

English Department



English Grammar

College of Languages

English Department

First Stage

Instructor: Jiyar Othman

Rules and Regulations

- Students are supposed to respect the class and the lecture.
- Laughter without reasons, using cellphone a lot, talking too much to the extent that bothers other students etc. are **NOT** allowed in classroom. If any student does them too much, s/he **WON'T** be allowed to attend the lectures and take monthly EXAM.
- Your contact with me concerning classroom-related issues must be via your representatives. (holidays, exams, etc.)
- Do NOT ask me for permission via FACEBOOK or my personal cellphone number or else You will lose points. You have to take permission from me at college.
- Do Not argue with me via Facebook or mobile about grades or any issues related to classroom.

Rules and Regulations

- If any student, during lecture, makes a phone call, takes photos/videos, or does snapchat; he/she will be responsible for any actions I take.
- Do not bargain for grades. The more you bargain for grades, the less you get from me.
- The class will NOT be a teacher-centered one.
- Attending class is very important. Students who skip more than four lectures will lose points.
- If you miss an exam, you are NOT allowed to retake it unless you have permission from the department.
- DO NOT ask me to postpone monthly exams. Postponing exams means that each student will lose two points.
- Coming to class **TWO** minutes after teacher is **NOT** allowed.
- Leaving classroom for no reason in the middle of lecture is **NOT** allowed.
- If you want to bring **guests** to classroom, **you MUST** ask me **IN**

Rules and Regulations

- Do not contact me via **VIBER**, **WHATSAPP**, **MESSENGER**, **FACEBOOK** OR MY PERSONAL **PHONE NUMBER**. You must visit me at college or contact me via email.
- Do NOT attend the class **WITHOUT** **your book and mask.**

Monthly and Final Exams

Exams

Pop Quiz

Assignments, Participation and group work

Two monthly exams:

- The first exam is out of TWELVE.
- The second exam is out of THIRTEEN

- The final exam is out of SIXTY.

One Quiz:

- The quiz is out of FIVE
- This quiz is a pop quiz, meaning it is given to students without prior warning or announcement.

- Ten marks will be allocated to daily participation, classroom conduct, assignment, absenteeism, seminar, group work, etc.

