

# Lesson 1

## A. Be: am, is, are

A1. **Be** has three forms in the simple present tense: **am**, **is** and **are**.

I **am** a teacher.

You **are** a student.

He **is** tired.

We **are** brothers.

They **are** at the library.

After '**be**' we can use nouns, adjectives, or adverbs (*time* and *place*).

Ali is **a lawyer**. (n.)

Sara is **intelligent**. (adj.)

Reza is **at the office**. (adv.)

## Exercise 1. Use *am*, *is* or *are*.

My name is Mina. I ----- 18 years old. I ----- from a village in the northern part of Iran. My father ----- a farmer and my mother ----- a housewife. I have two brothers and a sister. My brothers ----- in high school. My sister ----- in junior school. We ----- a happy family.

## A2. Questions with **be**:

The book **is** here. (*statement*)  
Is the book here? (*question*)

The students **are** in the yard.  
Are the students in the yard?

I **am** on time.  
Am I on time?

## Exercise 2. Change into questions.

1. We are in class.
2. Iran and Japan are in Asia.
3. Her parents are at work.
4. Amin is married.
5. His name is Mr. Damavandi.
6. I am quite busy today.
7. You are an engineer.
8. The students are in the classroom.
9. Greece is in Europe.
10. Sima is clever.

## A3. Negatives with **be**:

Ali **is not** (isn't) a university student. He is a mechanic.  
The boys **are not** (aren't) lazy. They are active.  
I **am not** (I'm not) a teacher. I'm a student.



Exercise 3. Make negative like the example.

Iran is in Europe. (*Asia*)

*Iran isn't in Europe. It's in Asia.*

1. The sun is cold. (*hot*)
2. The earth is flat. (*round*)
3. Milk is black. (*white*)
4. We are in the yard. (*classroom*)
5. I am a teacher. (*student*)
6. Reza and Ali are hungry. (*full*)
7. They are from Spain. (*Iran*)
8. The students are lazy. (*active*)
9. Spain is in Africa. (*Europe*)
10. The tea is weak. (*strong*)
11. Ali is tall. (*short*)
12. Asia is small. (*large*)

# Lesson 2

## A. Simple present tense

Simple present tense is used for habitual actions.

A1. All verbs other than **be** have two forms in simple present tense: an **-s form** and a **simple form**.

The **-s form** is used with the third person singular subjects (He/She/Ali/My son/...).

The **simple form** is used with other persons.

I You We The students They	<b>live</b> in this city. <hr/> <b>have</b> a good teacher.
Mina She Reza He	<b>lives</b> in this city. <hr/> <b>has</b> a good teacher.



Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the verbs.

My name is Hamid. I ----- (*be*) a university student. I ----- (*study*) physics at Shahid Rajaei University in Tehran. I ----- (*have*) many interesting classes, there. My father ----- (*be*) a carpenter. He ----- (*have*) a workshop in Shiraz. He ----- (*work*) very hard. He ----- (*be*) a very active person. My mother ----- (*be*) a housewife. I ----- (*have*) a brother and a sister. My sister ----- (*study*) mathematics at Sharif University. She ----- (*live*) in a dorm. I ----- (*live*) in a dorm, too. We ----- (*go*) to Shiraz together when we ----- (*be*) on holidays. Our parents ----- (*become*) very happy when we ----- (*go*) there. My mother ..... (*prepare*) delicious food for us and ----- (*try*) to make us happy. We ----- (*be*) a happy family.



## A2. Questions and positive short answers

<b>Do</b>	I you we they the boys	<b>live</b> in this city?	<b>Yes,</b>	you I we <b>do.</b> they
<b>Does</b>	Mina she Rahim he	<b>have</b> a good teacher?		she <b>does.</b> he

Exercise 3. Change into question. Follow the examples.

Mina has tea for breakfast.

*Does Mina have tea for breakfast?*

Mr. and Mrs. Jones go for a walk together.

*Do Mr. and Mrs. Jones go for a walk together?*

1. We live in a one-bedroom apartment.
2. Iran and Syria have very good relations.
3. I get up at 6 every morning.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Hashemi travel in the summer.
5. Iran has a population of over 60,000,000.
6. The students understand the lesson easily.
7. I am a student at this university.
8. The teacher arrives here at 10.

### A3. Negative forms

I		
You		
We	<b>don't</b>	
You and I		
The girls		
<hr/>		
The student		
He		
The girl	<b>doesn't</b>	
She		

live in this city.

### Exercise 5. Change into negative.

Example: I have two brothers. (*Ali*)

*Ali doesn't have two brothers.*

1. Mother watches TV at night. (*Father*)
2. I am sure about it. (*You*)
3. Paul goes to school. (*John*)
4. I buy clothes at Shahrvand's. (*He*)
5. Hamid stays at home on Fridays. (*Amin*)



## B. Adverbs of frequency

### B1. Adverbs of frequency and their meanings:

always	=	all of the time
usually	=	most of the time
often	=	much of the time
sometimes	=	some of the time
seldom	=	almost never
never	=	not at any time

We use **always, usually, . . .** before the main verbs.

