

**UNIVERSITY OF MENTOURI BROTHERS. CONSTANTINE.**

***Faculty of Arts and Languages.***

***Department of Arabic Language.***

***Course: Foreign Language.***

***Level: 1<sup>st</sup> Year LMD.***

***Group: 15.***

***Teacher: Ms.Latreche.***

***Courses of the Second Semester***

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Definitions:

➤ 1. Countable Nouns:

- *Countable nouns are basically things we can count. For example, we can count pens; we can have one, two, three or more.*
- *Countable nouns can be singular or plural.*
- *My dog is playing ;                      My dogs are playing.*
- *We can use the indefinite article a/an with countable nouns:*
- *A dog ; A house; A bottle; A cup ; A book*
- *When a **countable noun is singular** we must use an article, pronoun, determiner with it:*
- *A dog ; My dog; The dog; This dog*
- *When a **countable noun is plural** we can use it alone:*
- *I have three dogs;                      Nowadays cars are made of plastic.*
- *We can use some and any with countable nouns:*
- *I have got some Euros.                      Have you got any pens?*
- *We can use a few , few and many with countable nouns.*
- *I have got a few Euros.                      I have got many pens.                      I have few friends.*
- *'People' is a countable noun. 'People' is the plural of 'person'. We can count people:*
- *One person , Two people , One hundred people*
- *We use **any + a plural** noun in negatives and questions. (with both countable and uncountable nouns)*
- *Do you have any oranges?                      I'm sorry. I don't have any oranges today.*
- *We use **some + a plural noun** in a positive and interrogative sentence. (With both countable and uncountable nouns) There are some oranges on the tree in our garden.*
- 2. Uncountable nouns *are things that we cannot 'count', we cannot separate them. For example: Music; Art; Advice; Information; News; Furniture; Luggage; Rice; Sugar; Butter; Water; Electricity; Gas; Power; Money; Currency; Coffee; Air; Science; Chemistry; Fruit; Food.*

- We do not usually use a plural form with the **uncountable nouns**.
- To make uncountable nouns countable, we use a *countable expression in front of the noun*.
- **UNCOUNTABLE COUNTABLE**
  - Water → A bottle of water
  - Rice → A bowl of rice
  - Coffee → A cup of coffee
  - Sand → A grain of sand
  - Information → A piece of information
- Sometimes you will see that English people use uncountable nouns in plural. That is because *they are omitting the countable expression but it's implicit in the meaning*:
  - Can I have three coffees? (it means, three **cups** of coffee)
  - I haven't got any waters. (it means, I haven't got any **bottles** of water)
- We can use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns.
  - I have got **some** cheese left in the fridge.
  - Have you got any strong coffee?
- We can use *a little*, *little* and *much* with uncountable nouns.
  - I had **a little** rice for dinner.
  - I haven't got **much** tea in my house. I don't like it
  - I have little time so hurry up!

**Practice:** For the following sentences choose the only correct option:

1. Yesterday I bought A / SOME brown rice. It's really lovely.
2. I can't believe you haven't got A FEW / A LITTLE sugar for the coffee.
3. There's LITTLE / A LITTLE petrol in the car. I'll have to stop at the next petrol station.
4. We need to buy A / SOME new furniture for the house.
5. Can you put A / SOME paper in the printer, please?
6. Do you mind if I ask you FEW / A FEW questions?
7. We've got A / SOME meat but we haven't got A / ANY fish.
8. How many people have you sent SOME / A Christmas card?
9. Do we need to buy A / SOME pen? I think I haven't got A LITTLE / ANY in my house.
10. My mother gave me A / SOME good advice yesterday.

**1. FORM**

- We form the present continuous with *Be+V-ing*

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	am	working
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	
We	are	
You	are	
They	are	

NEGATIVE		
I	am not	working
You	are not	
He	is not	
She	is not	
It	is not	
We	are not	
You	are not	
They	are not	

Contractions: **I am = I'm are = 're  
is = 's**

Contraction: **are not = aren't is not = isn't**

INTERROGATIVE		
Am	I	working ?
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	you	
Are	they	



SHORT ANSWERS
Yes. I <b>am</b>
Yes. He/she/it <b>is</b>
Yes. You/we/they <b>are</b>
No. I'm <b>not</b>
No. He/she/it <b>isn't</b>
No. You/we/they <b>aren't</b>

## 2. USE

✓ We use the present continuous:

□ To talk about things that **are happening now, at the moment we speak.**

A: What are you doing?                      B: I´m writing an e-mail.

