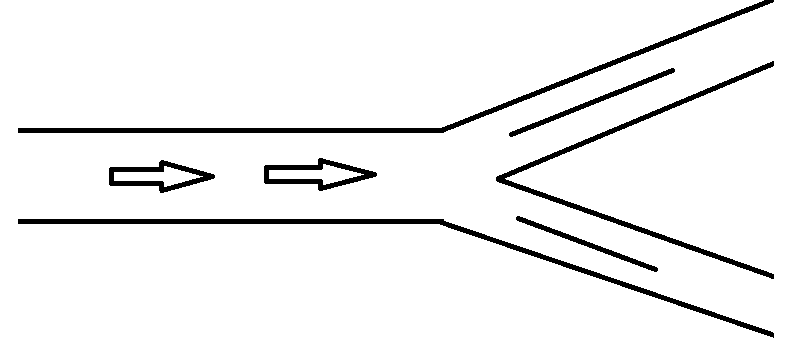
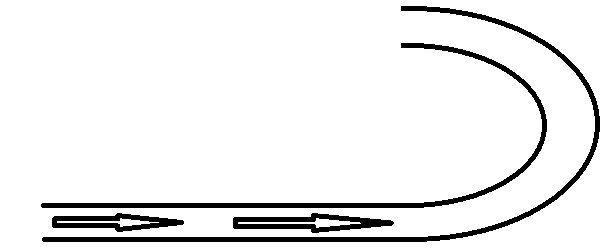
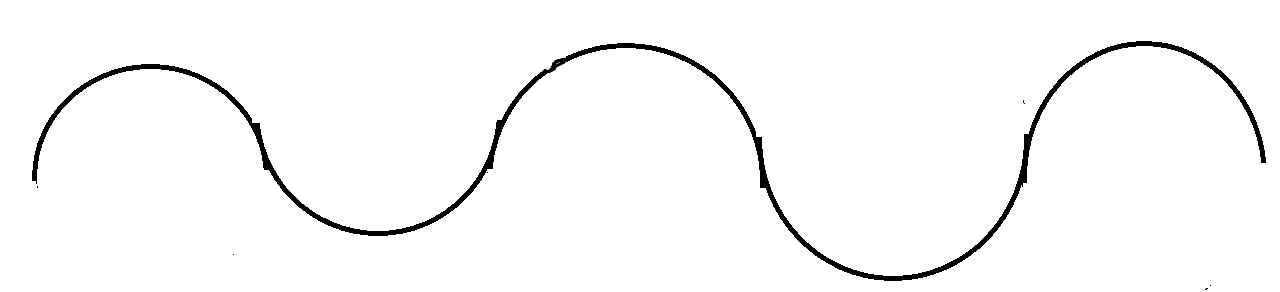
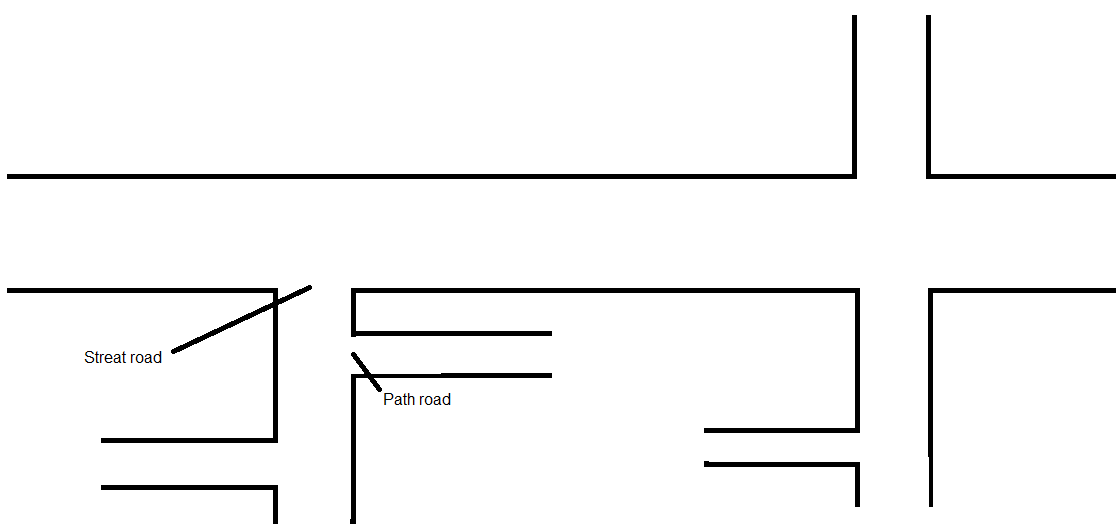
1. **EXPRESSIONS USED TO SHOW DIRECTIONS**

* Kreps straight on, go ahead, to straight on, keep on going
* Turn right, turn left, go down, go up, climb up/down
* Don’t stop when you see …………….
* Go straight on until you meet/see ……….. on your right side
* When you see a ………… you will turn left
* You will meet ……. On your left hand
* As soon as you see …………… you do down/up
* Do not pass ……… the ………. Is on right side
* Keep straight on the ……….. is near the …….. on your left side
* Do not be tired, walk along this road, you will see a bridge, when you see a BRIDGE you will see on your right hand a building that is ISIG/Goma

The above are different manners to show the direction i.d you are giving the address use the above expressions.

