

**Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific
Research**

Al- Furat Al-awsat Technical University
Institute Babylon Technical
Civiln Department

Subject: English Language
2nd Class

Lecturer: Msc. Laith Aljanabi

Present Simple Tense

Form

Verb + (e) s

do/does not + verb

- To form **simple present tense** the verb takes **s** or **es** for third person singular

Examples

- Do you have ten dollars with you?
- Water **doesn't have** a color.
- William **eats** lunch at his office.
- My husband **doesn't eat** lunch at his office.
- I walk to my office everyday, because **it is not far** from my house.
- Jonny and Jean **come** early to class.

How to form simple present tense

- The rules:

For a third person singular add **s** to the main verb or **es** to the **auxiliary verb**. Don't add **s** for a plural noun

He, she, it --- add **s**

They, we, you --- don't add **s**

Examples

- He **lives** in Ireland.
- Jack (he) **drives** a bus.
- The shop (it) **doesn't** open in midnight.
- Mary (she) **likes** her coffee black.
- I am a student.
- John is often happy.
- You are intelligent.
- We are very happy our party won the election.
- My phone is broken.

SIMPLE PRESENT **NEGATIVE** STATEMENTS

Examples:

I **don't** like his behavior.

It **is not** raining anymore.

Vito **is not** happy about the news.

Simple present question

Examples

- Are my clothes clean?
- Where is the new student?
- Does he likes him?
- Is he your best friend?
- Do you have a car?

Simple present in *future time clauses*

Examples

- *I will be available tomorrow* if you **need** my help.
- *Before Elene arrives home next week*, she is going to visit her uncle.
- *If Tom gets good grades next year*, his dad is going to buy him a bike.

simple present used to Scheduling event in the future

Examples

- The match **starts** tomorrow.
- The show **airs** tomorrow.
- The train **arrives** tonight.

Simple present can be used to introduced a quotation or saying

Examples

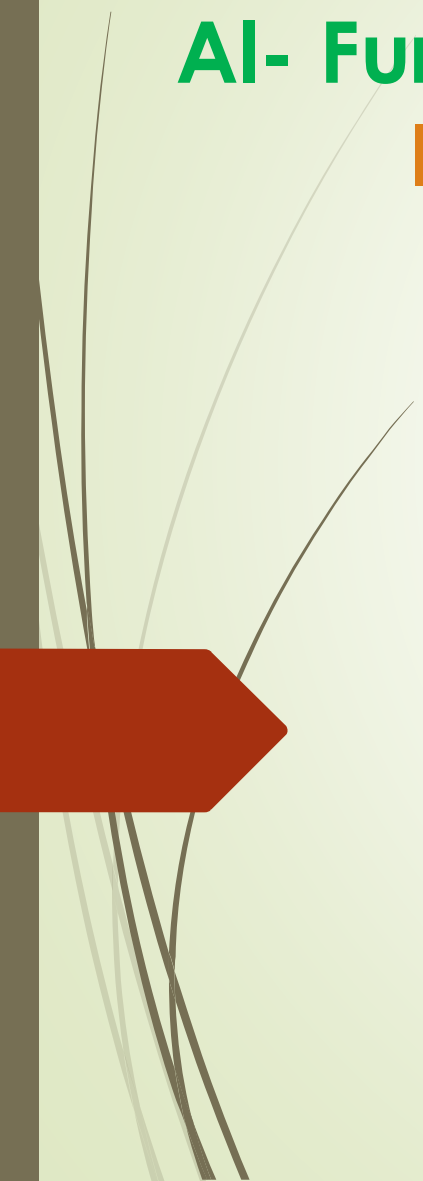
- Albert Einstein says **Imagination is better than knowledge.**
- As the saying says **Crime doesn't pay.**
- The saying says **peter of all trade master of none.**



Thank you for lessening

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Subject: English Language
2nd Class
L2

Lecturer: Msc. Laith Aljanabi

Present continuous

- What Does it mean?
- It means the action is happening now.
- It can be used for future arrangements.

- Formula
- Verb + *ing* (to form present continuous tense add *-ing* to the verb)
- Examples
- I **am** *watching* a movie.
- Who **are** you *talking* to?
- They **are** *waiting* you outside.
- I **am** *cooking* a chicken.