- We´re leaving now. Goodbye.
- The bus is coming.

□ To talk about things that are ***happening now, but not exactly at the moment we speak.***

- My brother ***is looking*** for a job at the moment.
- You ***are spending*** a lot of money these days.

□ To talk about something ***we have already arranged or planned to do in the future.***

We often give the future time (tomorrow, in July, on Saturday, this afternoon, next week, etc...)

A: What ***are*** you ***doing*** on Saturday morning?

B: I´m ***meeting*** a friend.

- We´re visiting our grandparents next weekend.
- My sister is starting a new job next Monday.

## IMPORTANT

□ Some verbs are not used in the present continuous. They are normally used in the simple forms.

➤ Some of the most important ones are:

<i>like</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>believe</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>prefer</i>

- *I ~~am liking~~ tennis* > *I like tennis.*
- *Are you ~~knowing~~ Maria?* > *Do you know Maria?.*

## 3. SPELLING RULES

□ With most verbs we add *-ing*.

- *go* > *going*
- *play* > *playing*
- *work* > *working*

□ If the verb ends in **consonant + -e** we **delete the -e** and add **-ing**.

- come > coming      live > living
- move > moving      have > having

**\*Exception:** be > being

□ If the verb ends in **-ie**, we change **-ie** to **-ying**.

**Practice:** Complete the sentences in present continuous with the verbs given.

1. The birds ..... (sing).
2. My sister ..... (watch) TV and I ..... (read) a great novel.
3. We ..... (have) a very good time on holidays.
4. She ..... (work) at the moment but she finishes at 6.
5. .... it ..... (rain) now? Yes, it is.
6. James ..... (play) football in the park now.
7. Harry and Anne ..... (go) to the cinema.
8. They ..... (clean) the whole house.

**2. Write these sentences in the negative (short form)**

1. Mrs Thompson is watching her favourite series on TV.  
.....
2. That boy is eating an ice-cream.  
.....
3. I'm going to the mountain.  
.....
4. They are making dinner.  
.....

**3. Ask questions as in the example.**

1. Man / run *Is the man running?*
2. Mum / eat / cake .....
3. That man / read / the paper .....
4. They / wear / T-shirts .....

5. The birds / fly .....

6. You / listen / to me .....

**4. Correct these sentences.**

1. We´ s having a great time. ....

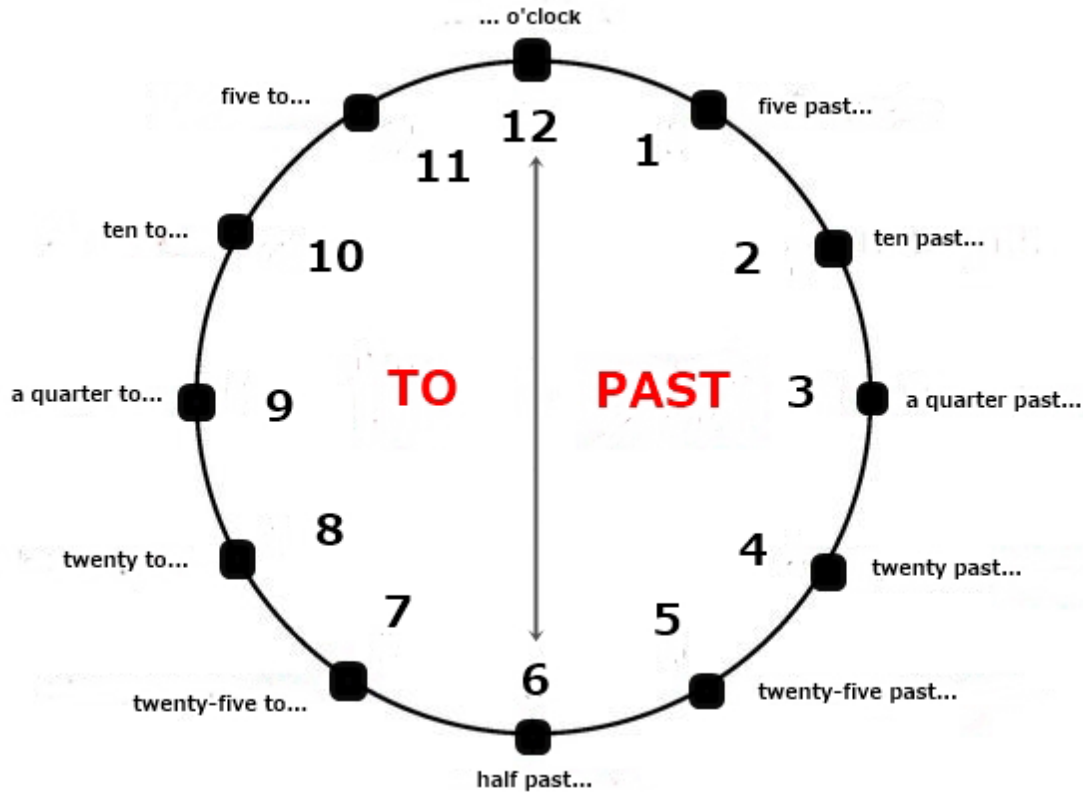
2. They´ re puting on their coats .....