	<i>adverb of frequency</i>	<i>main verb</i>	
I	<b>always</b>	get up	at 5.
You	<b>usually</b>	leave	home late.
Mina	<b>never</b>	goes	to the cinema.



We use **always, usually, . . .** after forms of **be**.

	<i>be</i>	<i>adverb of frequency</i>	
I	am	<b>usually</b>	busy.
He	is	<b>always</b>	polite.
They	are	<b>never</b>	rude.

Exercise 7. Use adverbs of frequency in proper positions.

1. The students speak English in class. (*often*)
2. You pay attention to the teacher. (*usually*)
3. Mina is at home. (*often*)
4. Our teachers are in the library. (*sometimes*)
5. I am late. (*seldom*)
6. Parvin leaves her classes early. (*never*)
7. I have milk with sugar. (*sometimes*)

# Lesson 3

## A. Adverbial expressions

Adverbs of **place** and **time** usually come after the verb and its object, if any. Adverbs of place come before adverbs of time.

<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>adverb of place</i>	<i>adverb of time</i>
Reza	studies	physics	in the library	every day.
Amir	walks	-----	in the park	at night.
Mina	is reading	a book	-----	now.



Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: Mary – now – here – is.

*Mary is here now.*

1. study – the boys – English – everyday – in the classroom.
2. the teacher – lunch – eats – at noon – at the restaurant.
3. Leila – has – coffee – usually – at night – here.
4. dinner – Zahra – eats – at night – in a restaurant – often.
5. Mahsa – to class – goes – in the evening – seldom.

## B. Was and were

B1. Was and were are used in the simple past tense.

I	was	busy yesterday.
Ali		
He		
Sara		
She		
Ali and you	were	
You		
We		
Mina and Sara		
They		

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of 'be'.

That boy's name ----- Hassan. He ----- born in Tabriz. He -----  
twenty-two years old and studies mathematics at Tabriz University. His  
parents ----- born in Tabriz, too. They ----- fifty-four years old.

Exercise 4. Use *was*, *were*, *am*, *is*, *are*, *have* or *has*.

1. Betty ..... busy yesterday morning.
2. Does Mary ..... a ticket?
3. Ali and Reza ..... in class now.
4. I ..... an envelope, but I don't have a stamp.
5. The doctor ..... sleepy last night.
6. I ..... in the United States last year.
7. I ..... a professor. I ..... forty-five years old.
8. The students ..... here yesterday.
9. We ..... in class now. We ..... an English class.
10. My brother ..... married. He ..... two sons.
11. We ..... in the park yesterday evening.



### C. Simple past tense of regular verbs

C1. An **-ed** is added to the simple form of **regular verbs** to show the past tense. (Notice the time expressions with this tense.)

I	<b>solved</b> the problem	yesterday.
He		last year.
She		in 1983.
We		the other day.
You		this morning.
They		

#### Exercise 8. Change into simple past.

Example: I study every day.  
*I studied yesterday.*

1. Parvin walks to school every day.
2. Saman watches a television program every evening.
3. We practice English every night.
4. Robert listens to the radio every afternoon.
5. The boys want tea after dinner every day.
6. You work in your garden every Friday.
7. Helen mails her letters on her way to work.

## B. There + be

**There is, there are, there was and there were** are used to indicate that something exists or existed. The expletive **there** has no meaning. It is used only to fill the subject position.

**There is** a book on the table.

**There was** some milk in the glass.

**There are** seven days in a week.

**There were** some books on the table yesterday.

### Negative and question forms

**There isn't** a map on the wall.

**There wasn't** a cloud in the sky.

**Are there** seven days in a week?

**Were there** two books on the table?

Exercise 3. Use *there is, there are, there was* or *there were*.

1. ----- someone in the room yesterday.
2. ----- a mailbox on the corner. I can see it.
3. ----- many students in the classroom last week.
4. ----- some grapes on the table. You can have them.
5. ----- a key on the desk now.
6. ----- two flowers in the vase before.
7. ----- no milk in the fridge yesterday.
8. ----- a lot of pictures in this classroom. They are beautiful.



## D. Some – any

**Some** and **any** are used with both uncountable nouns and countable plural nouns.

**some** milk

**any** milk

**some** cars

**any** cars

**Some** is generally used in affirmative sentences;  
e.g.

I need **some** *medicine*.

Amir needs **some** *bread* and **some** *eggs*.

**Any** is used after negative expressions and in questions in place of **some**.

Are there **any** children outside?

We need **some** butter, but we don't need **any** cheese.

**Some** is used in questions when we expect an affirmative answer.

Could you lend me **some** money?

Would you like **some** more tea?

Exercise 7. Make negative.

1. There is some bread in the basket.
2. I need some stamps.
3. Amin needs some help.
4. Arash wanted some money.
5. Shirin is going to buy some books.
6. Zahra usually buys some fruit on her way home.
7. Reza often has some milk for breakfast.