Actions That is happening now

- Examples
- I am walking to a parking lot.
- He is trying to start the car.
- Liza is holding a baby in her hands.
- George is listening to a radio.
- Her two kids are playing.
- I am learning to drive.
- Our neighbours are having a party.
- The cook is tasting the soup to make sure it is okay.

Future plans /arrangements

- ▶ Examples
- ▶ Peter and Jessica are **getting** married **next week**.
- ▶ My friend is **driving** me to the airport **tomorrow**.

▶ **Actions** that we regularly do at a **particular time**

- ▶ Examples
- ▶ We are usually **closing** the shop **at 11:00 pm**.
- ▶ I am usually **spending my evening** at the zoo park.
- ▶ We are usually **going** to the gym **in the evening everyday**.

Present continuous tense

- can be **used** to imply that a **situation** may be **temporary**
- Consider these **Conversations**.
 - - Where does Ruby work these days?
 - She is **working** at a restaurant, but she is constantly **searching** an account related job.

 - - Do you have a job?
 - No, I am **searching** for it.

 - - I think James likes Evans.
 - Why do you think so?
 - He is **being** friendly towards her.

Present continuous tense

- ▶ **Used** with words like always, forever, continually or constantly to emphasize something is done repeatedly
- ▶ Examples
- ▶ He is constantly annoy**ing** me.
- ▶ He is always **complaining** his wife.

- ▶ **Negative statements**
- ▶ Examples
- ▶ Farida isn't watch**ing** a movie, she is watching a news.
- ▶ I am not eat**ing** dinner now.
- ▶ I am not **going** to China, I am going to Japan.



Forming Question

- **Examples**

- **Are** you **going** home now?

- **Why** are you **shouting** for me?

- **Are** you **enjoying** the TV series?

- **Why** are you **starting** at me?

GOOD LUCK

Thank you for lessening

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Unit 3

Lecturer: Msc. Laith Aljanabi

Asking Questions

Introduction

Consider the following sentences:

He **was** late. He **had** been late. He **might** be late. I **am** very honest.
Was he late? **Had** he been late? **Might** he be late? **Am** I very honest?

For all verbs except **be** and **have** we use **do/does** and **did** to form question.

Examples:

He **speaks** English fluently. They studied at Oxford University.
Does he speak English Fluently? **Did** they studied at Oxford University?

He **runs** very fast. I realized that I made a mistake.
Does he run very fast? **Did** you realized that you made a mistake?

Asking Question

In forming question with the verb **have** we use verb + **have**

Examples

I **have** patience.

Do I **have** patience?

I don't **have** patience.

They have a house.

Did they have a house before?

They didn't **have** a house before.

She has a brother that is living in London.

Does she **have** a brother that is living in London?

She doesn't **have** a brother that is living in London.

Asking Question with How

How is used to ask a question like in
What **state**?, What **degree**?, What **manner**?

Examples:

How is your dad?

How did you do that?

How is your arm?

How are going to do that?

How was your trip?

How do you type a document?

How often do you get sick per year?

How many hours do you spend practicing mathematics each day?

Asking question with **what, when, who,..** etc

Examples

He went home
Where is living?

He is crying.
Why is he crying?

What cause the accident?
A big truck.

He went out.
Where did he arrive?

She is angry with me.
Why is she angry with you?

They have arrived.
When did they arrive?

Who gave you the permission?
Principal gave me the permission.

He went to work.
Where does he work?

What made you laugh?
Your jokes.

What do they want?
They want their salary paid in time.

What do you want me to buy you?
I want a new phone.

Which, whom

Which is similar to *what*, the difference is that *which* is used to ask for information referring or implying to those mentioned or implying

Examples

Show me *which* one should I choose?

Which of the movies in the box office made more money?

Which one of these is bigger?

Whom is used to ask what person or people.

To *whom* did you give the letter?

At *whom* were you shouting?

To *whom* are you referring to?

Whose

Whose is used to associate something belonging to whom.

Whose car is that?

Whose phone is ringing?



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Unit 4

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Present Perfect Tense

➤ _ We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished **actions that started in the past and continue to the present.** This tense indicates either that an action was completed (finished or perfected) at some point in the past **or** that the action extend to the present

➤ General form:

➤ Subject + has/have + past participle

- **He/she/it all singular subjects - has + past participle**
- **I/we/you/they all plural subjects - have + past participle**

Rule 1

- The present perfect tense is used to indicate action completed in the immediate past. The present perfect tense with the adverb “just” may be used.



