

Baghdad University
College Of Education Ibn al-Haytham
Dept. Computer Science

Class 4th Year
Subject. English language
Date. 2020-2021

THE TENSES

First Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

The Tense System

Verb **tenses** tell us how an action relates to the flow of time. There are three main verb **tenses** in English: present, past and future. The present, past and future **tenses** are divided into four aspects: the simple, progressive, perfect and perfect progressive.

<u>Present Simple</u> I do	<u>Past Simple</u> I did, I did do	<u>Future Simple</u> I will do
<u>Present Continuous</u> I am doing	<u>Past Continuous</u> I was doing	<u>Future Continuous</u> I will be doing
<u>Present Perfect</u> I have done	<u>Past Perfect</u> I had done	<u>Future Perfect</u> I will have done
<u>Present Perfect Continuous</u> I have been doing	<u>Past Perfect Continuous</u> I had been doing	<u>Future Perfect Continuous</u> I will have been doing

	Past	Present	Future
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<i>Formula</i>	<i>Painted</i>	<i>Paints/Paint</i>	<i>Will paint.</i>
<i>Word clue</i>	He painted yesterday	She paints every weekend.	She will paint tomorrow.
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<i>Word clue</i>	We had painted the house before the rain started.	She has painted many portraits.	He will have painted the bedroom before his daughter comes home.

Here is a list of rules of these tenses with examples:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms
PRESENT	1st form + s / es	am/is/are + 1st form + ing	have/has + 3rd form
PAST	2nd form	was/were + 1st form + ing	had + 3rd form
FUTURE	will/shall + 1st form	will be + 1st form + ing	will have + 3rd form

List of rules

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms
PRESENT	I play	I am playing	I have played
PAST	I played	I was playing	I had played
FUTURE	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played

Examples

The Present Simple Tense

1. To state facts or general truths
2. To express habits or customs
3. To relate future plans (often regarding programs and timetables)
4. To tell jokes and stories or to report sporting events in real time.

• Examples of the Present Simple

1. The sun **sets** in the west.
2. We **produce** lasers for cosmetic surgery.
3. They **move** into their new home next week.
4. So, I **go** to Mr. D and **say** "I deserve a better mark in this class".
5. Jones **stops** in mid-court and **passes** the ball to Schuster.

Homework

Read Jack's introduction. How many verbs in the present simple can you find?

My name's Jack. I'm nineteen years old. I come from Manchester but I live in London. I'm a student and I go to London University. I have two brothers and a sister. I love football! I play every weekend.

Use the correct verbs to complete the paragraph about Angela.

reads stays works likes gets watches goes works is
goes

Angela a nurse. She at Liverpool City Hospital. Every morning she to work on the bus. She from nine in the morning until five in the evening. She usually home at about six o'clock. Most evenings she at home and television or a book, but sometimes she out with her friends to the cinema or to a café. At the weekend she to go for a walk in the country or to go swimming in the pool near her home.

The Past Simple Tense

Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples of the Past Simple

1. I watched TV last week.
2. We ate meat with my best friend yesterday.
3. The bus stopped a few minutes ago.
4. I met my wife 9 years ago.
5. She left the school in 2010.
6. He bought a new house last month.
7. Did she clean her home?
8. I read an interesting book last month.
9. We did a lot of shopping at the shopping mall.
10. He cut his finger and went to hospital.

Homework

: Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets ().

1. The young man (take) out his wallet and (pay) the bill.
2. When Lucy (go) to the interview, she (wear) her best suit.
3. We (leave) the motorway and (drive) for an hour on quiet country roads.
4. I (think) I (know) my irregular verbs, but now I'm not so sure!
5. As soon as I (meet) Doris, I (know) she (be) someone special.
6. Tolstoy (write) some great novels, but he never (win) a Nobel Prize.
7. The nurse (put) the little boy to bed and (speak) to him softly.
8. When they (hear) the fire alarm, everybody (run) out of the building.
9. Last year, the company (build) a new factory, which (cost) millions of dollars.
10. When Jose (break) his arm, the doctor (give) him two weeks off work.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense form:

1. When I opened my eyes, I a strange sight. (**saw**, was seeing, have seen)
2. Every morning she up early and gets ready for work. (is waking, **wakes**, has woken)
3. If I knew what he wanted, I this. (will not permit, **would not permit**, would not have permitted)
4. I anything from her in a long time. (didn't hear, **haven't heard**, am not hearing)
5. The headmaster to talk to you. (want, **wants**, is wanting)
6. Jane with her parents. (is living, **lives**, had lived)
7. We Greece next month. (visit, will visit, would visit, **are visiting**)
8. The moon around the earth. (is revolving, has revolved, **revolves**)
9. She a novel. (**wrote**, writes, **has written**)
10. All students in their work. (handed, **have handed**, hand)
11. I English for twelve years. (~~am teaching~~, **have been teaching**, ~~will be teaching~~)
12. The students their dialogues. (rehearse, **are rehearsing**, Either could be used here)

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Second Lecture

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FUTURE TENSE

The action of the verb has not happened yet, but it will.

To make a verb future tense, add will or shall to the front of the verb.

- ⦿ Ex: She will talk tomorrow.
- ⦿ Ex: They will speak well.

Present Continuous TENSE

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.

- ⦿ **Uses the helping verbs am, is, and are**
- ⦿ **Am is used with the subject I**
- ⦿ **Ex: I am talking to you.**
- ⦿ **Is will be used if your subject is singular.**
- ⦿ **Ex: She is talking to you.**
- ⦿ **Are is used if your subject is plural.**
- ⦿ **Ex: They are talking to you.**

Examples of the Present Continuous Tense

The following are basic examples of the present continuous tense. The verb tense in each sentence is underlined.

- She is crying.
- He is talking to his friend.
- The baby is sleeping in his crib.
- We are visiting the museum in the afternoon.

Present continuous tense can be used to express something happening right now or to express something that is not happening right now. Examples of this use include:

- He is not standing.
- Anthony is sitting in the chair.
- You are not watching the movie.
- Rose is reading a book.

- Marc is making pizza now.
- They are eating lunch right now.
- Frances is talking on the phone at the moment.

Present continuous tense can be used in questions as well. Here are some more examples of this use:

- Is she laughing?
- Are they listening to the teacher?
- Is the baby drinking his bottle?
- Are you going?

PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The past continuous tense is used to describe actions that began in the past and often continued for a short period of time after the action started. This tense describes actions or events that happened at a specific time in the past. These actions are usually no longer happening at the time the sentence is being said or written.

- The past continuous is formed from the past tense of "to be" with the base of the main verb plus the ending "-ing" form of the verb.
- It is formed like this: Subject + was/were + continuous form of the verb ending in -ing

Uses the helping verbs was and were

- ⦿ Use was if your subject is singular.
- ⦿ Ex: He was talking to you.
- ⦿ Use were if your subject is plural.
- ⦿ Ex: They were talking to you.

Examples of the Past Continuous Tense

The following are basic examples of the past continuous tense. The verb tense in each sentence is underlined.

- When we got to the house yesterday morning, the baby was drinking a bottle.
- He was waiting at home all day when she sent him the message.
- Alan was cutting the grass the other day when the snake appeared.
- I was not sleeping when you got home late last night.