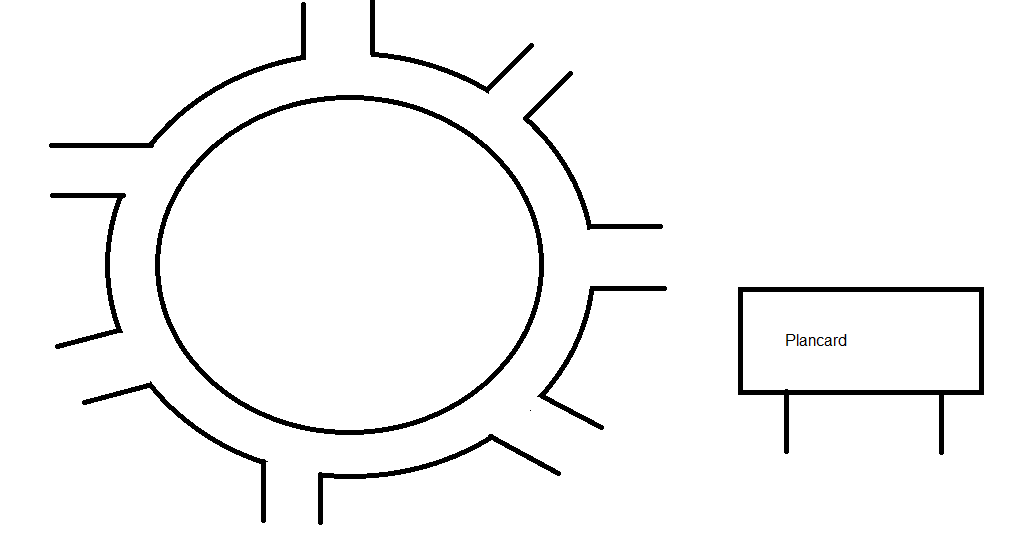
SIGNS OF THE ROAD

1. **ROAD JUNCTION OR CROSS ROAD**

1. **FORK ROAD**
2. **TURN ROAD**
3. **ZIGZAGED ROAS**
4. **MAIN ROAD | PRINCIPAL ROAD**
5. **BARK OF DONKEY | HUMPS**

****

1. **TRAFFIC ROAD | CIRCLE ROAD | ROUND ABOUT**

****

**PRACTICE**

Suppose you are at BAKANJA institute you want to go at INSTIGO INSTITUTE, but you do not know the way, ask to Mr Patrick to direct you.

* He PATRICK, how can I reach INSTIGO?

As you are here at BAKANJA institute, climb up this road, until you meet the principal road, when you meet the principal road you will see a cross road, do not turn left on go up, you will take your right hand, and go straight on until you meet the second cross road which entrée president, you meet a fork road which is TMK you keep straight on up to the third cross road, you will see a bridge, when you meet a bridge you stop, you will see on your left side a storey house| a building that is INSTIGO

# LESSON NINE

## CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS

With cardinal numbers from 13 to 19 are formed in adding “teen”

Eg: - 15 : fifteen - 14 : fourteen - 17 : seventeen - 16 : sixteen - 18 : eighteen - 19 : nineteen

Pay attention with some irregularities

80: eighty

90: ninety

1. Ninety-one
2. Ninety-two
3. Ninety-three
4. Ninety-four
5. Ninety-five
6. Ninety-six
7. Ninety-seven
8. Ninety-eight
9. Ninety-nine
10. One hundred
11. One hundred and one
12. One hundred and two
13. One hundred and three
14. One hundred and four
15. One hundred and five
16. One hundred and six
17. One hundred and seven
18. One hundred and eight
19. One hundred and nine
20. One hundred and ten

150: One hundred and fifty

199: One hundred and ninety-nine

200: two hundred

300: three hundred

400: four hundred

500: five hundred

600: six hundred

700: seven hundred

800: eight hundred

900: nine hundred

999: nine hundred and ninety-nine

1000: one thousand

1001: one thousand one

1066: one thousand sixty-six

1899: one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine

1998: one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight

2000: two thousand

2020: two thousand, twenty

* 11: eleven
* 12: twelve
* 13: thirteen
* 15: fifteen
* 100: one hundred
* 1000: one thousand
* 10000: ten thousand
* 1000000: one million
* 100000: one hundred thousand
* 10000000: ten million
* 100000000: hundred million
* 1000000000: one billion
* 10000000000: ten billion

1. Zero
2. One
3. Two
4. Three
5. Four
6. Five
7. Six
8. Seven
9. Eight
10. Nine
11. Ten
12. Eleven
13. Twelve
14. Thirteen
15. Fourteen
16. Fifteen
17. Sixteen
18. Seventeen
19. Eighteen
20. Nineteen
21. Twenty
22. Twenty-one
23. Twenty-two
24. Twenty-three
25. Twenty-four
26. Twenty-five
27. Twenty-six
28. Twenty-seven
29. Twenty-eight
30. Twenty-nine
31. Thirty

40: fourty

50: fifty

60: sixty

70: seventy

3000: three thousand

4000: four thousand

5000: five thousand

6000: six thousand

7000: seven thousand

8000: eight thousand

9000: nine thousand

10000: ten thousand

18671: eight thousand, six hundred

90000: ninety thousand

99999: ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

100000: one hundred thousand

100001: one thousand one

590897: five hundred and ninety thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven