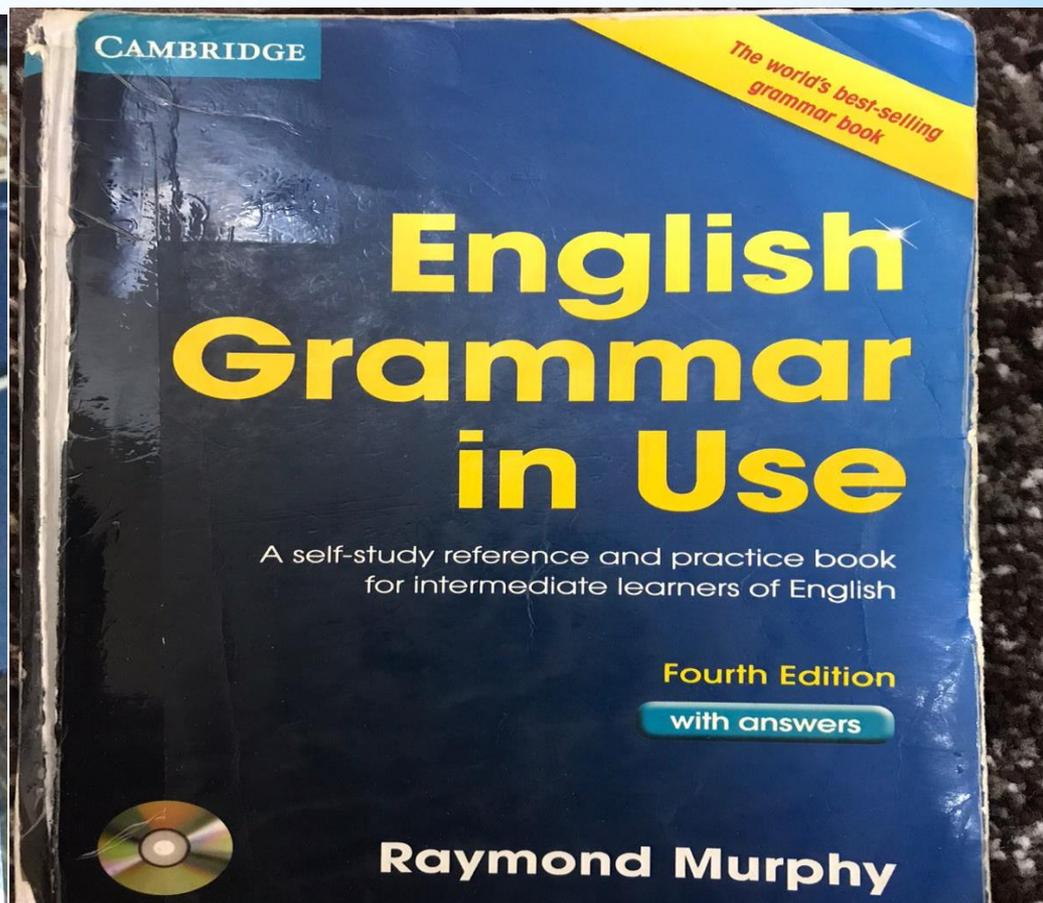
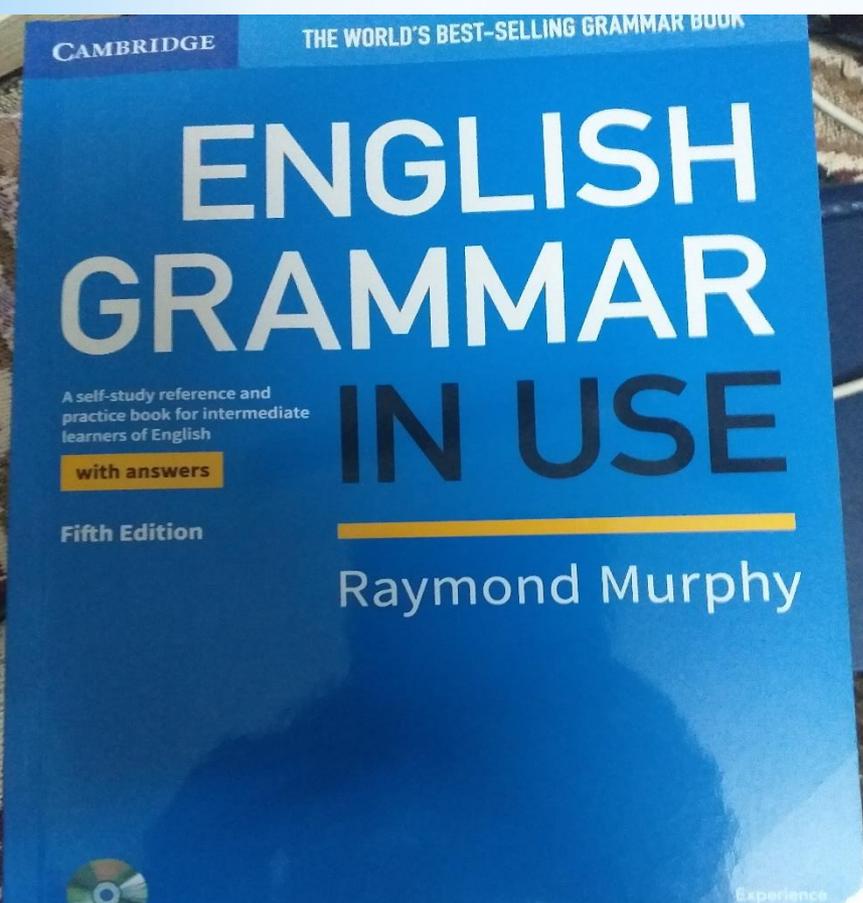
Rules and Regulations

<u>Seminars</u>	<u>Group work</u>	<u>Classroom Behavior</u>	<u>Short-term assignment</u>	<u>attendance</u>	<u>participation</u>	Seminar	
	Not active	/	Not good	/	/	good	John Rion
	Very active	/		/		excellent	Jack Lane
				X			Joseph Jenner

Note: Based on this rubric, you get points at the end of the year. For example, each day you participate, you get a tick. If you present a seminar, you get another tick. At the end, the ticks in the rubric will show whether or not you should get good grades. I will place too much emphasis on being active in group work, participation, and assignments.