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Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense combines the present tense and the perfect aspect used to express an event that happened in the past that has present consequences. This tense is used to show a link between the present and past and is commonly used in everyday conversations, in the news, on the radio, and when writing letters.



Using Present Perfect Tense

To create the present perfect tense of any verb, you will combine the present tense of the verb "to have" plus the past participle of the main verb of the sentence. The past participle of a regular verb is the base word plus -ed.

One example of this tense is: "have jumped." "Have" is the present tense and "jumped" is the past participle. Some other forms of this tense are:

- Has lived: She has lived here all her life.
- Have written: They have written three letters already.
- Have worked: I have worked here since I graduated school.
- Has done: He has finished his homework.
- Have been: We have been to Canada.
- Has forgotten: She has forgotten her folder.

There are many different situations where the present perfect tense can be used. It can be used in the following ways:

- To describe an action that is being repeated between the past and present. Example: We have gone to the beach many times.
- To describe an action that started in the past and is still continuing in the future. Example: I have lived in the United States since 1990.
- To describe an action that has not yet been finished. Example: It has rained a lot this month.
- To describe an action that was completed in the recent past. Example: I have just finished my internship at the museum.
- To describe an action when time was not an important aspect. Example: She has lost her wedding ring.

There are times when you cannot use the present perfect tense. For example, you cannot use it with specific expressions of time that have already finished, such as last year, that month, when I was a baby, etc.

Examples of Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense can be used with expressions that are unspecific in time:

- I have lost my purse.
- We have seen this movie already.
- He has broken his leg.
- There has been an accident.

Some examples of present perfect tense used to express an unfinished period of time are:

- We haven't seen her today.
- They have been to the mall twice this month.
- She has watched that show three times this week.

Examples of using present perfect in talking about events that happened in the recent past but the effect of the recent event is still felt in the present include:

- The children have made a mess in the kitchen.
- He has started a new job.
- She has finished her chores.

Present perfect tense can be used in questions as well.

Here are some examples:

- Where have I left my sandals?
- Have you visited England?
- Has she met John?

Past Perfect Tense

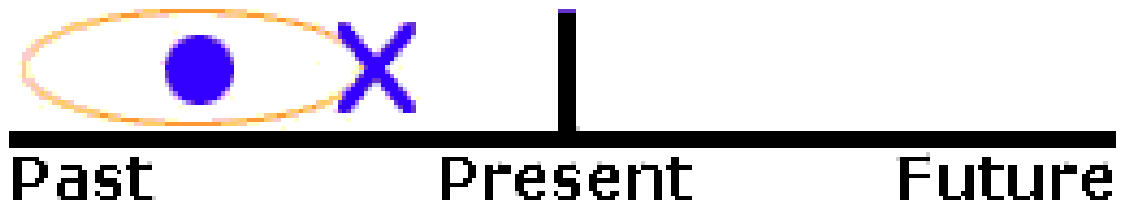
The past perfect simple is used to describe one action that happened before another action in the past.

- In many cases a complete sentence is written in two parts with two different tenses:
 1. The past perfect simple, to refer to the action that happened first or earlier
 2. The past simple to refer to the action that happened second or later
- Sometimes the past perfect simple is used on its own and the action that took place afterwards is understood.
 1. After Sofie had finished her work, she went to lunch.
(First she finished her work and then she went to eat lunch.)
 2. I washed the floor when the painter had gone.
(First the painter left and then I washed the floor.)
 3. Harold had known about it for a while.
(First he knew about it, then others knew about it)

Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect is formed using **had + past participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *had*. Negatives are made with *not*.

- Statement: You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- Question: **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?
- Negative: You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.



Subject	had +Verb(V3) (Past Participle)	Rest of Sentence
I / You / We / They	had met	him before he became famous
He / She / It	had lived	here for three years by the time we met

Time Expressions in the Past Perfect Simple

The time expressions already, for, since, and yet may be used in the past perfect simple, as they are in the present perfect simple. Remember the following rules for using other time expressions:

- Use after, as soon as, the moment that, until before using the past perfect simple.
Ex: **After** she **had moved out**, I found her notes./ I didn't say anything **until** she **had finished** talking.
- Use before, when, by the time before the past simple:
Ex. **Before** I **knew** it, she had run out the door. / **By the time** he **phoned** her, she had found someone new.

Negative Sentences in the Past Perfect Simple Tense

Subject	Auxillary Verb	Verb in V3 (Past Participle)	Rest of Sentence
I / You / We / They He / She / It	hadn't (had not)	driven	a car before then
	had never	driven	a car before then

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Fourth Lecture

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Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect is used to refer to an action that will be completed sometime in the future before another action takes place.

Or Future perfect tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain period of time in the future.

For Example—

I shall have played.

He / She will have played.

Subject + shall/will + have + V3 + Object.

Positive Future Perfect Tense

I will have written articles on different topics before you come.

They will have played football in that field before you reach.

Bob will have gone to the library before he comes to the class.

Jeff will have traveled around the world before he comes to Bangladesh.

You will have studied the English tenses

She will have cooked dinner

We will have met Julie

It will have stopped raining

They will have left Japan

By six pm tonight:

I will have finished this book

You will have studied the English tenses

She will have cooked dinner

He will have arrived

We will have met Julie

It will have stopped raining

They will have left Japan

1) By 10 pm tonight, I (finish) this report.

['ll have finished]

2) By 10 pm tonight, we (have) dinner.

['ll have had]

3) By 10 pm tonight, she (leave) Paris.

['ll have left]

4) By 10 pm tonight, John (meet) Lucy.

['ll have met]

5) By 10 pm tonight, they (take) the exam.

['ll have taken]

6) By 10 pm tonight, it (stop) snowing.

['ll have stopped]

7) By 10 pm tonight, I (read) all of this book.

['ll have read]

8) By 10 pm tonight, you (fall) asleep.

['ll have fallen]

9) By 10 pm tonight, she (watch) the film.

['ll have watched]

10) By 10 pm tonight, he (arrive).

['ll have arrived]

Future Perfect Negative

Here's the **negative**:

By next week,

I will not have finished this book

You will not have studied the English tenses

She will not have cooked dinner

He will not have arrived

We will not have met Julie

It will not have stopped raining

They will not have left Japan

- 1) I'm sorry, by next week, I (not/finish) the report.
[won't have finished]
- 2) I'm sorry, by next week, Julia (not/send) the emails.
[won't have sent]
- 3) I'm sorry, by next week, John (not/clean) the office.
[won't have cleaned]
- 4) I'm sorry, by next week, we (not/order) new stock.
[won't have ordered]
- 5) I'm sorry, by next week, they (not/write) the article.
[won't have written]
- 6) I'm sorry, by next week, I (not/meet) the customers.
[won't have met]
- 7) I'm sorry, by next week, she (not/organise) the meeting.
[won't have organised]
- 8) I'm sorry, by next week, he (not/call) Mr Smith.
[won't have called]
- 9) I'm sorry, by next week, we (not/read) the documents.
[won't have read]
- 10) I'm sorry, by next week, you (not/receive) the prices.
[won't have received]

Future Perfect Questions

To make the **question**, just put 'will' before the subject:

'Yes / no' questions:

By next year,

will I have finished writing this book?

will you have studied all the English verb tenses?

will she have graduated?

will he have got married?

will it have got colder?

will we have met your boyfriend?

will they have left their jobs?

