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.

You We	live in this city.
The students They	have a good teacher.
Mina She	lives in this city.
Reza He	has 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 Rajaee 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.

	-tions an	d positive short	answei	rs	
A2. Q Do	I you we they the boys	live in this city?	Yes,	you I we they	do.
Does	Mina she Rahim he	have a good teacher?		she	does.

Exercise 3. Change into question. Follow the examples.

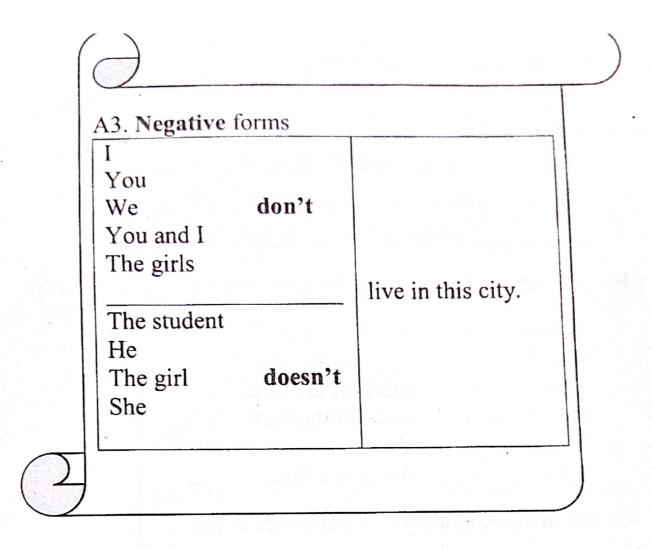
Mina has tea for breakfast.

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.

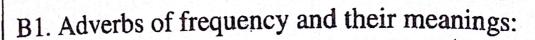


Exercise 5. Change into negative.

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



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

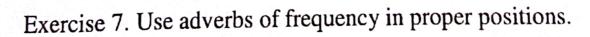
We use always, usually, ... before the main verbs.

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

V-----al------

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

	be	adverb of frequency	
I	am	usually	busy.
He	is	always	polite.
They	are	never	rude.



- 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.

subject	verb	object	adyerb of place	adverb of time
Reza Amir Mina	studies walks is reading	physics a book	in the library in the park	every day. at night. 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

1. Was and were a	re used in the	e simple past tense.
		9
Ali		
Не	was	
Sara		
She	7 3	busy yesterday.
Ali and you		
You		
We	were	
Mina and Sara		
They		

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of 'be'.
That boy's name Hassan. He born in Tabriz. Hetwenty-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		yesterday.
He		last year.
She	solved the problem	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.

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.

- someone in the room yesterday.
 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.

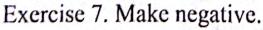
Amir needs some bread and some eggs.

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?



- 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.