- Example:



- She *has just* gone out.



They *have just* started our dinner; do please join with them.



It *has just* struck eleven.

Rule 2

- The present perfect tense is used to describe an action happened at an unspecified time before now.

➤ Example:

➤ I have heard **that song twenty times.**

➤ I think he has met **him once before.**

➤ There have been **many volcano** in Indonesia.

Rule 3

- Present perfect tense is used to indicate periods of time that began in the past and is still continuing.
- Example:
 - - Ban has lived in Hillah for three years. (that means Ban is still in Hillah)
 - - The film has made a lot of profit this year.
 - - I have not eaten anything for two ours.
 - - Suzan has not visited her uncle since Wednesday.

Rule 4

- ▶ The present perfect tense is used to talk about *change* that has happened over a period of time.
- ▶ The present perfect tense is used to talk about *several different actions* which have occurred in the past at different times.
- ▶ Examples:
- ▶ He has grown since the last time I saw you.
- ▶ The government has become more interested in arts education.
- ▶ I have had four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- ▶ We have had many major problems while working on this project.



Thank you for lessening

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CONTINUED NEXT WEEK



Third Lecture
Second Class

Unit three

English Language

Laith ALganabi

Past simple



FORM

+ Verb + - ed (or -d)

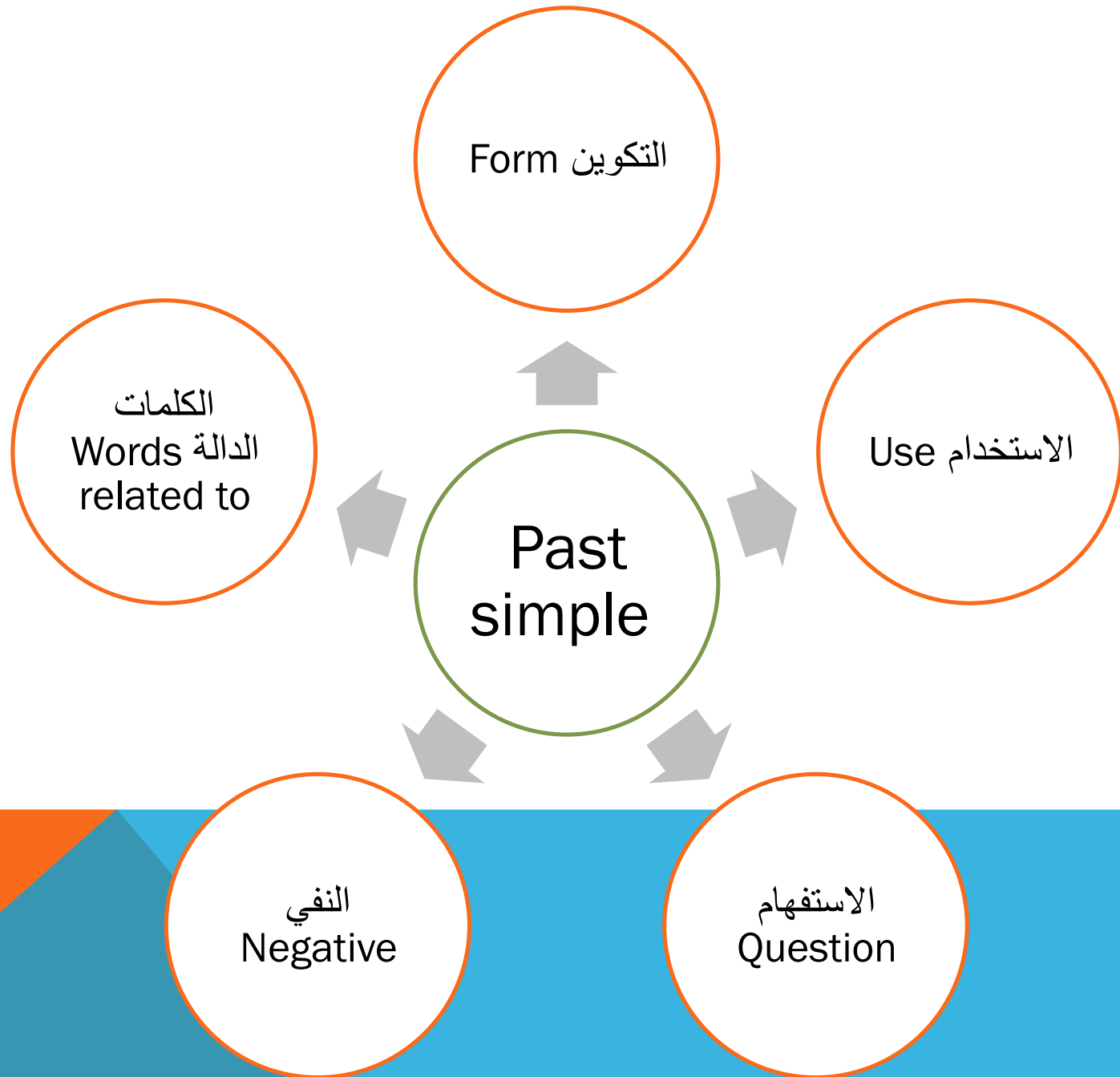
He **worked** for the police.