1) (she/arrive) by 10 o'clock?

[Will she have arrived]

2) (you/eat) by six?

[Will you have eaten]

3) (it/stop) raining by tomorrow morning?

[Will it have stopped]

4) (we/watch) the film by 7?

[Will we have watched]

5) (she/arrive) by Friday?

[Will she have arrived]

6) When (you/finish)?

[will you have finished]

7) What (you/do) by the end of the day?

[will you have done]

8) Why (she/leave) by Tuesday?

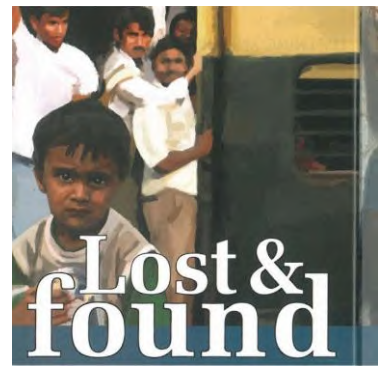
[will she have left]

9) When (you/read) my book?

[will you have read]

10) When (we/be) here for six months?

[will we have been]



Saroo Brierley was only five years old when he got lost. He was working with his older brother as a sweeper on India's trains. Together they travelled hundreds of miles up and down the vast network.

"It was late at night. We got off the train, and I was so tired that I just sat down at the train station, and I ended up falling asleep."

That fateful nap would determine the rest of his life. He thought his brother would come back for him but when he woke up the brother was nowhere to be seen. There was a train in front of him. Perhaps his brother was on board. He got on it to look for him. However, Saroo did not meet his brother on the train. Instead, he fell asleep again and when he woke up 14 hours later he had a terrible shock. There were hordes of people pushing, rushing, speaking in an unfamiliar tongue. He had arrived in Calcutta (Kolkata), India's third biggest city and notorious for its slums. He was nearly 1,500 kilometres (930 miles) from his home. Soon he was sleeping rough.

"It was a very scary place to be. I don't think any mother or father would like to have their five-year-old wandering around alone in the slums and train stations of Calcutta. I was scared. I didn't know where I was."

The little boy learned to fend for himself. He became a beggar, one of the many children begging on the streets of the city. Once, he was approached by a man who promised him food and shelter. But Saroo had learned to be suspicious of such people and ran away. In the end, he was taken in by an orphanage and put up for adoption. He was adopted by the Brierleys, a couple from Tasmania, Australia.

"I accepted that I was lost and that I couldn't find my way back home, so I thought it was great that I was going to Australia."

Saroo settled down well in his new home. But as he got older the desire to find his birth family became increasingly strong. The problem was that as an illiterate five-year-old he had not known the name of his hometown. All he had to go on were his vivid memories. So he began using Google Earth to search for where he might have been born.

It was difficult but eventually Saroo hit on an effective strategy.

“I multiplied the time I was on the train, about 14 hours, with the speed of Indian trains and I came up with a rough distance, about 1,200km.”

He drew a circle on a map with its centre in Calcutta, with its radius about the distance he thought he had travelled. Incredibly, he soon discovered what he was looking for: the town of Khandwa.

“When I found it, I zoomed down and bang – the waterfall where I used to play.”

He journeyed to Khandwa. He found his way around the town with his childhood memories. Eventually he found his home. But it was not what he had hoped for. It looked old and shabby, as if nobody had lived there for a long time. A neighbour said that his family had moved. Then he struck gold, another neighbour said he knew where his mother lived now. The man guided Saroo to where three women stood waiting. He stared at them blankly. Only the woman in the middle seemed remotely familiar. The man gestured towards her. ‘This is your mother’, he said.

She had been young, in her thirties, the last time he saw her. She looked so much older now. But behind the weathered face, there was something unmistakable, unforgettable, his mother, Fatima.

“The last time I saw her she was 34 years old and a pretty lady. I had forgotten that age would get the better of her. But then I recognised her and I said, “Yes, you are my mother”. She grabbed my hand and took me into her house. She couldn’t say anything to me. She had a bit of trouble grasping that her son, after 25 years, had returned. She had long feared I was dead.”

Fatima had searched the train stations for her missing son but she had never ventured as far as Calcutta. She couldn’t imagine he had gone so far. However, she had never lost hope – a fortune teller had told her that one day she would see her son again.

And what of the brother with whom Saroo had originally gone travelling? Unfortunately, the news was not good.

“You see, a month after I’d disappeared my brother was found in two pieces on a railway track. We were extremely close and when I left my mother, I was heartbroken knowing that my older brother had passed away.”

His mother had never known whether foul play was involved or whether the boy had simply slipped and fallen under a train.

Saroo Brierley’s lifelong wish had been to see his birthmother again. He feels incredibly grateful that this wish was granted. He has kept in touch with his newly found family. And now Hollywood studios are eager to make a film of his amazing story.



**Saroo’s mother,
Fatima**

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Compound Adjectives

Six Lecture

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Compound Nouns and Adjectives

In English we can add two words together to make a new noun. For example:

A change in climate means a change in lifestyle.
life + style = lifestyle

Compound nouns can be written three ways:

A single word

haircut

toothpaste

Two words

rain forest

ice cream

Hyphenated

self-esteem

brother-in-law

Compound nouns can be created many ways:

- **NOUN + NOUN:**

We were waiting ages at the bus stop.

- **ADJECTIVE + NOUN:**

I wrote an example on the whiteboard.

- **VERB+ING + NOUN:**

Do you know if there's a swimming pool near here?

- **NOUN + VERB:**

Wow! I love your hairstyle!

With compound nouns, there are no rules whether the nouns are together, separated by a space, or separated by a hyphen.

Forming Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives can be formed in many different ways:

- **NUMBER** + **NOUN** (five-minute, twenty-page, ten-story)
- **ADJECTIVE** + **NOUN** (short-term, high-quality, last minute)
- **ADJECTIVE** + **VERB+ING** (good-looking, long-lasting, quick-thinking)
- **NOUN** + **VERB+ING** (mouth-watering, record-breaking, English-speaking)
- **NOUN** + **ADJECTIVE** (world-famous, smoke-free, ice-cold)
- **NOUN** + **PAST PARTICIPLE** (solar-powered, middle-aged, sun-dried)
- **ADVERB** + **PAST PARTICIPLE** (brightly-lit, well-known, highly-respected)
- **ADJECTIVE** + **PAST PARTICIPLE** (old-fashioned, ready-made, short lived)

The vast majority of compound adjectives are separated by hyphens.

