

# English Language

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**By**

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# Syllabus

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1. **Reading:** Getting to know

**Writing:** Tenses

2. **Reading:** The way we live

**Writing:** Present tenses ( simple, continuous)

3. **Reading:** It all went wrong

**Writing:** Past tenses (simple, continuous)

4. **Reading:** Let's go shopping

**Writing:** Quantity (much, more, some, any,...etc.)

5. **Reading:** What do you want to do

**Writing:** Verb patterns1 (want/hope, Future intentions)

6. **Reading:** Tell me what's it like

**Writing:** Comparative and superlative

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# Syllabus

7. **Reading:** Famous couples  
**Writing:** Present Perfect and Past Simple

8. **Reading:** Do's and don'ts  
**Writing:** Have, should, must

9. **Reading:** Going places  
**Writing:** Time and conditional clauses

10. **Reading:** Scared to death  
**Writing:** Verb patterns 2 (manage to do, used to do, go walking)

11. **Reading:** Things that changed the world  
**Writing:** Passives

12. **Reading:** Dreams and reality  
**Writing:** Second conditional

13. **Reading:** Earning a Living  
**Writing:** Present Perfect continuous and Simple



# English tenses

- ▶ Two tenses: the present and the past, the past being the marked form, both morphologically and semantically
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# Tenses

➤ Past time      now      future time

➤                    speech

➤                    time

➤                    the present

➤                    moment



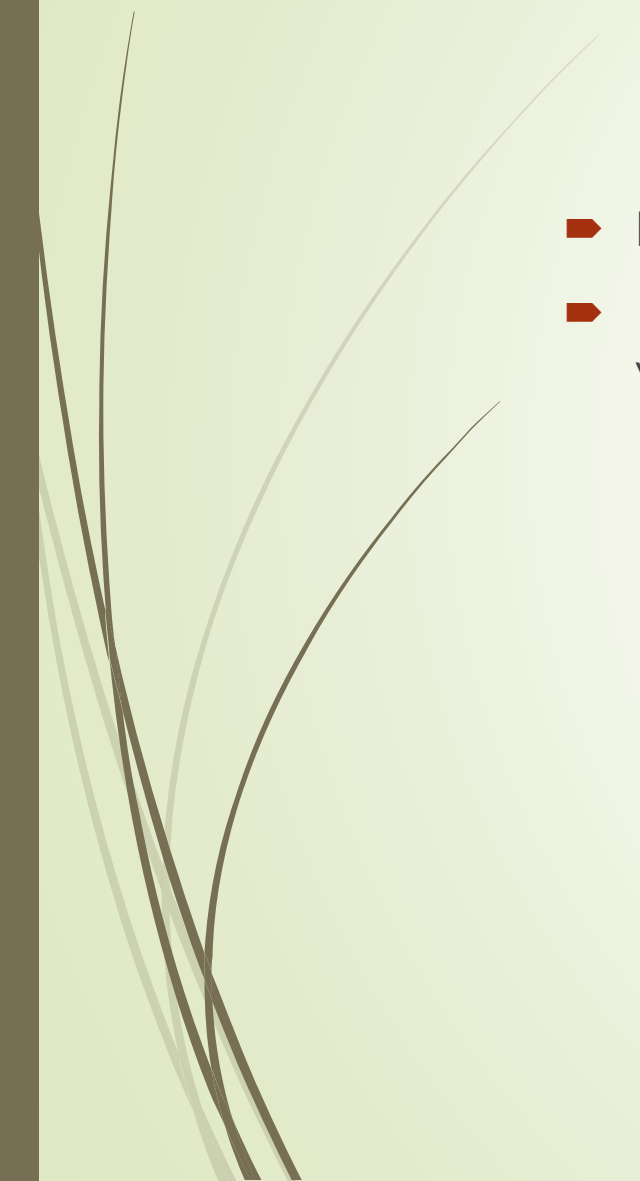


# The present tense

- ▶ The basic meaning of the present tense – to locate a situation holding at the present moment: this may be an instantaneous event (*I promise to come*), a state which holds over time (*Jupiter is the largest planet*), or a habitual occurrence (*He works in an office*)
- ▶ Secondary meanings of the present include reference to past and future events, 'historic present' (*This man comes up to me and...*) and the quotative (*and she says 'I don't believe it'*)



# The past tense

- Refers to a definite event or state that is prior to utterance time;
  - Its secondary uses refer to a present event or state as hypothetical (If I were you)
- 



# Future

- ▶ English has no verbal inflection to mark a future tense; instead, English makes use of a number of forms to refer to future events