3. I are listening to her .....

4. We are going home? .....







To tell time, you can use: ...o'clock, ...past..., ...to... For example, there are three ways to say 8:15: eight fifteen, a quarter past eight, fifteen past eight. Use “o'clock” only at the full hour! For example: 7:00 – seven o'clock.

For the full hour, you can also say “sharp”. For example: 7:00 – seven sharp.



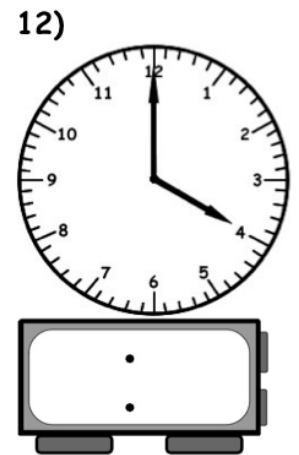
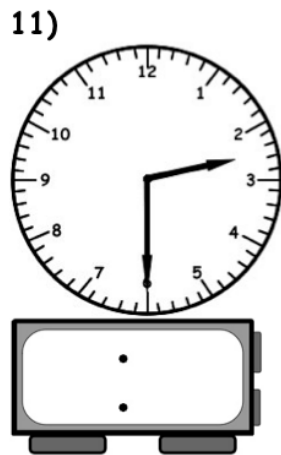
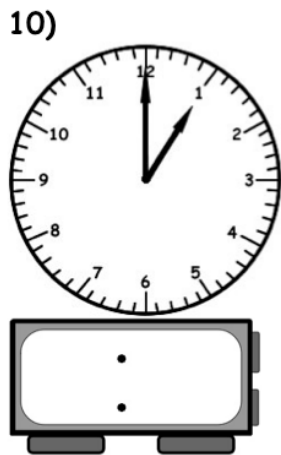
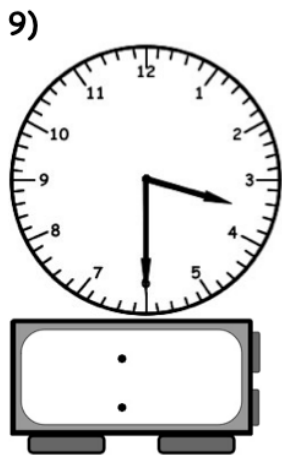
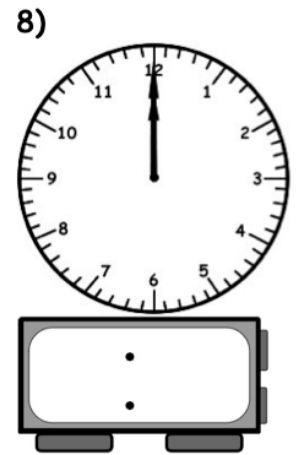
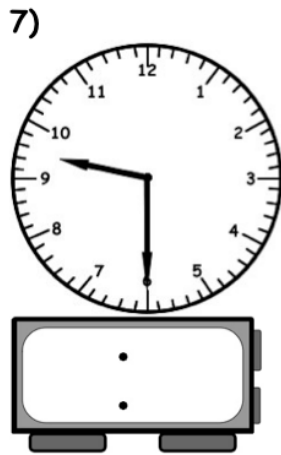
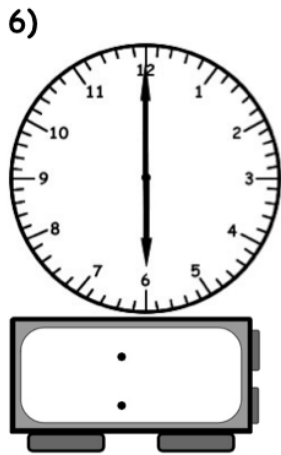
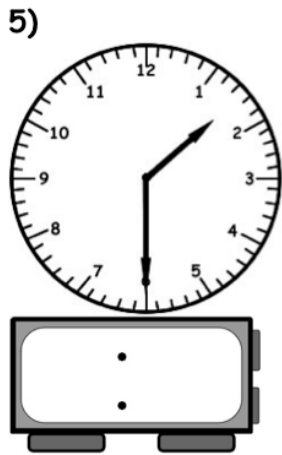
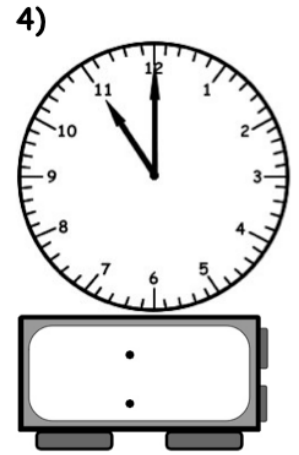
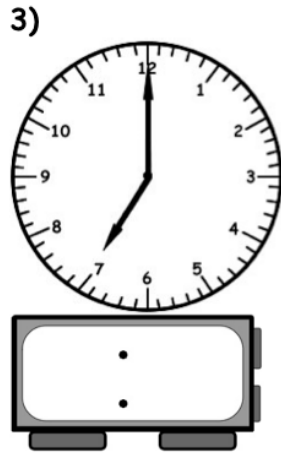
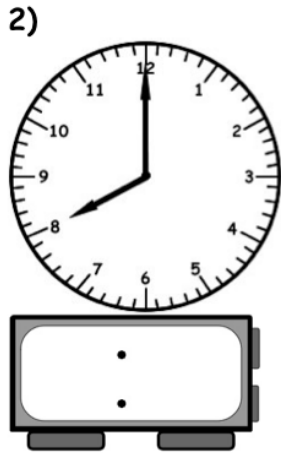
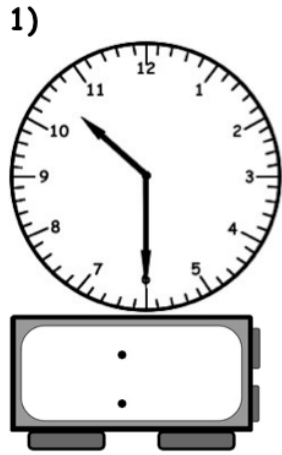
Analogue	Digital	Normal Use	Hints	Timetables, TV, etc.
	6:00	It's 6 o'clock.		
	6:05	It's 5 past 6.	past and the previous hour (here: 6)	It's six oh five.