999999: nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

1000000: one million 1000009: one million, nine

1000235: one million, two hundred and thirty-five

1925000: one million, nine hundred and twenty-five thousand

9998855: nine million, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five

10000000: ten million 10000055: one million, fifty-five

10441009: ten million, four hundred and fourty-one thousand, nine

50000050: fifty million fifty

80000000: eighty million

99999999: ninety-nine million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

100000000: one hundred million

1000000000: one billion

5000000998: five billion, nine hundred and ninety-eight

8000488105: eight billion, four hundred and eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and five

99999999999: ninety-nine billion, nine hundred and ninety-nine million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

Remarque: between dizaine and unity we put an hyphen

Eg: - 32 = thirty-two - 25: twenty-five - 99: ninety-nine

Between hundred and unity or dizaine we put “and”

Eg:

* One hundred and one = 101
* 808: eight hundred and eight
* 110: one hundred and ten
* 990: nine hundred and ninety

Between thousand, million or billion and unity, dizaine or hundred put a comma

Eg:

* One thousand, three: 1003
* 1022: one thousand, twenty-two
* 1665: one thousand, six hundred and sixty-five
* 1000001: one million, ten
* 1000357: one million, three hundred and fifty-seven
* 1000000009: one billion, nine
* 2000000027: two billion, twenty-seven
* 8000000329: eight billion, three hundred and twenty-nine

**There are multiple fashions of using the digestion**

1. For a telephone numbers, 0 zero is pronounced like the alphabetical letter O “eau” and they are spelled one by one

Eg: 0979527648

0894881057

1. In mathematics: 9, say enough or zero
2. For tennis sport 0 say love
3. For temperature always say zero
4. For football sport 0 is null

Eg: DRC team won 2 two 2 – 0 (null)

Note: when cardinal numbers are adjectives invariable

Eg: two hundred books

One thousand dollars

* When hundred, thousand and million indicate an approximatively number, they are in plural and followed by “of”

Eg: - thousands of persons

* Hundreds of participants
* Millions of birds

For talking about years we generally take numbers two by two.

Eg: 1955: nineteen fifty-five

* 1998: nineteen ninety-eight
* 2011: twenty eleven
* 2020: twenty twenty
* 2025: twenty twenty-five

**EXERCISES**

With cardinal number with the under figures write them in all letters

* 83 - 45 - 58 - 33
* 111 - 166 - 129 - 156
* 222 - 340 - 477 - 590
* 666 - 1991 - 1087 - 292
* 50888 - 99232 - 101599 - 343235
* 551642 - 2345326 - 45667345
* 235894881 - 87534323925

1. **ORDINAL NUMBERS**

Ordinal numbers, they help to give the order or the place of the person or thing we are tolking about ordinal numbers indicate a rang at the exception of first, second and third

Ordinal numbers are formed in adding TH to cardinal numbers. Pay attention to some orthographical transformations. Nine-ninth twelve-twelfth, twenty-twentieth

Note: when cardinal number ends in a consonant we only add “TH” to find ordinal number

* When cardinal number ends in “VE” change that “VE” into “F” then plus “TH” to find ordinal number.
* When cardinal number ends in “Y” change the “Y” into “I” then plus “ETH”

1st: first 9th: ninth 17th: seventeenth

2nd: second 10th: tenth 18th: eighteenth

3rd: third 11th: eleventh 19th: nineteenth

4th: fourth 12th: twelfth 20th: twentieth

5th: fifth 13th: thirteenth 21st: twenty-first

6th: sixth 14th: fourteenth 22nd: twenty-second

7th: seventh 15th: fifteenth 23rd: twenty-third

8th: eighth 16th: sixteenth 24th: twenty-four

25th: twenty-five 26th: twenty-six 27th: twenty-seven

28th: twenty-eight 29th: twenty-eight 30th: thirtieth

80th: eightieth 100th: one hundredth 110th: one hundred and tenth

1000th one thousand 1040one thousand fourtieth

1283: one thousand two hundred eight-third

1. ADVERBS WITH ORDINAL NUMBERS

To find an adverb with an ordinal number we only increase “LY” at the ordinal number ordinal number + LY

Eg:

* First = firstly - fifth = fifthly - second = secondly
* Tenth = tenthly - third = thirdly - twelve = twelthly
* Fourth = fourthly - twenty-eight = twenty-eighthly

1. **Frequency from numbers**

One = once ten = ten times

Two = twice eleven = eleven times

Three = three times twelve = twelve times

Four = four times twenty = twenty times

Five = five times twenty-six = twenty-six times

One hundred = one hundred times

1. ARITHMETICS

Arithmetics is a kind of lesson which helps to deal with mathematics in English. Learn about these three categories here dain.