# Past events and present time connected: Present Perfect and Past perfect

- ▶ While tense situates an event or state in present or past time, aspect is concerned with such notions as duration and completion or incompleton of the process expressed by the verb
- ▶ English has two aspects, the Perfect and the Progressive
- ▶ The Present Perfect views a state or event as occurring at some indefinite time within a time-frame that leads up to speech time
- ▶ The event is viewed as psychologically relvant to the present; by contrast, an event encoded in the Past tense is viewed as disconnected from the present
- ▶ Implications of recency, completion and result are all manifestations of current relevance
- ▶ The Past Perfect refers to events previous to those expressed by a past tense or by a Present Perfect




# Situation types and the progressive aspect

- ▶ Important aspectual contrasts include perfectivity (viewing the event as a whole) vs imperfectivity (viewing the event as incomplete)
- ▶ The only grammaticalised aspectual contrasts in English are the Progressive vs non-progressive and the Perfect vs non-perfect
- ▶ Progressiveness focuses on the continuousness of the internal part of the event. Another type, that of past habituality, is expressed by the lexical auxiliary used to+inf
- ▶ Situations can be classed as states (*It's hot*), as punctual occurrences (*the cable snapped*), as durative occurrences without an end-point: *we walked along* (activities) and as durative with an end-point: *we walked home* (accomplishments)



# Present

- Present simple
  - Present continuous
- 



# Present simple

- **FORM**
- He works, they work
- Question:
- Does he work? Do they work?
- Negative:
- He does not (doesn't) work, they **don't** work



# Present Simple

- **Functions:**
- To talk about things in general:
  - Nurses look after patients in hospitals
- To say how often we do things:
  - I get up at 7 o'clock every morning
  - In summer John plays tennis once a week.



# Present simple:

- ▶ Verbs not normally used in continuous tenses: **like, love, hate, want, need, prefer, realise, suppose, mean, understand, believe, remember, belong, contain, consist, depend, seem**
- ▶ *Do you understand what I mean?*



# Present continuous

- **FORM**
- Present of the verb to be + -ing
- He is reading, they are reading
- Question
- Is he reading? Are they reading?
- Negative
- He is not reading. They are not reading



# Present continuous:

- **FUNCTIONS**

- Action happening at the time of speaking:

- *Let's go now. It isn't raining any more.*

- Action happening in a period around the time of speaking:

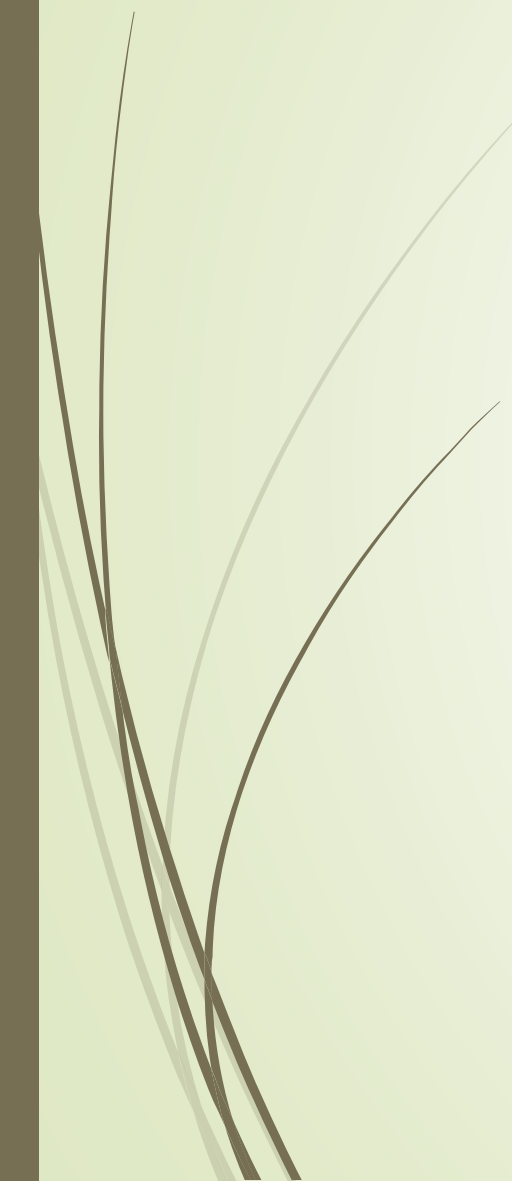
- *Is Susan working this week?*

- *Is your English getting better?*





# Past

- Past simple
  - Past continuous
- 



# Past simple

- **FORMS**
- **I went out yesterday.**
- **Question:**
- **Did you go out yesterday?**
- **Negative:**
- **I did not (didn't) go out yesterday.**



# Past simple

- ▶ **FUNCTIONS**

- ▶ Action completed in the past:

- ▶ *Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music*



# Past continuous

- Was/were + ing
- *She was reading*
- Question
- *Was she reading?*
- Negative
- *She was not (wasn't) reading.*



# Past continuous

- **FUNCTIONS**

- Limited duration

- This time last year I was living in Brazil

- Action which was interrupted by another action in the past

- I was watching TV when the phone rang.