Sources

Murphy, Raymond. (2019). English Grammar in Use.
(Our primary source)



Extra Sources

Additional sources for you to read

- 1-Azar, Betty Scramper (1999). Understanding and Using English Grammar
- 2-Greenbaum and Nelson (2002).An Introduction to English Grammar
- 3- Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greanbaum, Geoffery Leach, and Jan Svartvik (1998). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language.
4. Murphy, Raymond, (2009). Essential Grammar In Use.

Past Perfect

- What is Past Perfect?

+	-	?
I had worked	I hadn't worked	Had I worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
He/she/it had worked	He/she/it had worked	Had he/she/it worked?
We had worked	We hadn't worked	Had we worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
They had worked	They hadn't worked	Had they worked?

* Past Perfect

• What is Past Perfect?

We can use the **past perfect** to show the order of two past events. The past perfect shows the earlier action and the past simple shows the later action.

* When the police arrived, **the thief had escaped**.

* **We had finished all the water** before we were halfway up the mountain.

Past Perfect

- * Jason had published his first poem by the time he was eight.
- * That means before he became eight years old, he finished publishing his poem. So the action of publishing his first poem happened before he became eight.
- * I called his office but Tiffany had already left.
- * That means when I called his office, Tiffany already left the office. The action of leaving happened before the action of calling.

Past Perfect

B

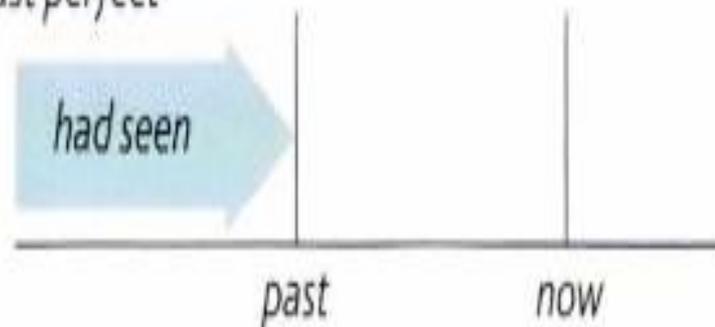
Compare the *present perfect* (**have seen** etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had seen** etc.):

Present perfect



- Who is that woman? I've **seen** her before, but I can't remember where.
- We aren't hungry. We've just **had** lunch.
- The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect



- I wasn't sure who she was. I'd **seen** her before, but I couldn't remember where.
- We weren't hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.
- The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past Perfect

3 Present Perfect and Past Perfect

Compare these examples.

PRESENT PERFECT (before now)

My wallet isn't here. I've left it behind.

The match is over. United have won.

That man looks familiar. I've seen him somewhere before.

PAST PERFECT (before then)

My wallet wasn't there. I'd left it behind.

The match was over. United had won.

The man looked familiar. I'd seen him somewhere before.

Past Perfect

*

C

Compare the *past simple* (**left, was** etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had left, had been** etc.):

A: Was Tom there when you arrived?

B: Yes, but he **left** soon afterwards.

Kate **wasn't** at home when I phoned.

She **was** at her mother's house.

A: Was Tom there when you arrived?

B: No, he **had** already **left**.

Kate **had** just **got** home when I phoned.

She **had been** at her mother's house.

Past Perfect



C Present Perfect and Past Perfect (3)

Put the verbs in the Present Perfect (*have done*) or Past Perfect (*had done*).