Examples

A garden in which vegetables are grown

☰ *Vegetable garden*



A set of stairs that allow people to retreat from a burning building

☰ *Fire escape*



A game where people solve puzzles

☰ *Escape room*



A large area where food is served

☰ *Food court*



A vegetable that was grown in a garden

☰ *Garden vegetable*



Food that does not include meat

☰ *Vegetarian food*



A device that makes noise when it detects smoke

☰ *Fire alarm*



An entity less directly involved than others

☰ *Third-party*



air

☰ *bag*



home

☰ *grown*



three-hundred page

☰ *novel*



fire

☰ *escape*



social

☰ *media*



life

≡ *long*



home

≡ *sick*



car

≡ *alarm*



good

≡ *looking*



sun

≡ *burned*



Match the words together to form 12 compound adjectives.

Exercise B



- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. part | a. reaching |
| 2. well | b. cold |
| 3. middle | c. made |
| 4. English | d. fashioned |
| 5. narrow | e. minute |
| 6. old | f. speaking |
| 7. five | g. thinking |
| 8. far | h. time |
| 9. forward | i. star |
| 10. ice | j. known |
| 11. last | k. aged |
| 12. home | l. minded |



Homework: Use the compound adjectives in Exercise B to complete the sentences.

1. There's nothing better than drinking an _____ Cola on a hot summer day.
2. There are some traditional farmers left who still make cheese the _____ way.
3. Tourism has had _____ effects on Thailand's economy.
4. Some _____ politicians are proposing reforms to the educational system.
5. A _____ person is between 45 and 65 years old.
6. I don't like _____ people who are intolerant of new ideas.
7. _____ jam is usually better than the kinds you buy in the shops.
8. Many students get a _____ job if they are not eligible for a loan.
9. A _____ goal by England put them through to the World Cup Final.
10. It's a _____ fact that smoking can cause lung cancer.
11. Lessons with _____ instructors can be booked in the language school.
12. Sydney has many _____ hotels and luxurious resorts.

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Dept. Computer Science

Class 4th Year
Subject. English language
Date. 2020-2021

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Seventh Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

EVERYDAY ENGLISH (Basic English Phrases You'll Use Over and Over)

1. Thanks so much.

This is a simple sentence you can use to thank someone.

To add detail, say:

Thanks so much + for + [noun] / [-ing verb].

For example:

Thanks so much for the birthday money.

Thanks so much for driving me home.

2. I really appreciate...

You can also use this phrase to thank someone. For example, you might say:

I really appreciate your help.

Or you can combine #1 and #2:

Thanks so much for cooking dinner. I really appreciate it.

Thanks so much. I really appreciate you cooking dinner.

3. Excuse me.

When you need to get through but there's someone blocking your way, say "Excuse me."

You can also say this phrase to politely get someone's attention. For example:

Excuse me sir, you dropped your wallet.

Excuse me, do you know what time it is?

4. I'm sorry.

Use this phrase to apologize, whether for something big or small. Use "for" to give more detail. For example:

I'm sorry for being so late.

I'm sorry for the mess. I wasn't expecting anyone today.

You can use "really" to show you're very sorry for something:

I'm really sorry I didn't invite you to the party.

5. What do you think?

When you want to hear someone's opinion on a topic, use this question.

*I'm not sure if we should paint the room yellow or blue. **What do you think?***

6. How does that sound?

If you suggest an idea or plan, use this phrase to find out what others think.

*We could have dinner at 6, and then go to a movie. **How does that sound?***

*Let's hire a band to play music, and Brent can photograph the event. **How does that sound?***

7. That sounds great.

If you like an idea, you can respond to #6 with this phrase. “Great” can be replaced with any synonym, such as “awesome,” “perfect,” “excellent” or “fantastic.”

A: My mom is baking cookies this afternoon. We could go to my house and eat some. How does that sound?

*B: **That sounds fantastic!***

8. (Oh) never mind.

Let’s say someone doesn’t understand an idea you’re trying to explain. If you’ve explained it over and over and want to stop, just say “oh, never mind.” You can now talk about something else!

You can also use “never mind” to mean “it doesn’t matter” or “just forget it.” In these situations, say it with a smile and positive tone, though. Otherwise, when you say this phrase slowly with a falling low tone, it can mean you’re bothered or upset.

A: Are you going to the grocery store today?

B: No, I’m not. But why—do you need something?

*A: **Oh, never mind.** It’s okay, I’ll go tomorrow.*

9. I'm learning English.

This simple phrase tells people that English is not your native language. If you're a total beginner, add "just started" after I: "I just started learning English."

My name is Sophie and I'm learning English.

10. I don't understand.

Use this phrase when you don't understand what someone means.

Sorry, I don't understand.

11. Could you repeat that please?

If you'd like someone to say a word, question or phrase again, use this question. Since "to repeat" means "to say again," you can also ask, "Could you say that again please?"

We can say "please" either at the end of the question or right after "you," like this:

*Could you **please** repeat that?*

*Could you repeat that **please**?*

12. Could you please talk slower?

Native speakers can talk very fast. Fast English is hard to understand! This is an easy way to ask someone to speak more slowly.

A: You can give us a call any weekday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at five five five, two five zero eight, extension three three—

*B: I'm sorry, **could you please talk slower?***

13. Thank you. That helps a lot.

After someone starts speaking more slowly for you, thank them with this phrase.

You can use it in many other situations, too.

A: Ben, could you please make the font bigger? It's hard for me to read the words.

B: Sure! I'll change it from size 10 to 16. How's this?

*A: **Thank you. That helps a lot.***

14. What does _____ mean?

When you hear or see a new word, use this phrase to ask what it means.

A: What does “font” mean?

*B: It’s the style of letters, numbers and punctuation marks when you type.
A common font in the USA is Times New Roman.*

15. How do you spell that?

English spelling can be tricky, so make sure to learn this question. You could also ask someone, “Could you spell that for me?”

A: My name is Robbertah Handkerchief.

B: How do you spell that?

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Narrative Tenses

Eighth Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

Narrative tenses

Everyone tells stories. We do it every day, even if it's just telling our family that we met an old friend in the supermarket. English exams often ask students to write anecdotes or descriptions of past events. An important part of telling a story is using the right tenses because they show the reader or listener how the events in your story fit together. There are four main tenses that are often used for stories – in English language teaching, they are often known as the narrative tenses, because they are used to narrate (=tell) a story.

The most common tense for stories is the past simple. We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past. We often use several past simple tenses, one after another:

I saw an old lady. I went over to her and spoke to her.

It is very common to use the past simple when a time is mentioned:

On Sunday, we played tennis.

We had a meeting at 11 o'clock.

We also use the past continuous in stories. It is used for two main reasons. The first is to set the scene before the action of the story begins:

The sun was shining and the birds were singing in the trees.

The second is to talk about things that were happening during a period of time:

The children were picking strawberries.

When we write a narrative, we often need to use the past continuous and the past simple together. We often use when to show a shorter, complete action or event that interrupts a longer one, and while to show an action or event that is completed while another action or event is in progress:

He was swimming in the sea when he saw a shark.

I met her while I was working in Istanbul.

We often need to talk about things that happen before the main action of the story starts. For this we use the past perfect and the past perfect continuous. The past perfect is formed with had + past participle:

She had never seen the document before.

The past perfect continuous is formed with had been + -ing verb. It is used for showing actions or events happening over a longer period of time before the story began:

They had been arguing all morning.

