

First Year – Semester 2

Lesson Five: Prepositions

I. Definition

A Prep. is a word or a Phr. which is placed before a N or a N Phr. or a Pron., usually indicating time or place, or after a V.

II. One Word Prepositions

- about: This book is about Algeria.
- above: Put it above the desk.
- after: You can start after her.
- along: I have planted flowers along the road.
- among: They have found him among the players.
- around: Turn around the corner.
- at: He is at school.
- across: We live across the road.
- before: You should be there before the end of the day.
- below: Your results are below the average.
- beside: Look at the girl beside you.
- between: The verb is between parentheses.
- beyond: Do not go beyond your limits.
- by: - You should be here by the end of the day.
 - Send it by e-mail.
 - I came by car.
 - Sit by here.
 - He increased his benefits by half.
 - He is liked by everybody.
- behind: Give this pen to the girl behind you.
- for: This is for you.
- from: I have gathered this from different sources.
- in: In your opinion, is this right?
- into: Go into the room and see whether she is there.
- inside: What is inside this box?
- of: The end of the lesson is soon.

- on: Write it on the board.
 - outside: He is outside the house. (He is outside).
- Adv.
- over: It is forbidden to climb over the fence.
 - past: It is five past ten.
 - since: I have been here since ten o'clock.
 - until: They will wait for you until the end of the day.
 - through: The train will go through a tunnel.
 - to: I gave a letter to your sister.
 - under: The cat is under the bed.
 - with: Come with me.
 - without: Without concentration, you cannot learn.
 - within: This is within your possibilities.

III. Phrasal Prepositions

- according to: According to me, you should stay at home.
- as for: As for me, I will wait here.
- apart from: Apart from this idea, I agree with you.
- because of: Because of his health problem, he could not come.
- due to: This situation is due to his carelessness.
- owing to: Owing to climatic problems, the plane cannot take off.
- except for: Except for the introduction, your essay is good.
- out of: Keep it out of sight.
- up to: You can go up to the end of this street.
- in comparison with: In comparison with the others, she is rather shy.
- in relation to: In relation to this point, I have nothing to say.
- on top of: I feel on top of the world.
- with regard to: With regard to your exam, you will get the results soon.

Note 1: Considering and regarding (Pr.Parti.) are sometimes used as a Prep. .

E.g.1: Considering your situation, you are doing well.

Prep.

E.g.2: Regarding your participation in the competition, you will get an

Prep.

answer tomorrow.

Note 2: The Adj. "near" may be used as a Prep. .

E.g.: - He is sitting near the radiator.

Prep.

- The table is near.

N Adj.

IV. Verb + Prep.

- To shout at/to: - He shouted at me. (He was angry).
 - He shouted to me. (He called me).
- To throw at/to: - He threw a stone at the cat. (He hit the cat).
 - He threw the ball to me.
- To look for/after: - Look for the prepositions in this text. (Search).
 - Look after your parents. (Take care.)
- To dream of/about: - Do you dream of being rich? (Imagine).
 - I dreamt about you yesterday.
- To remind of/about: - She reminds me of my friend.
(Makes me remember.)
- Can you remind me about the meeting? (Tell me not to forget it).
 - To get by: With the money you have, you can get by.
 - To slow down: you are going too fast, you should slow down.
 - To break down: On my way here, my car broke down.
 - To close down: This shop has closed down. (Closed for good).
 - To let...down: Don't let me down, I need your help.
(Stay by my side).
 - To fill in: You have to fill in this form.
 - To take off: The plane has just taken off.
 - To get on: - Get on with your work. (Do not stop working).
 - How did you get on with the new student?
 - To look out: Look out! There is a car coming.
 - To look up: Look it (this word) up in the dictionary.
 - To wake up: You should wake up now; it's 7 o'clock.

Note 1: Certain verbs are followed by two Prep. (s).

- To run away from: Don't run away from the situation.
- To keep up with: I cannot keep up with you. You are walking too fast.
- To look up at: We looked up at the birds as they were flying above us.
- To look forward to: Are you looking forward to your holidays?

Note 2: In some cases, the O can be inserted between the V and the Prep. Which in this case is an Adv. .

E.g.: They blew up the bridge.

They blew the bridge up.

They blew it up.

Activity:

– Step One: Individual Work:

1. Look at the paragraphs you have written for the previous activities

(Lesson One → Lesson Four).

2. Circle the prepositions.

3. Analyse their use before or after a noun, before or after a verb.

– Step Two: Pair Work: Compare the results.

– Step Three: Class discussion.

Lesson Six: Conjunctions

I. Definitions

- A **Conj.** is a word or a **Phr.** which joins two words or two phrases or two sentences.
- There are two types of conjunctions : **coordinating conjunctions (Coord. Conj.)** and **subordinating conjunctions (Subord. Conj.)**.

II. Coordinating Conjunction

- A **Cord. Conj.** joins words or two phrases of the same word category.
- **And : Addition**

E.g.1 : Girls and boys work together.

N N

E.g.2 : She has asked me to go home and look after her cats.

Inf. Inf.
Phr. Phr.