Analogue	Digital	Normal Use	Hints	Timetables, TV, etc.	
	6:15	It's quarter past 6.		It's six fifteen.	
	6:30	It's half past 6.		It's six thirty.	
	6:35	It's 25 to 7.		It's six thirty-five.	
	6:45	It's quarter to seven.		to and the following hour (here: 7)	It's six forty-five.
	6:55	It's 5 to 7.		It's six fifty-five.	
	7:00	It's 7 o'clock.			

**Practice:**

Write the time inside each clock below.



## 2. Quiz topic: Telling the time

1. How do you say the following time? 3:30

- a) it's half past three
- b) it's thirty past three
- c) it's three and thirty
- d) it's three and a half

2. How do you say the following time? 16:00

- a) it's sixteen hours
- b) it's four o'clock
- c) it's sixteen
- d) All of the above answers are correct

3. How do you say the following time? 3:45

- a) it's three forty five
- b) it's quarter to four
- c) it's quarter to
- d) All of the above answers are correct

4. How do you say the following time? 6:02

- a) it's just beyond six
- b) it's just gone six
- c) it's just over six
- d) it's just further past six

5. How do you say the following time? 2:57

- a) it's nearly three o'clock
- b) it's just before three o'clock
- c) it's just coming up to three o'clock
- d) All of the answers are correct

6. In the army, they are very exact about time; how would a soldier express the following? 16:00

- a) Four o'clock in the afternoon
- b) Sixteen hundred hours

c) Four PM

d) About four