The following paragraph shows a typical way in which these four tenses are used in a story:

I was driving to work when the accident happened. It had been raining all morning and the streets were wet. I probably wasn't concentrating enough because I was thinking about a problem I'd had at work the previous day. Anyway, I was approaching the city when a deer suddenly ran into the road. I swerved to miss it. The car skidded and I crashed into a lamppost.

When we tell a story in the past, we often use linking words or phrases to join two or more sentences or clauses. This helps the narrative to flow in a more interesting and natural way. Some linking phrases and words show a sequence of events or actions.

First of all ..., Then ..., Next ..., Finally ..., After that ..., After several months/days/hours/weeks ..., By the time ..., All of a sudden ...

We also use linking words and phrases in dialogue to indicate interest in what is being said and to keep the conversation flowing.

- *So how did you meet your wife?*

- *Well, it's a strange story: **what happened was** I was training as a paramedic and one day we got a call to a house in East Street.*

- *Oh, my cousin lives there! ...*

- ***Really?** ... **So, anyway,** when we arrived in East Street, another ambulance was already there!*

- ***So what happened?***

- *Sylvie and I treated the patient together. The rest is history!*

Narrative tenses in a written story Example

Last night, I **was walking**¹ home when I **saw** a car running very fast towards a red light. I **looked** at the driver and I could see that he **was talking**² on his phone. He **didn't stop** at the traffic light, and another car **crashed** into him. When the police **arrived**, they **asked** me what **had happened** and I **told** them that the driver **hadn't seen** the traffic light because he **was using**² his phone.

NARRATIVE TENSES

Use **PAST SIMPLE** to describe the main events of a story in chronological order.

Use **PAST CONTINUOUS** to ¹set the scene and to ²describe actions or situations that were in progress (not finished) at a certain point in the story.

Use **PAST PERFECT** to describe events that happened earlier in the past.

Write the statements of the story that exist inside the squares in correct order

<p>It was raining outside when Sam got out of bed and looked out of the window.</p>	<p>James said he wanted to play football anyway and he didn't care about the rain.</p>	<p>While they were playing football, it stopped raining and Sam was really happy he hadn't gone to the cinema.</p>	<p>He was walking home, thinking about the goals he had scored that day, when he saw his mum drive past.</p>
<p>He picked up his phone and sent a text to his friend James: "No football today. How about going to the cinema?"</p>	<p>Sam changed his mind and decided to play too and left the house to join James in the park.</p>	<p>After the game Sam went home. On the way he stopped at a shop to buy something for his lunch.</p>	<p>She saw him and stopped the car to give him a ride home. She had been working all morning but she was in a good mood.</p>
<p>While he was waiting for a reply, Sam brushed his teeth, had a shower and got dressed.</p>	<p>While he was walking to the park Sam met two of his other friends and invited them along.</p>	<p>He was about to pay when he realised he had forgotten to take his wallet when he had left the house.</p>	<p>Sam sat back in his seat and looked forward to having his lunch. He was having a great day.</p>
<p>After he finished getting ready he checked his phone and saw that James had replied.</p>	<p>When they all arrived they saw that James had found some other kids to play with and they had enough people for a full match.</p>	<p>He apologised and left the shop. Sam was feeling hungry but he knew that he had plenty of food at home.</p>	<p>When they arrived Sam cooked lunch for the whole family.</p>

Choose one
story

You are going to tell a story – it can be a true story or a lie.

Choose **one** of the story titles below:

- A terrible holiday
- A funny experience at a restaurant
- My parents weren't happy with me

Think about your story

- When did it happen?
- Where were you?
- Who was there?
- What happened?

Your story needs a beginning, middle and end – write some notes to prepare what you are going to say.

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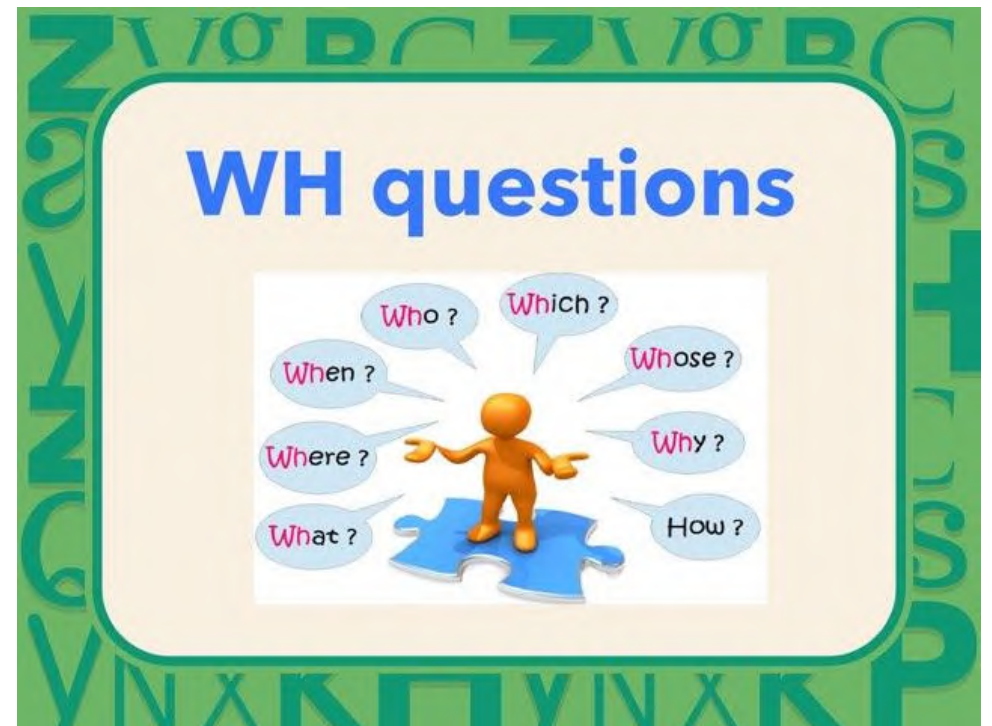
Question Words in English

Ninth Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

WH Question Words

Wh-questions are questions that begin with one of the eight “wh ” words: **who, whose, what, when, which, why, where** and **how**. Questions formed with “wh ” words ask about the word or phrase the “wh ” word replaces.





"Wh"-Questions



<i>Question Words</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<i>what</i>	ask for information about something	What is this? It is a book. What is your name? My name is Emily. What do you do? I am a doctor. What time did you study English? At 9.30.
<i>when</i>	ask about the time that something happened or will happen	When does the plane leave? It leaves at 10pm.
<i>where</i>	ask questions about place or position	Where do you live? I live in London.
<i>which</i>	ask for information about one of a limited number of things	Which one do you prefer? The blue one.