E.g.3 : The work is finished and everybody has gone home.

Sent. Sent.

- **But : Opposition**



Note : "Yet" joins two sentences.

- However, nevertheless : Opposition

E.g.1 : He is very ill, however(nevertheless) he came to work.

Sent.

Sent.

E.g.2 : He is very ill. Nevertheless, he came to work.

III. Subordinating Conjunctions

- A Sub. Conj. joins a Subord. Cl. to the main Cl.

- Who/which/whom/whose/that (also called Rela. Pron.):

E.g. : The film that you saw has been given the first price

Subord.

Cl.

Main.

Cl.

- Although (inspite of)

E.g.1 : Although I insisted, they did not stop playing.

Subord.

Main.

Cl.

Cl.

E.g.2 : Inspite of the fact that I insisted, they did not stop playing.

Subord.

Main.

Cl.

Cl.

- If : condition

E.g. : - If I have time, I will go and visit my grandparents.

Subord.

Main.

Cl.

Cl.

- I will go and visit my grandparents, if I have time.

Main.

Subord.

Cl.

Cl.

- Because :

E.g. : - He became ill because he ate a lot of ice cream.

Main.

Subord.

Cl.

Cl.

- Because he ate a lot of ice cream, he became ill.

Subord.

Main.

Cl.

Cl.

- Before/after + Sent :

E.g. : The students arrived before (after) the bell rang.

Main.	Subord.
Cl.	Cl.

Note : - They arrived before (after) their fiends.

Prep.

Activity:

- Step One: Individual Work: Sentences or a text with blanks to be filled in with conjunctions.
- Step Two: Class Discussion.

Lesson Seven : The Verb

I. Definition

A V is the center of a sentence. It represents an action or a state of a person, an animal or an object.

II. Verb Categories

1. Transi.V (Action)

A Transi.V requires an O, i.e. it is not complete without an O.

E.g.: They have invited their friends.

Transi.	O
V	

2. Intransi.V

An Intransi. V may have a M, i.e. it can be used without a M.

E.g.: The students have left (early).

Intransi.	M
V	

3. State V

- A state V requires a C, i.e. it is not complete without a C. It represents the state of being (of a person, an animal or an object): to be, to seem, to appear, to look.

E.g.: He seems ill.

State C
V

- It can also represent the idea of "in a process": to become, to get, to grow.

E.g.: He grew (got/became) old.

State C
V

III. Special Cases

1. A Transi. V is used intransitively when the O is clear from the context.

E.g.: He left London.

Transi. O
V

He left (Yesterday).

Intransi. M
V

2. A Transi. V is used intransitively in certain sentence structures.

E.g.: Change the subject!

Transi. O
V

The subject changed (suddenly).

Intransi M
V

3. A Transi. V is used intransitively in certain idiomatic expressions.

E.g.1: He pays his bills.

Transi. O
V

It does not pay.

Intransi.
V

E.g.2: She is doing her work.

Transi. O
V

That will do.

Intransi.
V

E.g.3: I caught the thief.

Transi. O
V

The fire caught rapidly.

Intransi. M
V

4. A Transi. V is used as a State V in the passive form.

E.g.: He writes a letter.

Transi. O
V

The letter was written yesterday.

State C
V

5. A Transi. V is used as a State V in certain contexts.

E.g.1: He looked at her.

Transi. O
V

He looked happy.

State C
V

E.g.2: He got a good mark.

Transi. O
V

He got asleep.

State C
V

E.g.3: The kept the keys.

Transi. O
V

They kept quiet.

State C
V

6. A Transi. V or Intransi. V is used as a State V in certain idiomatic expressions.

E.g.1: He feels the carpet.

Transi. C
V

The carpet feels nice.

State
V

E.g.2: I will go home.

Intransi.
V

I will go mad if I stay here.

State C
V

E.g.3: She went to school.

Intransi.
V

Her cheeks went red.

State C
V

E.g.4: She came home.

Intransi.
V

Politeness came naturally to her.

State C
V

IV. Verb Form

1. Simple Form

- stem: Present simple

E.g.: I go home everyday.

stem

- stem + ed or irregular past tense

E.g.1: I worked hard.

Stem+ed

E.g.2: I went back an hour ago.

Irregular
Past

2. Verb Phrase

- Aux. to be in the Pr. or the P + Pr. Parti.

E.g.1: I am working.

Auxi. Pr.
(Pr.) Parti.

E.g.2: They were playing.

Auxi. Pr.
(P) Parti.

- Aux. to be in the Pr. or P or Aux. to have in the Pr. or P + PP

E.g.1: It is finished.

Auxi. PP
(Pr.)

E.g.2: My feet were frozen.

Auxi. PP
(P)

E.g.3: We have slept late.

Auxi. PP
(Pr.)

E.g.4: They had gone before I arrived.

Auxi. PP
(P)

- Modal + to Inf.

E.g.1: We will play in the afternoon.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.2: I would go if I could.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.3: He should be back soon.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.4: She can come.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.5: It may work.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.6: You must sleep early.

Modal to
Inf.

E.g.7: I do work hard.

Modal to
Inf.