- ▶ It isn't raining now. It *'s stopped* (stop) at last.
- ▶ We had no car at that time. We *'d sold* (sell) our old one.
- 1 The park looked awful. People (leave) litter everywhere.
- 2 You can have that newspaper. I (finish) with it.
- 3 There's no more cheese. We (eat) it all, I'm afraid.
- 4 There was no sign of a taxi, although I (order) one half an hour before.
- 5 This bill isn't right. They (make) a mistake.
- 6 I spoke to Melanie at lunch-time. Someone (tell) her the news earlier.
- 7 I was really tired last night. I (have) a hard day.
- 8 Don't you want to see this programme? It (start).
- 9 It'll soon get warm in here. I (turn) the heating on.
- 10 At last the committee were ready to announce their decision. They (make) up their minds.

Past Perfect Continuous

* Past Perfect Continuous

+	-	?
I had been working	I hadn't been working	Had I been working?
You had been working	You hadn't been working	Had you been working?
He/she/it had been working	He/she/it had been working	Had he/she/it been working?
We had been working	We hadn't been working	Had we been working?
You had been working	You hadn't been working	Had you been working?
They had been working	They hadn't been working	Had they been working?

Past Perfect Continuous

* Past Perfect Continuous Uses

1. We use the past perfect continuous for **an action over a period of time leading up to another point in the past**. Or We can also use it to talk about **an action which ended just before another point in the past**

* You had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

* They had been playing tennis for three hours when it started to rain heavily.

* They had been talking for over an hour before Tony arrived.

* Nancy was very tired because she had been working all day.

* Yesterday morning when I woke up, the ground was wet. It had been raining.

Past Perfect Continuous

* Past Perfect Continuous

* Stative verbs are not *normally* used with the Past Perfect Continuous:

* We were good friends. We had known each other for years.
(*not had been knowing*)

* A few years ago Thomas cut his hair really short. I was surprised because he had always had long hair.
(*not he had been having*)

Past Perfect Continuous

C

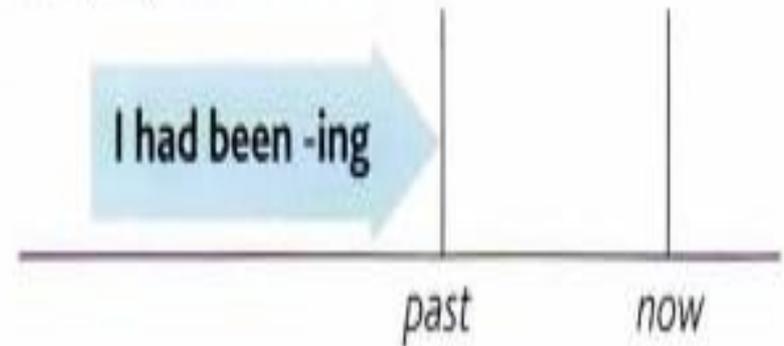
Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*):

Present perfect continuous



- I hope the bus comes soon. I've **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before now*)
- James is out of breath. He **has been running**.

Past perfect continuous



- At last the bus came. I'd **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before the bus came*)
- James was out of breath. He **had been running**.

Past Perfect Continuous

* Past Perfect Continuous

- There was paint on Nick's Clothes.
He had been painting his bedroom.
- We are thinking of the activity. It doesn't matter whether it had been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the bedroom) had not been finished.

Past Perfect

A: Did you see the color of the bedroom?
It was yellow.
B: Yes, Nick had painted it.

- Here, the important thing is that something had been finished. We are thinking of the result of the activity (the painted bedroom), not the activity.

Past Perfect Continuous

* Kate was so annoying. John told her not to disturb him because **he was working**.

In this sentence, we just focus on the action at the time of speaking. John asked Kate not to disturb him because he was in the middle of working. We are not interested in how long the action took or when it started.

* **I needed to have a break. I had been working all day.**

* **In this sentence we focus on the duration and how long the person had been working.**