* The simple figures
* The decimal figures
* The square roots

1. **THE SIMPLE FIGURES**

The simple figures are used with cardinal numbers and the four signs namely:

* Plus or and - time (times)
* Divided by or into - minus of from

*Plus or and +*

Eg: - 43 + 12 = 55(fourty three plus (and) twelve equal (is) fifty-five

8 + 3 = 11 (eight and three is eleven or eight plus three equal eleven

*Divided by or into :*

Eg: - 22 : 2 = 11 (twenty-two divided by two equal eleven or twenty-two into two gives eleven)

80 : 10 = 8 (eight divided by ten gives eight)

*Time(s) x*

Eg: 13x3 = 39 (thirteen times three equal (is) thirty-nine

76 x 8 = 608 (seventy-six times eight is (equal) six hundred and eight

*Minus or from –*

Eg: 11 – 2 = 9 (eleven minus (from) two leaves nine)

* 8 – 7 = 1 –eight from (minus) seven equal nine

1. **THE DECIMAL FIGURE**

½ one half or a half 1/10 one tenth

1/3 one third or a third 1/20 one twentieth

¼ one fourth or a fourth 1/15 one fifteenth

1/9 one ninth or a ninth

Note 1: when the up digits is more than one, and the down digits is less than ten, put an “S” or the ordinal number which is found down

Eg: 2/2 two halves 3/3 three thirds

9/4 nine fourths 6/8 six eights

2/5 two fifths 4/6 four sixths

52/1/2 = fifty-two and one half

5/1/3 = five and one third

11/1/7 = eleven and one seventh

Note 2: when the up digits is more than, then we read normally the up digits and the digits which are down are by one by using the preposition OVER or BY

25/458 = twenty-five over four five eight

82/135 = eight-two over one three five

33/3235 = thirty-three by three two three five

15/4879 = fourteen by four eight seven nine

How to read decimal figures with points

Eg: 0.325 : zero point three two five

* 4,448: four point four four eight
* 2,5: two point five
* 55,296: fifty-five point two nine six
* 0,5: zero point five
* 1,0923: one point nough nine two three

1. **THE SQUARE ROOTS**

The square roots are complex mathematics they can either be used with the signs of the square roots or with powers.

* **With square roots**

the square roots of thirty-six equal six

the square roots of sixteen is four

* **With the powers**

22: two squared

43: four cubed or four to the power of three

33: three cubed

(3x2y)2: three x and two y to the power of four

(2yx4)3: two y and four to the power of three

(4/3)8 – (3: for thirds to the power of eight minus thirty-two y squared three cubed over five nine two

five y squared six x cubed plus two sixths squared minus seventy-four plus twelve cubed

# LESSON TEN

HOW TO WRITE AND TO TELL THE DATE AND TIME

10.1. TIME

Of course in need of asking the time, it is good to ask one of the below questions

* What is the time?
* What time do you have?
* What time is it?
* What is the weather?
* May you tell me the time?
* What do you make it?

In case you are asked one of these expressions use the under explanations.

Ther are some different manner of telling the time, use PAST, AM, PM, TO HALF AND QUARTER, O’OCLOCK

14 : 10 = it is fourteen ten

08 : 25 = it is eight twenty-five

21 : 05 = it is twenty-one five

10 : 50 = it is ten fifty

1. *PAST*

When using PAST start by minutes and end by hours

* 9h25 : it is twenty-five past nine
* 20h08: it is eight past twenty
* 4h35: it is thirty-five past four
* 16h12: it is eleven past sixteen

1. *O’clock*

11h00: it is eleven o’clock

15h00: it is fifteen o’clock

7h00: it is seven o’clock

17h00: it is seventeen o’clock

1. *Quarter*

10h15: it is ten quarter

18h15: it is eighteen quarter

06h15: it is six quarter

13h15: it is thirteen quarter

1. *Half*

12h30: it is twelve half

8h30: it is eight half

14h30: it is fourteen half

21h30: it is twenty-one half

1. *To*

10h55: it is eleven to five

18h50: it is nineteen to ten

11h45: it is twelve to fifteen

06h58: it is seven to two

1. *Am = anti-meridium*

07:25 AM = it is seven twenty-five AM

02:10 AM = it is two ten AM

11:50 AM = it is eleven fifty AM

05:38 AM = it is five thirty-eight AM

1. *Pm = post-meridium*

07:25 PM = it is seven twenty-five PM = 19h29

02:10 PM it is two ten PM = 14h10

11:50 PM it is eleven fifty PM = 23h50

05:38 PM it is five thirty-eight PM = 17h38

1. *Date*

There is some different manner of telling the date it means, if you want you can start by the day and end by the year or start by the year and end by the day, also sometimes start by the month and finish with the year.

It is more important to know the months of the year and the day of the week, so as to be aware of telling the date.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

* January - June - November
* February - July - December
* March - August
* April - September
* May - October

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

* Sunday - Friday
* Monday - Saturday
* Tuesday
* Wednesday
* Thursday

1. *Start by the day and end the year DD/MM/YYYY*

* Friday, 24th, April 2020, then read Friday the twenty-fourth of April twenty twenty
* Tuesday, 18th, August 1998, then read Tuesday the eighteenth of August nineteen ninety-eight
* Sunday, 1st, October 2023, the read Sunday the first of October twenty twenty-three

1. *Start by the day and end by the month*

* Friday, 2020, 24 April
* Tuesday, 1998, 18 August
* Sunday, 2023, 01, October

1. *Start by the day followed by the month and end by the year*

* Friday, April 24th 2020
* Tuesday, August 18th 1998
* Sunday, October 1st 2023

1. *Start by the day and end by the day*

* Friday, 2020, April 24
* Tuesday, 1998, August 18
* Sunday, 2023, October 01
* Monday, 2018, January 01

# LESSON ELEVEN

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word which takes the place of a noun in a sentence or which stands on the position of a noun

What we have to know is that, in English we have many sorts of pronouns but we are going to talk about some kinds of pronouns.