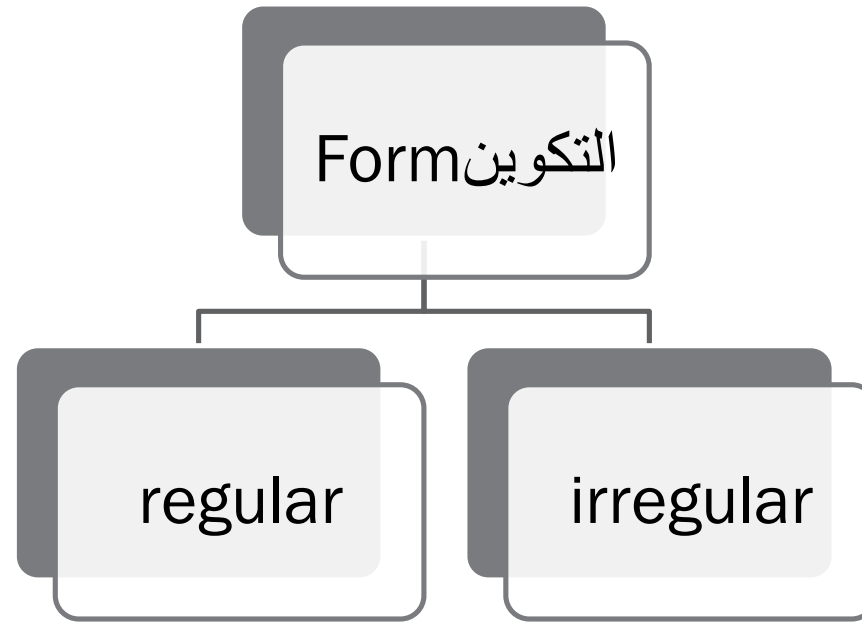
_ did not + Verb

She **did not work** for the police.

? Did + verb ?

Did they **work** for the police?





He **played** tennis .

She **cooked** fish.

Mina **helped** me.

I **ran** to school .

We **slept** early .

They **ate** dinner .

you **spoke** well.

-d

Smoke



Smoked

Like

liked

Consonant + y



-ied

Try

She tried

Play

She played

Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

Express past habit

He **walked** to work every day.

Tell a story

Suddenly , the king asked the soldier to lower the mast.

Past action that now finished .

The train left at 6 a.m yesterday .

Form questions

1. Julia liked music . (What)

What did Julia like?

2. Maria came from Germany. (where)

Where did Maria come from ?

3. Ban rode his bike . (what) .

What did Ban ride?

Negative

Did not

Verb

He **did not** speak.

She **did not**
play.

Put these sentences in the negative form

1. The store **opened** at ten o'clock yesterday. (Negative)

did not open

2. They **knew** what time the plane arrived. (Negative)

did not know

3. Mary **tried** this food and she **liked** it too. (Negative)

did not try

did not like

الكلمات الدالة

Last , past , yesterday , ago , once

- 1- Tom like strawberry ice cream .
a- didn't b. don't
2. Iunderstand this TV show . Did you ?
a. didn't b. doesn't
3. Ito the library last week .
a. Went b. go
4. They never Coffee in the morning .
a. Has b . Had
5. Dr . Wilson drive his car , did he ?
a. didn't b. don't
6. Mr. Smith live in Chicago . He lived in Miami .
a. didn't b. don't