<i>who</i>	ask about someone's identity	Who is the director of the school? He is Carlos Samaniego.
<i>whom</i>	ask about the object (person) in the sentence	Whom did you meet? I met my teacher.
<i>whose</i>	ask about possession	Whose dog is barking outside? It's Peter's dog.
<i>why</i>	ask for the reason	Why do you study English? Because I like English.
<i>how</i>	ask about the way in which something is done	<p>How many brothers do you have? I have a brother.</p> <p>How much is this shirt? It's 15\$</p> <p>How long do you want to stay in this hotel? I think one week is enough.</p> <p>How often do you go to the cinema? Twice a month.</p> <p>How far is your office? It's about 2km far.</p> <p>How old is she? She is 25.</p>

Examples

1. is your math teacher? Mr. Dundee.
2. is his cat? The blue one.
3. is my backpack? In the living room.
4. is Hannah doing? She is watching TV.
5. is an engineer? Nora.
6. color is the new bus? Red.
7. is that? That is an old coin.
8. are my shoes? In front of the door.
9. is the the captain of the team? Julia.
10. is the captain? She is at the gym.
11. is Mr. Durant? He is my best friend.

Examples

Who

What

When

Where

How

Why

Whose

Whose coat is this? ✓

What is your telephone number? ✓

Where are my keys? ✓

When do you get up? At 7 o'clock. ✓

Who is your favorite actor? Stallone or Jason Statham? ✓

Why is the baby crying? ✓

How often do you go to the theatre? ✓

Where do you play basketball? In the school team. ✓

What sports do you like? ✓

How many brothers have you got? ✓

Why do you eat so much chocolate? ✓

Whose idea is this? ✓

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Showing Interest and Surprise

Ninth Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

Showing Interest and Surprise

What is interest?

Expressing interest – Interest is the feeling that you have when you want to know and learn more. If you are interested in something, you may say: “I’m really interested in...”. In daily conversations, we usually hear a lot of ideas that are interesting or make us interested.

Showing Interest and Surprise

Showing interest:

- Oh?
- Oh yeah?
- Really?
- Oh really?
- Is that right

Showing Interest and Surprise

Expressing Surprise – Surprise is the feelings that people express when something unexpected happens. If you are surprised, you may say: “Oh my God!”. In daily life, there are many cases when we are surprised by things that we have no idea could happen.

Showing Interest and Surprise

Showing surprise:

- No!
- Wow!
- Amazing!
- Unbelievable!
- Get out of here!

When we are very interested or surprised our voice is higher and louder.

- Normal response

Uh-huh.

That's interesting.

Oh, I see.

Right.

- Stronger response

Really?

Wow! That's amazing!

That's incredible!

No way!

You're joking!

- Example

- *I don't like chocolate. – Really?*

- *Jack proposed me. – Oh really? When?*

- My boss told me today she was giving me a big pay rise. **Wow!**

- Did you know that she's getting married next week? **Really?**

- I'm going to start working on that new project in India next month. **That's interesting.**

Showing Interest and Surprise

Conversation 1

A: I went to Fiji on vacation last year. It really changed my perspective on life.

B: (Show interest.)

A: Yeah, most of the native Fijians live together in small villages.

B: (Show interest.)

A: Yeah, and most of them don't work. Instead, they just sit around and talk most of the day.

B: (Show interest or surprise.)

A: It's true. They get fruit and vegetables from the village garden, and they get fish from the sea. They say they don't really need anything else.

B: (Show interest.)

A: So I decided to quit my job and move to Fiji.

B: (Show interest or surprise.)

A: But then I changed my mind.

B: (Show interest.)

A: Yeah, I decided I would miss my favorite TV shows too much.

B: (Show surprise.)

Conversation 2

B: There was a very strong earthquake a few years ago when I was living abroad.

A: (Show interest.)

B: Yeah, it happened in the middle of the night. I thought I was going to die.

A: (Show surprise.)

B: Yeah! The whole building shook and everything fell off the walls.

A: (Show interest or surprise.)

B: Yeah, it was pretty scary. All my furniture got knocked over, and everything fell out of the kitchen cabinets.

A: (Show interest or surprise.)

B: And I had an aquarium on the floor, and the water and fish hit the ceiling and came down on the other side of the room.

A: (Show surprise.)

B: I thought the building would break apart. You could actually hear the concrete and steel screaming as the building shook.

A: (Show surprise.)

B: Yeah. But then it was over. I'll never take mother nature for granted again.

Questions

Eleventh Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

Auxiliary Verbs

The verb forms used as auxiliary verbs in English are:

1. to be

am, is, are was, were be, been, being

2. to do

do does did

3. to have

have, has had having

4. The modal verbs

can, could shall, should must
may, might will, would

Questions

A question (interrogative sentence) asks about some missing information the speaker would like to have. There are 3 types of questions in English, each asking about a different kind of requested information, and having a different formation rule.

Yes / No questions

A Yes/No question is a closed question, meaning that it has one of two answers, yes or no. It asks whether something is true or not, i.e., whether the original positive sentence is valid. A question element needs to precede the subject in order to form this question.

The Y/N Question Rule: To form a yes/no question in English, transfer the first auxiliary verb that appears before the main verb in the positive sentence to the position before the subject. If there is no auxiliary verb, as in the Present Simple and Past Simple, then you add one (in both these cases, the auxiliary verb *do*).

Tense	Question Element	Examples
Present Simple	Do	Do I play ?
	Does	Does she play ?
Past Simple	Did	Did I play ?
Present Progressive	Am	Am I playing ?
	Is	Is he playing ?
	Are	Are we playing ?
Past Progressive	Was	Was I playing ?
	Were	Were they playing ?
Present Perfect	Have	Have you played ?
	Has	Has she played ?
Present Perfect Progressive	Have+Subject+been	Have you been playing ?
	Has+Subject+been	Has she been playing ?
Past Perfect	Had	Had they played ?
Past Perfect Progressive	Had+Subject+been	Had she been playing ?
Future Simple	Will	Will I play ?
Future Perfect	Will+Subject+have	Will he have played ?
Conditional	Would	Would she play ?
Conditional perfect	Would+Subject+have	Would she have played ?
Modals	Can	Can I play ?
	Should	Should I play

Examples

1. Are you from London?
2. Can Nelson have a pet?
3. Do they have horses?
4. Do we need tomatoes for the pizza?
5. Does your father love fish and chips?
6. Is there a ruler in your schoolbag?
7. Do you know a good name?
8. Do your parents like tea or coffee?
9. Do you live in the country?
10. Does your brother play football?

Fill in the blanks with the correct question word.
Your options are Am, Is, Are, Do, and Does.

1. (Are) you a teacher?
2. (Does) she have a brother?
3. (Are) they from Spain?
4. (Do) we need our books?
5. (Does) the boy live in the city?
6. (Are) the pencils yellow?
7. (Is) she 18 years old?
8. (Do) Tom and Jane speak French?
9. (Does) Rick like hockey?
10. (Is) Rick a hockey player?

Fill in the blanks with the correct question word.
Your options are Am, Is, Are, Do, and Does.

1. (Do) you like pizza?
2. (Does) Jeff want another drink?
3. (Is) Jessy an American?
4. (Are) the tables broken?
5. (Do) the girls have the books?
6. (Is) the bicycle red?
7. (Does) she have a piano?
8. (Do) the children play in the park every day?
9. (Does) Sheila look like her sister?
10. (Do) the turtles have babies?

Wh questions

A Wh question is an open question, meaning that it can have any number of answers. It asks about some missing information the speaker needs. This corresponds to the different sentence elements, such as the verb, objects, manner, place, time, purpose, etc.