Activity:

- Step One: Individual Work: Go back to your previous paragraphs.
Identify the Vs.
- Step Two: Pair Work: Discussion of the different cases.
- Step Three: Class discussion.

Lesson Eight : Moods and Tenses

— Indicative (Declarative) Mood:

I. The Present (Pr.)

1. Present Simple (Pr. S)

- Form : Stem
- Use : We use the Pr. S when we refer to :

i) The present, but not a specific moment.

E.g.: It is very hot this morning.

ii) A habit: something which takes place regularly.

E.g.: I go to school everyday.

iii) Something which is true all the time.

E.g.: The sun rises in the East.

➤ Sometimes, the Pr.S is used when we refer to the future.

E.g.1: Holidays start tomorrow.

E.g.2: When I come, I will see you.

2. Present Continuous (Pr.C)

- Form: to be in the Pr. + Ving .
- Use: We use the Pr.C when we refer to an action which is taking place (is in process) at the time when we speak.

E.g.: I am writing a letter.

➤ Sometimes, The Pr.C is used when we refer to the future.

E.g.: He is playing football at six o'clock.

II. The Past (P)

A. Past (Preterite)

1. Past Simple (PS)

- Form: stem + ed or irregular tense.
- Use: We use the PS when we refer to an action which took place in the past, with a specific reference to the past.

E.g.1: I called my friend yesterday.

E.g.2: I wrote a letter before you arrived.

2. Past Continuous (PC)

- Form: was/were + Ving .

- Use: We use the PC when we refer to an action which was taking place (was in process) in the past when another one took place.

E.g.: I was writing a letter when the phone rang.

B. Present Perfect (Pr. Perf.)

1. Present Perfect (Pr. Perf.)

- Form : have/has + PP .

- Use: We use the Pr. Perf. when we refer to an action which has taken place in the past, without a specific reference to the past or when the result of an action is still valid in the present.

E.g.1: She has heard a noise.

E.g.2: I have written a letter.

2. Present Perfect Continuous (Pr. Perf. C)

- Form: have/has + been + Ving .

- Use: We use the Pr. Perf. C when we refer to an action which has been taking place (was in process) in the past, focusing on the length of the action.

E.g.: I have been writing a letter the whole day.

C. Past Perfect (P Perf.)

1. Past Perfect (P Perf.)

- Form: had + PP

- Use: We use the P Perf. when we refer to an action which had taken place before another one which took place in the past.

E.g.: I had written several letters before I finally got an answer.

2. Past Perfect Continuous (P Perf. C)

- Form: had + been + Ving .

- Use: We use the P Perf. C when we refer to an action which had been taking place in the past when another one took place, with a focus on the length of the action.

E.g.: I had been writing a letter for some time when they arrived.

III. The Future (F)

A. Future

1. Future Simple (FS)

- **Form:** will/shall + to Inf.

- **Use:** We use the FS when we refer to an action which will take place in the future.

E.g.: I will write a letter this afternoon.

2. Future Continuous (FC)

- **Form:** will/shall + be + Ving .

- **Use:** We use the FC when we refer to an action which will be taking place in the future when another one will take place or when we refer to the length of the action in the future.

E.g.1: I will be writing a letter when you come.

E.g.2: I will be writing a letter all morning tomorrow.

B. Future Perfect (F Perf.)

1. Future Perfect (F Perf.)

- **Form:** will/shall + have + PP

- **Use:** We use The F Perf. when we refer to an action which will be finished in the future when another one will take place.

E.g.: I will have written a letter when you come.

2. Future Perfect continuous (F Perf. C)

- **Form:** will/shall + have + been + Ving .

- **Use:** We use the F Perf. C when we refer to an action which will have been finishing in the future when another one will take place, with a focus on the length of the action.

E.g.: By the time you come, I will have been writing a letter for an hour.

C. Near Future

- **Form:** to be going/about /due + to + to Inf. .

- **Use:** We use the near future when we refer to an action which will take place soon (in the future).

E.g.1: I am going to write a letter.

E.g.2: I am about to go out.

E.g.3: The film is due to start in a minute.

Note: - We use “to be about to” when the future is very near.

- We use “to be due to” when the action has been planned.

— **The Subjective Mood:**

- **Form:** It has the same form as the P Perf. S (had + PP), but requires an inversion (VS).

- **Use:** It is used with a conditional.

E.g.: Had I had time, I would have gone with you.

Auxi. PP

– The Imperative (Imp.) Mood:

- Form: stem

- Use: We use the Imp. to give an order, an advice, a direction, an instruction.

E.g.1: Write clearly!

E.g.2: Follow the lines.

Activity:

– Step One: Individual Work: Write a small paragraph.

– Step Two: Pair Work: Identify the different tenses.

– Step Three: Class discussion.

Abbreviations

Rules to be followed:

1. When the word is shortened, the abbreviation starts with a capital letter and ends with a dot.

Eg: Article: Arti.

2. When the abbreviation is a capital letter, there is no dot.

Eg: Noun: N

3. In a representation of word categories in a sentence, abbreviations of the same word category have to be one under the other.

Eg: Definite Article: Def.

Arti.