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EXPRESSION OF QUANTITY

A- COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable Nouns

a cup

a girl

an apple

a pound

an egg

a company

an English book

Uncountable Nouns

Water

Sugar

Milk

Music

money

Rice

COUNTABLE NOUNS

- 1. We can say three cups, two girls, ten pounds, seven books, thirteen cars.....
- We can count these nouns, all these are countable nouns In countable nouns we can not say (six waters, four Musics, one money)
- These words are uncountable nouns, we can not count them, and can not put s-plural after these noun

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

- 2. Countable Nouns can be either singular or plural This cup is full. These cups are empty.
- Uncountable Nouns can only be singular. The water is cold. The weather was **terrible**

MUCH AND MANY

- 1. We use much with uncountable nouns in Questions and Negatives How much money have you got?

➤ (question) There is not much milk left.(negative)
- 2. We use many with countable nouns in questions and negatives How many people were are at the party? I did not take many photos on **holiday**



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Expression of quantity

some and any

1- some is used in positive sentences .

- I'd like **some** sugar .

2- Any is used in question and negatives.

- Is there **any** Sugar in this tea ?

- Have you got **any** brothers and sisters ?



3- We use some in question that are requests or offer

- Can I have **some** cake ?
- Would you like **some** tea ?

4- The rules are the same for the compounds someone , anything , anybody , somewhere , etc .

- I've got **something** for you .
- Hello ? Is **anybody** here ?
- There is not **anywhere**

Few and a little

1- we use a few with count nouns .

- there are **a few** cigarettes left , but not many .

2- we use a little with uncounted nouns .

- Can you give me **a little** help ?

a lot / lots of

1- We use a lot / lots of with both count and uncounted nouns .

- There's **a lot of** butter .
- I've got **lots of** friends .

2- A lot /lots of can be used in questions and negative .

- Are there **lots of** friends .
- There isn't **a lot of** butter , but there's enough .



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Past continuous

Rule

- ▶ + was/were + verb + ing She was watching the news.
- ▶ _ was/were not + verb + ing They weren't watching the news.
- ▶ ? Was/were + verb + ing? Were you watching the news?



Affirmative

You We They	were	playing
He I She It	was	

Interrogative

Were	You We They	Playing
Was	He She I it	

Negative

You We They	were not	Playing
He She I It	was not	



Examples :

She was **drawing** a picture at the moment .

He was **working** very hard.

They were not **getting** married next week.

-We were not **going** to school now.

-What were they **doing**?

-Was she **cooking** the food ?

Use

1- The **past continuous** express past activity that has duration.

- I met her while I was living in Paris .

2- The activity began before the action expressed by the past simple.

- She **was making** coffee when we arrived.

3- The **past continuous** expresses an activity in progress before and probably after , a time in the past .

When I woke up this morning , the sun **was shining**.



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Pronouns (1)





Pronouns (1)

- A **pronoun** usually **refers to something already mentioned** in a sentence or in a piece of text. They are used instead of nouns to prevent repetition of the noun to which they refer.
- One of the most common pronouns is ***it*** and the lovely thing about ***it*** is **that's it**. There is no gender.



Subject	Object	Determiner(Possessive adjective)	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
I	me	my	mine	Myself
you	you	your	yours	Yourself
he	him	his	his	Himself
she	her	her	hers	Herself
it	it	its	its	Itself

Plural

We	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	Yourself
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Pronouns

➤ Example(Singular):

Without a pronoun:

➤ The train was late, **the train** had been delayed.

With a pronoun:

The train was late, **it** had been delayed.(much better)

➤ In this example **the train** is singular, therefore the **pronoun** must be singular also-**it**.

Note- the possessive determiner is not a pronoun

- ▶ Jane's brother is married to John's sister.
- ▶ **Her** brother is married to **his** sister.
- ▶ Peter and **his father**.
- ▶ Jane and **her father**.
- ▶ Do you know where **your books** are?
- ▶ Is this **their picnic**? No, it is **ours**.
- ▶ I think this is **your** passport. Yes, it is **mine**.