The Wh Question Rule: To form a Wh question in English, add a Wh question word before the corresponding yes/no question.

Tense	Question about:	Example
Present Simple	Place	Where does she play ?
Past Simple	Time	When did they play ?
Present Progressive	Manner	How is he playing ?
Past Progressive	Direct object	What was he playing ?
Present Perfect	Indirect object	With whom have you played ?
Present Perfect Progressive	Choice	Which game have you been playing ?
Past Perfect	Reason	Why had they played ?
Past Perfect Progressive	Frequency	How often had she been playing ?
Future Simple	Number	How much will I play ?
Modals	Possession	Whose role can he play ?
Conditional	Duration	How long would it take ?
Conditional perfect	Age	How old would he have been ?

How to form WH-questions?

1. with an auxiliary

Wh-word + auxiliary + subject + main verb ...?

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs (not main verbs).

Common auxiliary verbs include be, do, have. Others are will, shall, would, can, could, must, should, may, might, etc.

What do you do for a living?

Why should we read books?

When is she coming?

2. without any auxiliary

(when WH-words replace subjects already)

Wh-word + main verb ...?

What happened to Peter?

A bad accident happened to him today.

Who won the game?

Tio won the game.

Who gave you this present?

My cousin gave me this present.

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Object and Subject Questions in English

Twelfth Lecture

Lecturers : Shahlaa Talib & Sameer Sami

Object and Subject Questions in English

What is a question?

Questions are what we ask to get more information.

Sometimes we ask question that will give us the subject of the sentence, meaning that the answer and the information that we need will be the subject. Other times we ask questions that will give us the object of the sentence and, in this case, the answer will be the object.

*Remember: The subject is the person or the thing doing an action and it comes in the beginning of the sentence. The object of the sentence, which comes in the end or after a verb, is the person or thing receiving the action.

Difference between Subject and Object questions

Object questions

When you ask an object question, you know who the person is and would like to get some information about them.

*Where does Tom live?
Where did he go to school?
Who does he live with?
Is he going to work here?*

Subject questions

If you don't know who has done something and would like to find out, you ask SUBJECT QUESTIONS

*Who lives here?
Who went to this school?
Who lives with Tom?
Who's going to work here?*



Object Questions

STRUCTURE:

[Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb]

question word – **who**

auxiliary verb – **did**

subject – **you**

main verb – **call**

Answer: I called Paulo

Paulo is the answer, and that is the object of that sentence.

Object questions can use the following question words:

Who

What

Where

Why

How

When

**Notice: The main verb is always in its base form.*

OBJECT QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH

For questions in the simple present, the auxiliary verbs are **do** and **does**:

What do you want to drink?
We want **some fruit juice**.

Who does Karen like?
Karen likes **Fred**.

What does smoking cause?
Smoking causes **cancer**.

For questions in the simple past, the auxiliary verb is **did**:

What did Daniel make?
Daniel made **a sandwich**.

What did the earthquake damage?
The earthquake damaged **my house**.

Who did Jennifer lie to?
Jennifer lied to **Sam**.

Subject Questions

Sometimes we don't know the subject, we don't know who did the action, what did the action, or what the main idea is. When we need this information, we ask a subject question.

example:

Who called you?

STRUCTURE:

[Question Word + verb + object]

question word – **who**

verb – **called**

object – **you**

Answer: Paul called me.

Paul is the answer, and that is the subject of the sentence.

It is very important to remember that subject questions only use the question words **Who** and **What**.

**Notice: Because we don't have an auxiliary, the verb needs to change and be conjugated to match the time tense.*

SUBJECT QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH

This type of question is called a **subject question**, and subject questions do NOT use the auxiliary verbs **do**, **does**, and **did**.

How to form subject questions:

Who / What + verb in simple present or simple past + object ?

Examples of subject questions in the **simple present**:

Who wants some fruit juice?

We want some fruit juice.

Who likes Fred?

Karen likes Fred.

What causes cancer?

Smoking causes cancer.

Examples of subject questions in the **simple past**:

Who made a sandwich?

Daniel made a sandwich.

What damaged your house?

The earthquake damaged my house.

Who lied to Sam?

Jennifer lied to Sam.

1. Subject questions

Question word	Verb	Rest	Subject	Verb	Rest
Who	runs	to the shop?	Peter	runs	to the shop.
What	happened	yesterday?	A tragedy	happened	yesterday.

2. Object questions

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
Who	do	you	like?		I like my mum.
Who	did	Mandy	phone	last Monday?	Mandy phoned her uncle.
What	does	he	read?		He reads detective stories.

Make object or subject questions.

1) The car is in the garage (subject question).

[What is in the garage?]

2) Julie loves ice cream (object question).

[What does Julie love?]

3) Julie loves ice cream (subject question).

[Who loves ice cream?]

4) The food was on the table (object question).

[Where was the food?]

5) The food was on the table (subject question).

[What was on the table?]

6) The student is from Colombia (object question).

[Where is the student from?]

7) The student is from Colombia (subject question).

[Who is from Colombia?]

8) David has lost his wallet (object question).

[What has David lost?]

9) David has lost his wallet (subject question).

[Who has lost his wallet?]

10) Luke read the textbook (object question).

[What did Luke read?]

11) Luke read the textbook (subject question).

[Who read the textbook?]

12) The caterpillar became a butterfly (object question).

[What did the caterpillar become?]

13) The caterpillar became a butterfly (subject question).

[What became a butterfly?]

14) The teacher is living in Istanbul (object question).

[Where is the teacher living?]

15) The teacher is living in Istanbul (subject question).

[Who is living in Istanbul?]

16) William has visited Spain (object question).

[Where has William visited?]

17) William has visited Spain (subject question).

[Who has visited Spain?]

18) The teenagers enjoyed the party (object question).

[What did the teenagers enjoy?]

19) The teenagers enjoyed the party (subject question).

[Who enjoyed the party?]

20) The car is in the garage (object question).

[Where is the car?]

Hot verbs (put)

Thirteen Lecture

Lecturers : Dr. Shahlaa Talib & Dr. Sameer Al-Obaidi

What are **Hot verbs**?

Hot verbs, actually means delexical **verbs** which means having little meaning or no meaning in its own right, for example take in take a photograph. give, have, make, get, put, do, etc, are called **hot verbs** as well as delexical **verbs**.

Phrasal Verbs with Put

Put off - postpone, leave until a later time.

Put up with - to tolerate.

Put down - to insult.

Put on - to dress oneself.

Put up - to erect.

Put across - to communicate something.

Put out - to publish.

Put back - to put something where it was previously.

Examples of Phrasal Verbs with Put

1. I can't ___ him anymore, he's driving me crazy!

Correct!

- Put up with
- Put on
- Put back

2. Please ___ the milk when you're finished with it.

Correct!

- Put down
- Put on
- Put back

3. Can we ___ the meeting until Wednesday please?

Correct!

- Put off
- Put up
- Put down

4. He ____ all the time, I don't know why she's still with him.

Correct!

- Puts her down
- Puts her up
- Puts him across

5. They ____ a new newsletter every Friday. It's worth reading.

Correct!

- Put up with
- Put out
- Put down

6. I was trying to ____ my point of view but no one was listening.

Correct!