1. Personal pronoun subject
2. Personal pronoun object
3. Possessive adjective
4. Possessive pronouns
5. Indefinite pronouns
6. Reciprocal pronouns
7. Distributive pronouns
8. Demonstrative pronouns
9. Reflexive pronouns
10. Interrogative pronouns
11. **PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT AND PERSONAL PRONOUN OBJECT.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Personal pronoun subject | Personal pronoun object |
| I  You  He  She  It  We  You  They | Me  You  Him  Her  It  Us  You  Them |

* I play basketball - we are students
* She hates madmen - it does a great work here
* Sing that song with us - don’t forget me
* Try to inform him before - I am speaking to them

The only difference between the personal pronouns subject and object is that the personal pronouns subject does the action and the personal pronouns object undergoes the action. The below examples describe the PPS and PPO

Eg: - john speaks English with Rebecca = he speaks English with her. In this sentence he replaces the noun John and her replaces the noun Rebecca by the way he does the action of speaking English with her, also her undergoes the action of speaking English with john

1. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Remember that there is also possessive objectives and the bellow hart is going to show us the difference between possessive pronouns and the possessive objectives.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The possessive adjectives | Possessive pronouns |
| My  Your  His  Her  It  Our  Your  Their | Mine  Yours  His  Hers  Its  Ours  Yours  Theirs |

Let us provide some more examples using the both possessives and the possessives show who the thing belongs.

* This is my outfit is this (PA)

= this outfit is mine (PP)

* Don’t go with our mobiles (PA)

= don’t go with our (PP)

* Their tool bags are not here (PA)

= theirs are not here (PP)

* Take your pen sir (PA)

= take yours sir (PP)

* My dog went with it puppies (PA)

= mine went with its (PP)

1. **INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a particular person or thing, but they are used to talk about people or things in a general way. There are many sorts of indefinite pronouns.

SOMETHING, SOMEONE, SOME, SOME OG, SOMEDOBY, NONE, EVERYBODY, EVERYONE, EVERYTHING, ANYWHERE, NOWHERE

1. SOME: certains, quelques

* Some are inside the house, others out-side

Eg: some will hurt you, but do not give up

* Some teachers help the nation

1. SOMETHING: quelque chose

Remember that something is an affirmative way whereas

Eg: is negative way is nothing

Eg: - the president spoke something important (Affirmative)

* The president spoke nothing important (negative)
* John will bring me something on my birth day (affirmative)
* John will bring me nothing on my birth day (negative)
* If you work, you get something
* If you do not work, you get nothing

1. **SOMEONE: quelqu’un(e) (SOMEBODY)**

Someone negatively is going to be no one, and the shortened from of no one is none (no body)

Eg: someone went with your wallet

= nobody went with your wallet (no one)

* I will play the piano with someone

= I will play the piano with none

* Somebody can stop reggae

= nobody can stop reggae

* Somebody told me about you

= nobody told me about you

1. **SOME OF: certain (de)**

Eg: young’s vision works with some of your brother

* Some of our leaders prefer the bribery
* Some of my students are clever
* Some of these clothes must be dirty
* Some of your colleagues are looking for you

1. **EVERYBODY (EVERYONE) tout le monde**

Nobody (no one) is the negative from of the above indefinite pronoun.

Eg: - everybody has to work for living better

* I am loved by everybody

= I am loved by nobody

* Everybody is waiting for your help
* Nobody is waiting for your help
* Good satisfies everybody’s needs

1. **EVERYTHING: toute chose**

You would like to use negatively this indefinite pronoun and nothing is negative way

Eg: - I have every with me

* I have nothing with me
* Sam does everything when he is at home

SAM does nothing when he is at home

* Everything was nice in patrick’s party

= nothing was nice in patrick’s party

* We will do everything in order was succed

1. **SOMEWHEHE: quelque part**

Nowhere is known as a negative form of somewhere

Eg: - my car is kept somewhere

* They are going somewhere for walk

= they are going nowhere for walk

* Your name is mentioned somewhere

= your name is mentioned nowhere

* The teacher kept his bow of chalk somewhere

1. **ANYWHERE: n’importe où**

Eg: - Good’s presence is (everywhere) anywhere

* We will go anywhere we want
* English is spoken anywhere in the world

1. **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

Reflexive pronouns are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Use: a very common use of reflexive is to talk about actions where the subject does the action and undergoes it. To mean the subject and the object are the same

Eg: - the young boy cat himself

* I can do it my self
* We will organize the ceremony ourselves
* The teacher herself wrote that work
* We have seen your picture ourselves
* They help themselves

1. *Emphatic use with reflexive pronouns*

We can use reflexive pronouns as subject or object to emphasize used emphatically a reflexive pronoun to mean that person or thing and nobody or nothing else

Eg: - she, herself cooked that delicious meal

* The teacher, himself pronounced that word
* My parents, themselves paid her a visit
* Big bro himself taught us about how to belovior in the community

1. *Reflexive pronoun is not used*

In English

Certain verbs are not used with reflexive pronouns as they are in other languages. We can give such as:

* Sit down - get up - lie down - shave - adapt
* Complain - move - relax - remember
* Dress - wash - feel - hurry

Eg: - I remember, but not I remember my self

* Joyce got herself up = Joyce got up
* Linda and SERGE relaxed not relaxed themselves