Pronouns replace nouns

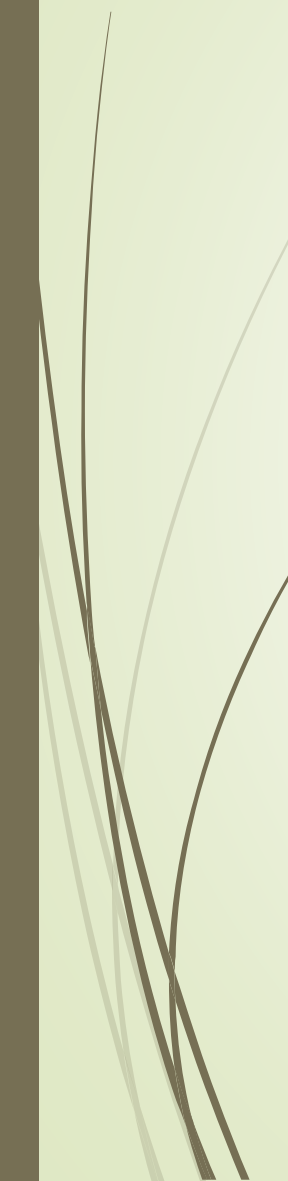

- A different **pronoun** is required depending on **two** elements: **the noun being replaced** and **the *function* that noun has in the sentence**. In English, pronouns only take **gender** of the noun

they replace in the *3rd person singular* form.

The *2nd person plural noun* are identical to the

2nd person singular pronouns except for the

reflexive pronoun.



	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive Adjective (determiner)	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive or intensive pronoun
1 st person singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person singular male	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person singular female	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person singular Neutral	it	it	its		itself
1 st person plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Subject Pronouns

- *Subject pronouns* replace nouns that are the subject of the clause.
In the 3rd person, subject pronouns are often used to avoid repetition of the subject's name.
- *I* am 16.
- *You* seem lost.
- Jim is angry, and *he* wants Sally to apologize.
- This table is old, *It* needs to be repainted.
- *We* aren't coming.
- *They* don't like pancakes.

Object Pronouns

- *Object pronouns* are used to replace **nouns** that are direct or indirect object of a clause

Examples

Give the book to *me*.

The teacher wants to talk to *you*.

Ben is hurt because Jack hit *him*.

Peter received a letter from *her* last week.

Mike can't find *it*.

Don't be angry with *us*.

Tell *them* to hurry up.

Possessive Adjectives(determiners)

➤ *Possessive adjectives* are not **pronouns**, but rather *determiners*. It is used to learn them at the same time as **pronouns**, however, they are similar in form to the **possessive pronouns**. *Possessive adjectives* function as **adjectives**, so they appear before the noun they modify. They do not replace a noun as pronouns do.

➤ Examples

Did mother find *my shoes*.

Mrs. Baker wants to see *your homework*.

Can Tom bring over *his baseball cards*?

Dinna will fix *her bike* tomorrow.

The cat broke *its leg*.

This is *our house*.

Possessive Pronouns

► *Possessive pronouns* replace possessive nouns as either the subject or object of a clause. Because the noun being replaced doesn't appear in the sentence, it must be clear from the context.

► Examples

The bag is *mine*.

Yours is not blue.

The bag look like *his*.

That cat is *ours*.

Theirs is parked in the garage.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

- *Reflexive and intensive pronouns* are the same set of words but they have different functions in a sentence.
- *Reflexive pronouns* refer back to the subject of the clause because the subject of the action is also the direct or indirect object. Only certain types of verbs can be reflexive. You can not **remove** a *reflexive pronoun* from a sentence **because the remaining sentence would be grammatically incorrect.**
- **Examples**

I told *myself* to calm down.

You cut *yourself* on the nail?

He hurt *himself* on the stairs.

She found *herself* in a dangerous part of town.

The cat crawled *itself* under my car.

We blame **ourselves** on the fire.

The children can take care of *themselves*.

Intensive Pronouns

- **Intensive pronouns** emphasize the **subject of a clause**. They are not the object of the action. **The intensive pronoun** can always be removed from a sentence without changing the meaning significantly, although the emphasize on the subject will be removed. **Intensive pronouns** can be placed immediately after the **subject** of the clause.

- **Examples**

I made these cookies **myself**.

You **yourself** asked Jackson to come.

The Pope **himself** pardoned Mr. Brown.

My teacher didn't know the answer **herself**.

The test **itself** wasn't scary, but my teacher certainly is.

We would like to finish the renovation before Christmas **ourselves**.

They **themselves** told me the lost shoe wasn't a problem.



Thank you for lessening

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

2ND CLASS

Prepared by: Laith Al Ganabi

Passive Voice

What is the passive voice?