- Put away
- Put up with
- Put across

7. I ____ a beautiful dress and my high heels.

Correct!

- Put on
- Put across
- Put out

8. I can't ____ the tent. I think it's broken.

Correct!

- Put up
- Put down
- Put up with

Choose the correct preposition to complete each of the following sentences:

1. I can't put _____ with (= handle/tolerate) his attitude any more.

- up
- on
- in

2. Put _____ your name. (= Write your name)

- up
- down
- on

3. She put _____ (= postponed) the meeting until next Thursday.

- out
- away
- off

4. They put _____ (= had/performed) a great show last night.

- on
- in
- up

5. Are you putting me _____? (= Are you kidding?)

- up
- in
- on

6. They put me _____ for the night. (= They let me stay at their house for the night.)

- out
- up
- away

7. The firefighters put _____ (= extinguished) the fire.

- out
- in
- on

8. Stop putting everyone _____ ! (= Stop talking negatively about everyone!)

- up
- down
- out

9. The Killers put _____ (= released) a new CD last month.

- up
- out
- on

10. He looks like he put _____ (= gained) some weight.

- off
- in
- on

Hot verbs (put)

Fourteenth Lecture

Lecturers : Dr. Shahlaa Talib & Dr. Sameer Al-Obaidi

What are **Hot verbs**?

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Correct!

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- Put on
- Put back

2. Please ___ the milk when you're finished with it.

Correct!

- Put down
- Put on
- Put back

3. Can we ___ the meeting until Wednesday please?

Correct!

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- Put up
- Put down

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Correct!

- Puts her down
- Puts her up
- Puts him across

5. They ____ a new newsletter every Friday. It's worth reading.

Correct!

- Put up with
- Put out
- Put down

6. I was trying to ____ my point of view but no one was listening.

Correct!

- Put away
- Put up with
- Put across

7. I ____ a beautiful dress and my high heels.

Correct!

- Put on
- Put across
- Put out

8. I can't ____ the tent. I think it's broken.

Correct!

- Put up
- Put down
- Put up with

Choose the correct preposition to complete each of the following sentences:

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- on
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- away
- off

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- on
- in
- up

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- in
- on

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- on

8. Stop putting everyone _____ ! (= Stop talking negatively about everyone!)

- up
- down
- out

9. The Killers put _____ (= released) a new CD last month.

- up
- out
- on

10. He looks like he put _____ (= gained) some weight.

- off
- in
- on

Hot verbs (Take)

Sixteenth Lecture

Lecturers : Dr. Shahlaa Talib & Dr. Sameer Al-Obaidi

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE AFTER SOMEBODY

Have a similar appearance or personality (especially a relative)

- She **takes after** her mother – they have the same green eyes and curly brown hair.
- John is such a funny person. He **takes after** his grandfather, who was a comedian.

TAKE SOMETHING APART

Separate something into parts

- The technician is **taking apart** the TV so that he can fix it.

TAKE SOMETHING BACK

1) Return something to a store:

- The jeans I bought were too small, so I **took them back** and exchanged them for a larger size.

2) Admit that something you said was wrong:

- I'm sorry I said you were stupid. I **take it back**.

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE SOMETHING DOWN

1) Separate a structure into parts

- After the circus was over, the workers **took down** the big tents.

2) Write information on paper

- She **took down** my address and phone number and said she'd call me later.

TAKE SOMEBODY IN

To let somebody stay in your house

- My friend lost his job and his apartment, so I **took him in** for a month.

TAKE SOMETHING IN

1) Receive and understand information

- The instructor spoke so fast that I couldn't **take in** all the information.

2) Make clothing smaller so that it fits you

- I love this dress, but it's a little too loose. Could you **take it in** an inch?

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE OFF

1) An airplane leaving the ground and going up into the air

- What time does the plane **take off**?

2) Become successful or popular very fast

- In the last few years, social media sites have **taken off** all over the world.

3) Leave a place suddenly (*informal*)

- He was at the party for about 15 minutes, and then he **took off**.

TAKE SOMETHING OFF

1) Remove a piece of clothing from your body

- I always **take off** my shoes as soon as I get home.

2) Not go to work for a period of time

- Jamie **took three days off** to go skiing in the mountains

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE SOMETHING ON

Accept some work or responsibility

- Do you have time to take on a new project?

TAKE SOMEBODY ON

1) Hire or employ somebody

- The company has **taken on** three new staff members.

2) Fight or compete against somebody

- In tonight's boxing match, Antonio will **take on** an undefeated boxer from Argentina.

TAKE SOMEBODY OUT

Go with somebody to a restaurant or movie and pay for their food or ticket

- I'm **taking my girlfriend out** to dinner on our anniversary.

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE SOMETHING OUT

Remove something from a place

- I took the letter out of the envelope.

TAKE SOMETHING OUT ON SOMEBODY

Treat an innocent person badly because you are tired or angry about something else

- Hey, I know you had a terrible day at work – but don't take it out on me!

TAKE OVER SOMETHING

Take control

- Germany took over several other countries during World War II.

TAKE SOMEBODY THROUGH SOMETHING

Explain something to somebody in detail

- Let me take you through the procedure for operating this machine. First, you need to...

List of Phrasal Verbs with Take

TAKE UP SOMETHING

1) Fill space or time

- These books are **taking up** all the space in my room.
- Last month an urgent project **took up** all my spare time.

2) Start doing something regularly

- I've recently **taken up** yoga.

TAKE SOMEBODY UP ON SOMETHING

Accept an offer or invitation

- “When you travel to China, you’re welcome to stay at my house.”
“Really? I might **take you up on that!**”


TAKE SOMETHING UP WITH SOMEBODY

Complain to someone about a problem

- If you don’t like the way I do my job, **take it up with my manager.**

An exercise : Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

• take after	<i>to resemble another person</i>
• take away	<i>to remove</i>
• take back*	<i>to return something</i>
• take care of ¹	<i>to provide care for</i>
• take care of ²	<i>to arrange for something to happen</i>
• take down*	<i>to record in writing</i>
• take off ¹	<i>to rise from the ground (used for airplanes or rockets)</i>
• take off ^{2*}	<i>to remove clothing you are wearing</i>
• take off ^{3*}	<i>to arrange to be absent from school or work</i>
• take off ⁴	<i>to be successful very quickly</i>
• take over*	<i>to get control</i>
• take up*	<i>to begin something new (like a hobby)</i>



* *Separable phrasal verbs* (for example: 'Take back the pen.' OR 'Take the pen back.')

1. Let's hurry! Our plane is going to _____ soon!
2. I need to _____ my books to the library tomorrow.
3. I'll be away for a week. Could you _____ my fish while I'm gone?
4. It's getting warm. You should _____ your jacket.
5. Patrick decided to _____ water color painting.
6. The army tried to _____ the country during the war.
7. Who is going to _____ the garbage?
8. I _____ the phone number yesterday, but I lost the paper.
9. My uncle started a new business last year, and it really _____.
10. You can buy the food for the party and I'll _____ the drinks.
11. I was sick, so I decided to _____ a day from work.
12. Katie _____ her mother. They both have brown hair and blue eyes.