1. *By + reflexive pronoun*

Use of by + reflexive pronoun means alone or not with any other person

Eg: - CRIS will go to the party by himself

* I am doing that job by myself
* Rebecca is writing the summary by herself

1. **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE, SUCH and the former and THE LATTER are demonstrative pronouns that we are going to learn

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out object or people that we refer to

1. *THIS, THAT, THESE AND THOSE AS DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS*

Eg: - this is my machine

* This is the house we live in
* This is the mean I am looking for
* These are bangles
* These will help us
* These are enough to use
* That is our school
* That can hurt you
* Those are important for exercises
* Those are soldiers overther

Note 1: this and these refer to objects or people near the speaker “this” is sing ular and “these” is plural

Note 2: that and those refer to objects or people for from the speaker « that » is singular and « those » is plural

1. *SUCH*

* I dislike, such behaveour
* We do not work, in such conditions
* Never repeat such things again
* He does not like, such mobiles

1. *THE FORMER AND THE LATTER*

Use the above pronoun for only two people, the former means the first and the letter means the second

Eg: - zede and vista are friends of mine, the former is a trader and the latter is a soccer

* Mobutu and M. Laurent led the DRC the former was a dictator and the latter was a democrat
* Rebecca and Raphael joined my feast, the former was brown and the latter was tall

1. **DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**

This, that these and those are demonstrative adjectives when they are followed by nouns used with

Eg: - that book is interesting

* This house keeps bandits
* That house is beautiful
* That man speaks English fluently
* These children are orphans
* These streets are dangerous
* Those women there are nurses
* Those bananas are sweet
* This cat is faster than that dog

1. **RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS**

Here with reciprocal pronouns we have EACH OTHER AND ONE ANOTHER

Eg: they talk to each other | one on other

Each other and one another are used in the same way

1. each other: refers to two people, thing and animals

Eg: - Rachel and Rebecca helped each other

* Cat and dog mouse hate an each other
* My two sisters love each other

Note 1: do not use each other with verbs like meet, similar, marry, …

Eg: - they meet each other on the cinema (say: the meet on the cinema)

1. There is a difference between themselves and each other/one another

Eg: - they love themselves a lot (it means each of them loves himself or herself)

* They love each other a lot (it means each of them loves the other)

1. **ONE ANOTHER**

It refers to more than two people, animals or things

* GCL’s students talk to one another
* My father, my aunt and my mum love one another
* African’s president kill one another leaders
* Alex’s family hate one another

1. **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**

The interrogative pronouns are called again relative pronouns. The interrogative pronouns are used to ask direct or indirect

Question

Direct questions

Eg: - what are you? - what are you?

* Which is your pen? - whom did you go with?
* What do you want? - whose is this pen?

Indirect questions

Eg: - I do not know where he went

* We are informed about he did
* The bag which you took was not mine
* The girl who you called did not come

1. Here are some interrogative pronouns

WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, WHO, HOW, WHOSE, WHOM, WHICH

1. *WHAT*

It is used for people and for the time (precisely when you want to know the function or information)

Eg: - what is your name? = my name is peter

* What do you prefer? = I prefer praying God
* What is your matter? = I am sick
* What are you? =I am an international trader
* What do you need? = we need peace everywhere
* What time is it?

1. *WHERE*

Where is used for everything specifically when we want to know about the place

Eg: - where are you now? = I am into my chamber

* Where were you born? = I was born in Goma town
* Where did you go yesterday? = we went to for a walk
* Where is the teacher? = the teacher is out-side

1. *WHEN*

When is used for everything precisely to know about the time

Eg: - when do you go at school? = I go at school at 7 O’clock

* When did you get married? = I got married in 1998
* When are you coming to see me? = I will come in the after noon
* When do you sleep? = I sleep at 8:00 PM

1. *WHY?*

Use it when we want to know the reason

Eg: - why do you learn English? = I learn English because I hope to go one day in American

* Why are you out-side? = I did not dot my assignment
* Why is she crying? = she lost her wallet
* Why did you come late? = I was sent to market

1. *WHO*

Is used for people, when use want to know the name

Eg: - who is the driver of car? = the driver is Alex

* Who are you? = I am big bro
* Who is your mother? = my mother is NABINTU
* The president who died was from Congo
* Who is looking for me? = is John

1. HOW

Use how to know the manner or the name of somebody

Eg: - how are you? = pretty good

* How is your family = my family is okay
* How does she sing? = she sings beautiful
* How can I meet you? = take a motorcycle

1. *WHOSE*

Use whose to know the belonging

Eg: - whose pen is this? = it’s Rebecca’s

* Whose car is this? = it’s Joseph’s
* Whose son are you? = I am Salomon’s
* Whose car is that? = it’s teacher’s

1. *(TO) WHOM*

It is used to know the person who undergoes the action

Eg: - whom are you bringing this cup of tea? = to Chris

* Whom belongs this machine? = it belongs to ZOLO
* To whom is this child? = to PATRICK
* Whom are you speaking? = to you

1. *WHICH*

It is used for things or animals or when a person is a choice

Eg: - which boy would you like? = a tall boy

* Which player do admire? = I admire messi
* Which phone are you using? = I am using iPhone
* Which car did you drive? = I drove FERARI

1. Compound interrogative pronouns

A compound interrogative pronoun can be the subject or object of the other elouse. With compound interrogative pronouns we can have: wherever, whatever, whenever, whoever, however, whichever

Eg: - help poor people wherever you are

* He speaks whatever he wants when he is angry
* I hit my books whenever I am at home
* Whoever you are try to be in a good mood with everyone
* Whichever students learn English knows it

1. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

EACH, EITHER, AND NEITHER are called distributive pronouns to mean we have 3 distributives pronouns. So they are distributive pronouns because they refer to persons or things one at a time

Note: - a distributive pronoun is always singular and it is to be followed by a singular noun or verb

* In case we want to use a plural noun and a singular verb. We now use each of neither of and either of.