“Voice” is a **grammatical category** that applies to verbs. **Voice** expresses the relationship of the Subject to the action.

The Passive Voice

□ 1. Active Voice

Active voice means that the subject does the action.

The subject is something or it does the action of the verb in the sentence.

2. Passive Voice means that a subject is recipient of a verb's action.

Passive Voice

- In English grammar, verbs have five properties:
Voice, mood, tense, person and number.

Here, we are concerned with **Voice**.

- The two grammatical voices are **active** and **passive**.

How to form the passive?

- The **passive voice** in English is composed of two elements: the appropriate form of the verb **'to be'** + the **past participle** of the verb:

Subject	Verb 'to be'	Past participle
The house	was	Built.....

Passive voice

□ Examples

to clean

Subject	Verb 'to be'	Past Participle

Simple present:

The house	is	cleaned everyday.
------------------	-----------	------------------------------

Passive Voice

- Present continuous:

The house

was

**cleaned at the
moment.**

- Simple past:

The house

Was

**cleaned
yesterday**

- Past continuous:

The house

Was being

**Cleaned last
week.**

Passive Voice

□ Present perfect:

The house

has been

**cleaned since
you left**

Past perfect:

The house

had been

**cleaned
before their
arrival.**

Future:

The house

will be

**cleaned next
week.**

□ Future continuous:

The house

will be being

**cleaned
tomorrow.**

□ Present conditional:

The house

would be

**cleaned if they
had visitors.**

Past conditional:

The house

**would have
been**

**cleaned if it had
been dirty.**

Passive voice

- **Note: to be born** is a passive form and is most commonly used in the past tense:
- *I was born* in 1976. When *were you born?*
- But: around 100 babies *are born* in this hospital every week.

Infinitive form

- Infinitive of 'to be' + past participle: (to) be cleaned

This is used after modal verbs and other verbs normally followed by an infinitive,

Examples:

You have **to be tested** on your English grammar.

John might **be promoted** next year.

She wants **to be invited** to the party.

Gerund or-ing form

- Being + past participle: being cleaned
- This form is used after prepositions and verbs normally followed by a gerund

Examples

Most film stars hate ***being interviewed***.

I remember ***being taught*** to drive.

The children are excited about ***being taken*** to the zoo.



Thanks

**LEGAL MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
2ND CLASS**

**Prepared
by: Laith
Alganabi**

THE INFINITIVE

TO-INFINITIVE

■ 1. Form

- The infinitive is the base form of a verb. It may be preceded by 'to' (the **to-infinitive**) or stand alone (the **base or Zero infinitive**)

■ 2. Infinitive with or without 'to'

The to-infinitive is used:

After certain verbs. e.g. want, wish, agree, fail, mean, decide, learn

After the auxiliaries **to be to, to have to, & ought to**

In the pattern it is+adjective+to-infinitive

FUNCTIONS OF ZERO-INFINITIVE

- ***The Zero infinitive after auxiliaries***
- Examples
- She can't speak to you.
- He should give her some money.
- Shall I talk to him?
- Would you like a cup of coffee?
- I might stay another night in the hotel.
- They must leave before 10.00 a.m.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF PERCEPTION

With verbs of *perception*, the pattern is verb+ object + zero infinitive

- Examples

- He *saw* her *fall* from the cliff.
- We *heard* them *close* the door.
- They *saw* us *walk* toward the lake.
- She *felt* the spider *crawl* up her leg.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER AUXILIARIES

■ *Examples*

- Her parents **let** her stay out late.
- **Let's** go to the cinema tonight.
- You **made** me come with you.
- **Don't** make me study that boring grammar book!

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER THE EXPRESSION 'HAD BETTER'

■ Examples

- We ***had better take*** some warm clothing.
- She ***had better ask*** him not to come.
- We ***had better reserve*** a room in the hotel.
- You ***had better give*** me your address.
- They ***had better work*** harder on their homework.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE WITH “WHY”

- The question word why is followed by zero infinitive when making suggestions.
- Examples
- Why wait tomorrow?
- Why not ask him now?
- Why leave before the end of the game?
- Why walk when we can go in the car?
- Why not buy a new bed?

