**Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research**

 **Batna 2 University**

**Faculty of letters and Foreign Language**

**Level : First Year**

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**Group :**

**Lesson°1. SENTENCE FORMS**

**Positive Sentence:**

Is stating what is and not what is not, which means something believed to be true.

**Exp: Marie is a publisher author. - I watch TV.**

* **In three years, everyone will be happy.**

**Negative Sentence**

States that something believed to be false, it contains a negative word like: **not, never, no body, no one, none,** or a negative verb like: **isn’t, can’t, won’t.**

**Exp: It is not boring. –**

* **He did not buy a new car.**
* **Mary never drinks coffee.**
* **None of Jim’s best friend’s lives near him.**
1. **Parts of sentence**

Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. The two most basic parts of a sentence are: the **subject and the predicate.**

* **Subject:** the subject of a sentence is the **person, place, or thing** that is performing the action of the sentence. The subject is **what or whom** the sentence is about, and the simple subject usually contains the noun or pronoun and can include modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

**Exp:** **the man.**

* **Predicate:** the predicate expresses action or being within the sentence. The simple predicate contains the verb and can also contain modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

**Exp: the man builds a house.**

**In addition, there are other elements within the subject or predicate, that add meaning or detail; such as the direct object, indirect object, and subject complement.**

* **Direct object:** is the receiver of the action mentioned in the sentence. The D.O (direct object) usually comes after a verb, and it is a noun or pronoun. To determine if a verb has a D.O, the D.O answers the question **what or who?**

**Exp: -David invited Mary to the party Mary is the D.O of the verb invited.**

**(Who did he invite?) Mary**

 **David**

* **Alex repaired his car. His car is the D.O of the verb repaired.**

**(What did Alex repair?) His car**

* **Indirect object:** is the recipient of the direct object, an indirect object (I.O) cannot exist without a direct object. It is like D.O usually a noun or pronoun. It answers the question **to whom? For whom? To what?**

**Exp: -They sent him a post card. Him is the I.O of the verb sent.**

**(To whom did they send a post card?) To him**

* **He bought his son a bike. His son is the I.O of the verb bought**

**(For whom did he buy a bike?) His son**

* **Subject complement:** is a word or a phrase that follows a linking verb (**linking verb is a form of the verb to be)** and identifies or describes the subject. A subject complement (sub.c ) is either **an adjective, a noun, or a pronoun**

**Exp: the box is a present (noun)**

 **Sub linking verb sub complement**

 **Identifies**

* **He will be fine. (adj)**

 **Sub linking v sub.c**

 **Describes**

* **I am he. (pronoun)**

**Sub l. v sub.c**

**Lesson° 2 : PARTS OF SPEECH**

 **Nouns**

A noun is a word that functions as the name of something. Nouns form a large proportion of English vocabulary and they come in a wide variety of types.

 **Types of nouns:**

**Proper noun:** is a specific noun of a person, place, or thing, and is always capitalized.

**Exp:** **Tina, London, Monday**

* The opposite of a proper noun is a common noun, sometimes known as a generic noun. Common nouns are used to name a general type of person, place or thing, and are not capitalized unless appearing at the beginning of a sentence or in a title.

**Exp**: **girl, state, house, friend**.

**Types of common noun:**

Common nouns can be divided into sub types: **concrete nouns, abstract nouns, countable nouns, uncountable and collective nouns, gerund, compound nouns.**

* **Concrete nouns:** is the exact opposite of abstract noun. It refers to the things that exist physically and that can be seen or felt, and even can be tasted.

**Exp: dog, tree, moon, water, money**

* **Abstract nouns:** are nouns that have no physical existence and are not concrete. They refer to ideas, emotions, and qualities.

**Exp: truth, lies, happiness, time, freedom**

* **Countable nouns:** are nouns that can be counted. They have a singular and a plural form, and can be used with a number, and can take an article **( a, an, the)**

**Exp: car, cup, house, 1 chair, 2 chairs.....**

* **Non- countable or uncountable nouns:** are nouns that cannot be counted. These are sometimes called Mass Nouns and they often refer to:

**Liquids: milk, juice. Substances: plastic**

**Gases: air, oxygen. Abstract idea: happiness, time.**

* **Collective nouns:** are words that refer to a group of things, people or animals, it can be both plural and singular.

**Exp: family, team, jury, crew**

If you can’t decide whether a collective noun is singular or plural, you can use different words to compose your sentence to be sure there is no error.

Exp: “students” instead of “class”, “players” instead of “team”.

* **Gerund or verbal nouns:** is a noun formed from a verb, by adding -ing. It can follow a preposition, adjective and most often another verb.

**Exp:** I enjoy walking. Running is good for you

* Running looks like a verb, but it is a noun (gerund), because we are talking about the concept of running.
* **Compound nouns: are** two or more words that create a noun. CN are sometimes one word (haircut), words joined by a hyphen (son- in- law), or a separate words (bus stop).

**Exp: toothbrush, well-being, credit card.**

**Adjectives:**

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities of being nouns like: fast, yellow, fun, and can also describe the quantity of nouns: many, few, millions.

**Adjectives modify nouns:**

Adjectives are words that modify (describe) nouns. Adjectives do not modify verbs or adverbs or other adjectives.

**Exp: my cake should have sixteen candles.**

**Degrees of adjectives**

There are three different degrees of an adjective which are:

**A positive adjective**: is a normal adjective that’s used to describe, not to compare.

**Exp**: this is good soup

**A comparative adjective:** is an adjective that’s used to compare two things or people and is often followed by the word “than”.

**Exp:** slow slower the service in restaurant was slower than usual

**A superlative adjective:** is an adjective that’s used to compare more than two things or people (nouns or pronouns).

**Exp:** cheap the cheapest hot hottest

**Lesson°3. IDIOMS**

An idiom is a common word or phrase with a culturally understood meaning that differs from what its composite words’ denotations would suggest. For exaample, the idiom «**bite off more than you can chew** » doesn’t mean you bite more than a mouthful of a cake or something else and then struggle to chew. It means you try to do something that is too difficult for you.

**The most common English idioms :**

1. We work 16 hours a day, but **no pain, no gain.**

 **Meaning :** you have to work hard to see results

1. **Break a leg** Sam, I’m sure your performance will be great.

**Meaning** : good luck ( often said to actors before they go on stage)

1. The english test was **a piece of cake**.

**Meaning** : something is very easy.