Eg: - each person knows about this reality

* Each citizen must love its patrimony
* Each girl can work in here
* I will tell this information to each human
* Either job helps you to make your money
* Either way leads in town
* Either animal was created by God
* Neither answer is correct
* Neither woman is perfect
* Neither game was played

I’m case of plurality here some examples

* Each of people knows about this reality
* Each of girls can work in here
* Either of jobs help you to make your money
* Either of animals created by God
* Neither of answers is correct
* Neither of games was played

# LESSON TWELVE

## VERBS (AND TENSES)

1. **VERBS**

A verb: a verb is a word which is used to indicate an action, a state or an event (process)

Eg: - zoro played basketball (an action)

* He is sick again (a state)
* We are to go there with you (event)

Modal auxiliary verbs

VERBS

Full verbs

Auxiliary verbs

Regular verbs

Irregular verbs

Primary auxiliary verbs

And

1. **FULL VERBS**

Full verbs are called again principal verbs, ordinary verbs and main verbs. Full verbs are verbs that can stand on their position and have a meaning

Eg: - he knows Spanish (Jospin)

* She laughs loudly

Full verbs are divided into 2 forms

* Regular verbs
* Irregular verbs

1. REGULAR VERBS

Regular verbs are verbs which accept “ED” to form the simple past and the past participle

Eg: - to live lived lived

* To paint painted painted
* To insist insisted insisted
* To betray betrayed betrayed

Note: most of English verbs are regular

1. IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs are called sometimes helping verbs, because they help

Irregular verbs are verbs that no formulary to from the simple past and past participle but we learn them by heart.

Eg: - to choose chose chosen

* To forgive forgave forgiven
* To hold held held
* To snake shook shaken

Characteristic of full verbs

* They take “S” form at the 3rd person of singular

Eg: - she loves black boys

* Rebecca comes on time every day
* It flys/flies each Sunday

They accept “ING” form with the progressive and gerund

Eg: - I am not feeling okay

* Patrick’s organization is working all this week
* We are learning hard to succeed

They have the base form

Eg: - to bleed – bleed = base form

* To draw – draw = base form
* To join - join = base form
* To provide - provide

They accept “to” at the infinitive

Eg: - to sing, to underestimate, to recognize, to sick

Note: irregular verbs are like regular verbs but irregular verbs do not accept “ED” to form the past we only learn them by heart

1. **AUXILIARY VERBS**

Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs, because they help full to be conjugated

Eg: - the chairman will do better

* We can sing as well
* Bigbro would organize a sitting

Auxiliary verbs are divided into 2 forms

* Primary auxiliary verbs
* Modal auxiliary verbs

1. **PRIMARY AUXILARY VERBS (P.A.V)**

With primary auxiliary verbs we have TO DO, TO HAVE and TO BE

1. TO DO

The verb to do is (DO, DOES, DID, DONE)

The auxiliary do is used to form the negative, interrogative and interronegative of the simple present tense and simple past tense

Eg: - we do not work in that flat (negative)

= we work in that flat (affirmative)

* Do we work in that flat? (interrogative)
* Do we not work in that flat? (interronegative) or
* Don’t we work in that flat?

*SIMPLE PAST*

* John did not study yesterday (negative)

= john studied yesterday (affirmative)

* Did john study yesterday (interrogative)?
* Did john not study yesterday? (interronegative) or
* Didn’t john study?
* Do is used to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement

Eg: - your wife does love you

* Marry did sing in the church
* You do look upset

Also do is used to avoid repetition of an ordinary verb here are some examples (instances)

Eg: - do you play basketball ? “yes I do” = yes I play basketball

* Does brown speak Chinese? “ Yes he does”

***some expressions with do***

* Do a favor - Do business - do one’s best
* Do one’s duty - DO one’s hair - do one’s duty
* Do goad - do well - do a service

Notice: remember do is both an auxiliary and a full verb

1. **TO BE**

The verb to be is the composition of am/are/is/was/were/been

* To be is used with the formation of the continuous tenses

**Eg:** - I am wiping the kitchen - I was waiting for a bus

* We are watching a movie - she has been looking for the teacher
* She is reading a book

To be is used with the passive voice, then use past participle of the full verb.