TO-INFINITIVE

Examples

with 'to'

- The elephant *decided to marry* the mouse
- The mouse *agreed to marry* the elephant
- You *will have to ask* her
- You *are to leave* immediately
- He *ought to relax*
- She *has to go* to berlin next week
- *It's easy to speak* English
- *It is hard to change* jobs after twenty years
- *It's stupid to believe* everything you hear

WITHOUT 'TO'

- I would rather *visit* Rome.
- She would rather *live* in Italy.
- Would you rather *eat* steak or fish?
- He would rather *work* in a bank.
- I'd rather *be* a forest than a tree.

THANKS

English Language

2nd Class



Prepared by: LAITH ALGANABI

Time Clause

1. Look at this sentence:

☞ I will give her a ring when I get home.

☞ It consists of two clauses: ***I will give her a ring*** and a secondary clause ***when I get home***.

These **conjunctions of time** introduce secondary clause.

When while as soon as after before until

☞ They are not usually followed by a future form. **They refer to future time**, but we use a present tense.

☞ **When** I got home, I will.....

☞ **While** we are away,.....

☞ **As soon as** I hear from you,.....

☞ Wait here **until** I get back.

Will



☞ Use

- ☞ Expresses a **decision** or **intention** made at the moment of speaking.
- ☞ It also expresses a **future fact**. The speaker thinks 'this action is sure to happen in the future'.

Manchester *will* win the cup.

Tomorrow's weather *will* be warm and sunny.

This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is **predicting the future**, without expressing an intention, or personal judgement.

First Conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, Will + infinitive without to

Positive and Negative

If I work hard, I will pass my exams.

If she has enough money, she will buy a new car.

If we don't hurry up, we will be late.

If you are late, I will not wait for you.

Question

What will you do *if* you don't go to university?

Where will she go *if* she can't find a job?

If-Conditional



Short Answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

If we look after the planet, will we survive?

Yes, we will. / No, we won't.

Note: the conditional clause if..... Can come at the beginning of a sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a **comma** at the end of a clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a **comma**.

If I work hard, I 'll pass my exams.

I will pass my exams if I work hard.

If-Conditional



Use

1. The 1st conditional express **a possible condition** and **a probable result** in the future.

If my check comes, I will buy us all a meal.

You will get wet if you don't take an umbrella.

What will happen to the environment if we don't look after it?

Note:

1. English uses present tense in the conditional clause, not a future form.

If it **rains**..... Not If it will rain.....

If I **work** hard..... Not If I will work hard.....

2. **If** expresses **a possibility** that something will happen; *when* expresses **what the speaker sees as certain to happen**.

If I find your book, I 'll send it to you.

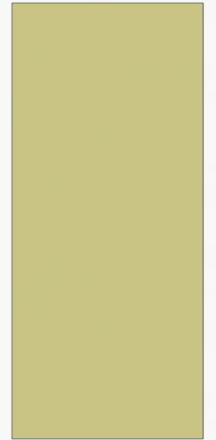
When I get home, I will have a bath.



Thanks

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2ND CLASS

PREPARED BY: LAITH ALGANABI



VERB PATTERNS

- **1. Verb + to + infinitive**

They **managed to escape**.

I **try to visit** somewhere new.

We **decided to go** abroad.

- **2. go + -ing for sport and activities**

Let's **go skiing**.

We **went dancing**.

- **3. Verb + Sb +infinitive without to**

My teachers **made** me **work** hard.

My parents **let** me **go out** when I want.

USED TO

- Form

Used + to + infinitive

Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and Negative

I She We They	Used to Didn't use to	Smoke. Like cooking.
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Question

What did you **use to** do?

Short answer

Did you **use to** smoke a lot? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

USED TO

- Note:

- 1. The question form is not often used. We asked a question in past simple, and replay using used to.

Where **did** you **go** on holiday when you were young?

We **used to go** camping in France.

- 2. **Never** is often used

I **never used to** watch TV.

- 3. Be careful not to confuse to **use** (e.g. I **use** a knife to cut an apple.) and used to.

The pronunciation is also different.

To use /ju:z/, used to /ju:stu:/ or /ju:st /

USE

- **Use to** is used:
- To express a past habit.
- He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- 2. to express a past state.
- They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

USED TO AND PAST SIMPLE

- 1. The **past simple** can also be used to express a past habit or state.

He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.

They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.

- 2. Only the **past simple** can be used for *actions which happened once in the past*.

We used to go to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.

Last night I **drank** orange juice.

THANKS