Eg: - meal was eaten - the road is built

* People were killed - the thief will be taken

Be can be followed by an infinitive, when it expresses an arrangement, a plan or an agreement

Eg: - you are to help orphans CA plan

* I am to know English (arrangement)
* Alex is to bring those documents

***Some expressions with be***

* Be wise - be kind - be lucky - be polite
* Be right - be wrong - be afraid - be against
* Be angry - be all ears - be humble - be hungry
* Be ashamed - be aware of - be careful
* Be eager - be full be sorry - be thirty

1. **TO HAVE**

The composition of have is have/has/had

* The auxiliary have is useful to form the perfect tenses

Eg: - I have told him about my project

* She has drown a beautiful picture
* We had had enough money to survive
* SIMON will have done the job
* To have is use with the passive voice

Eg: - the car has been repaired

* I have been told about D.R.C
* Have can be followed be the infinitive to show an arrangement or an obligation

Eg: - I have to talk with BARAKA

* He has to wait until I came
* We have to respect our parents

***Some expressions with have***

* Have a party - have a fight - have a both
* Have a wash - have a shower - have fun
* Have a walk - have a discussion - have a drink
* Have a good time - have a heart - have a say
* Have a lunch - have pity on - have the luck to

1. **MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS (M.A.V)**

Modal auxiliary verbs are verbs which

* *Don’t accept “s” at the 3rd person*

Eg: - he wills = he will - she cans = she can

* *Don’t accept “ING” form*

Eg: - I shoulding = I should - I an woulding = I would

We musting = we must

* *Don’t take to at the infinitive*

Eg: - do would = would

* Do will = will

The special MAV are will, shall, can, would, could, should, must, may, might, ought, to dare, need, used to,…

Note: modal auxiliaries are not used alone

1. **Will Shall**

The above MAV are future expressions and their past expressions are would and should

Eg: - I shall now English in the following year

* They will call you as soon as you get ready
* We shall progress until we find it.
* *Will and shall*

They are used for questions.

Eg: - will you come with my bum bag tomorrow?

* Shall I be among your ministry?
* Will they get here before?
* *The negative form of these modals are will not and shall not*

Eg: - I will not wait for the morning plane;

* We shall not obey to those rules
* She will not welcome you the way you think
* *The contraction form of will not is won’t and for shall not is shan’t*

Eg: - I won’t wait for the morning plane

* We shan’t obey to those rules

Notes: - shall is any used with the first person of singular and the first person of plural (I and we).

* Will is used with all the persons (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)

1. **Can**

This modal can is used to talk about present sentences but yet in the past and future to talk about it we employ its synonyms.

* Can express: possibility, capacity and ability

Eg: - I can do better

* He can sing reggae music
* They can fight against that matter
* Cannot is the negative form of can and its contracted form is can’t

Eg: - I cannot live in a desert

* We cannot run 50 kilometers
* She can’t marry me
* The past of can is could, this could be used to express an action that (you) should do happen in the past but you did not (do, due to the fact of life)

Eg: - I could go with you but I had no transportation

* We could learn English too, but we did not have enough money
* People could help one other, yet they have no love
* The synonyms of can are: to be able to and to be capable of. These synonyms help us to form the future of can

Eg: - I will be able to wait a litter

* We shall be able to bring your goods
* She will be capable of keeping the secret

* Can is use for or request

Eg: - can I use your mobile?

* Can you hand one that cap?
* Can you tell me your name?
* Can john help me to solve any problem.

Note: to make a polite after or a polite request you can use could too

Eg: - could I write now please?

* Could you listen to me?
* Could I help you sir?

1. **May**

* This modal has the same meaning as can in French but may is politer than can. It express possibility, probability and used to ask polite request

Eg: - you may let me know about it

* She may come before time
* We may be polite to authorities
* May with polite request

Eg: - may you allow me to go home?

* May I use your machine?
* May you pray for use?
* The past of the auxiliary may it might

Eg: - he might teach us English

* We might talk with you
* You might respect her

1. **MUST**

Must is modal verb used to express necessity and certainty to indicate a strong intention or to emphasize an opinion, advice, recommendation and for probability.

Eg: - children must respect their parents

* We must eat food everyday
* John must speak English with his family

The negative form of must is must not = mustn’t

Must has some synonyms: to have to, to need to, to be to, and to be obliged to.

Mind you: the past of must is had to

Eg: - We has to go with him in USA

1. **OUGHT TO**

Ought to express reproach or advice

Eg: - we ought to help people in misery

* I ought to phone my parents

The negative form of ought to be: ought not to it can be contracted to oughtn’t to. But the negative form of ought to be common. We usually use shouldn’t or should not as the long form also to form the question with ought to we always use should

We use ought to have + the past participle to talk about things that were desired or ideal in the past but which didn’t happen. It can sometimes express regret.

Eg: - we think we ought to have seen our grand father

* Rebecca ought to have sung in that choir

We can even use ought to when we talk about what is likely or probable

Eg: - student’s ought to love their teachers

* There ought to be good parents at his

1. **NEED**

The verb need is both ordinary verbs and an auxiliary modal verb need as an auxiliary modal verb always has the same form even for the third person, therefore we find this structure in its three forms. When we use need as a modal verb

1. We do not find the to + verb after need
2. We form question and negative forms without the auxiliary do;
3. We do not apply the ING form to need
4. We do not add an “S” form at the third person singular ;
5. We always use a negative word (no body, no one, nothing)

Eg: - we need work to better survive

* She need not a lot of sugar
* No one need call him now
* Need we worry about that situation

USE: we use need as an auxiliary and as an ordinary verb. It expresses immediate necessity, permission and decisions about the future

Eg: - she need eat enough fruits?

* She needn’t eat enough fruits?
* Need she eat enough fruits?

Compare the below two sentences

* She need eat enough fruits (necessity)
* She ought to eat enough fruits (advice)

# LESSON THIRTEEN TENSES IN ENGLISH

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