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المؤسسة العامة للتدريب المهني والتقني

الإدارة العامة للتدريب المهني والتقني

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English 3



Can /can't



- .ABILITY
- PERMISSION

11.1 *can*

Positive

I You He/She/It We They	can	swim. drive. cook. run fast.
-------------------------------------	-----	---------------------------------------

Negative

I You He/She/It We They	can't	draw. speak German. play golf.
-------------------------------------	-------	--------------------------------------

Questions with question words

What	can	you do?
When		I go home?
How many languages		he speak?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Can you swim?	Yes, I can.
Can he play tennis?	No, he can't.

USE:

We use "CAN" to express

1. Ability

Sarven can ride a bike.

He can speak Japanese.

I can play table tennis.

We can cook.

They can eat with chop sticks.

Paul and Ingrid can ski.

2. Inability

He can't ride a horse.

I can't type very fast.

We can't lift 100 kilos.

Jan can not run fast.

Alicia cannot drive a car.

3. Request

Can you help me?

Can you tell me the way to the museum?

Can you come here a minute please?

4. Permissions

Can I use your cell phone?

Can I take a day off?

Can I smoke here?

Can I go out?

Typical responses: Certainly. Yes, certainly. Of course. Of course you can. Sure (informal) ...
etc

Tube
Video inside.

Abilities



fly



cook



sing



dance



swim



surf



skate



rollerskate

CAN



She **can** cook.

CAN'T



He **can't** cook.

CAN



He **can** fly.

CAN'T



He **can't** fly.

My brother can play the piano.



The girl can ride a bike.



He can't run 10 km.



The babies can't read.



Can dogs speak?



- No, they can't.

Can you speak English?



• Yes, we
you
I can.

Can cats climb trees?



- Yes, they can.

Expressing permission

- We also use **can /can't** to **ask for** and **give** permission.

Can I go to the toilet, please?



Yes, you can.



Requests



- And we use "can" to ask somebody to do something!
- Can you, please?

Can you pass me some water, please?



Can you turn on the lights, please?



Can you close the door, please?



read you this text can't

1 ?

the milk, please can have I

2 ?

Nico help can't in the garden

3 ?

the birds can they hear

4 ?

Spanish can't understand he

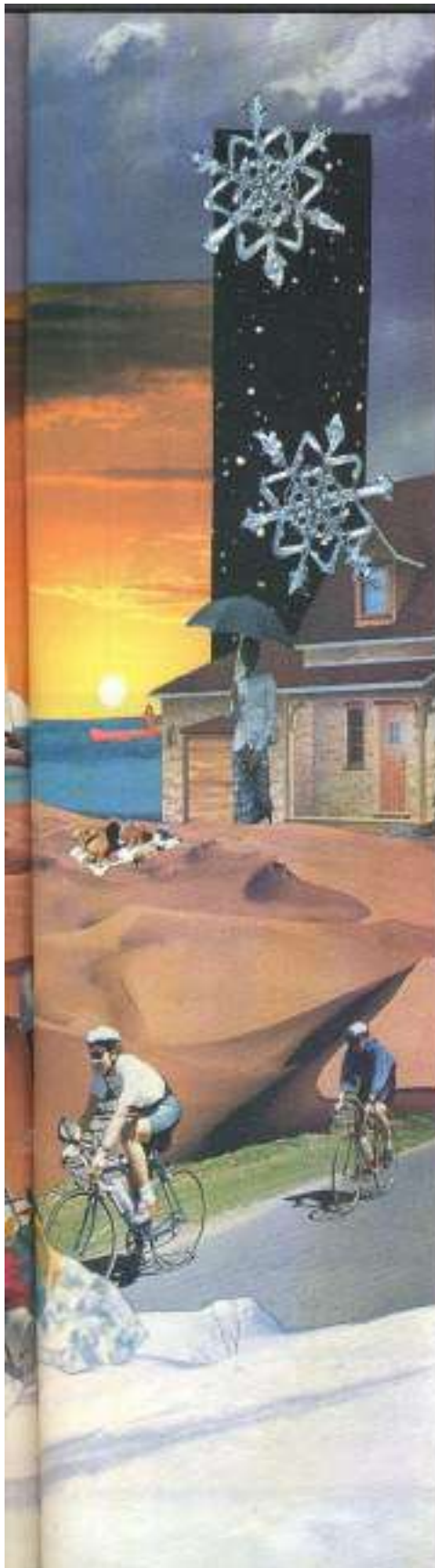
5 ?

this car can do 250 km/h

6 ?

can dance the girls

7 ?



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making suggestions

- 1 Make a list of things you can do in good weather and things you can do in bad weather. Compare your list with a partner.

Good weather	Bad weather
go to the beach	watch TV

- 2 **T 12.7** Read and listen to the beginning of two conversations. Complete B's suggestions.



- 1 A It's a lovely day!
What shall we do?
B Let's _____!

- 2 A It's raining again!
What shall we do?
B Let's _____ and _____.

- !** 1 We use *shall* to ask for and make suggestions.
What shall we do?
Shall we go swimming? = I suggest that we go swimming.
- 2 We use *Let's* to make a suggestion for everyone.
Let's go! = I suggest that we all go. (Let's = Let us)
Let's have a pizza!

- 3 Match these lines with the two conversations in exercise 2. Put them in the correct order to complete the conversations.

Well, let's go to the beach.
OK. Which film do you want to see?
Oh no! It's too hot to play tennis.

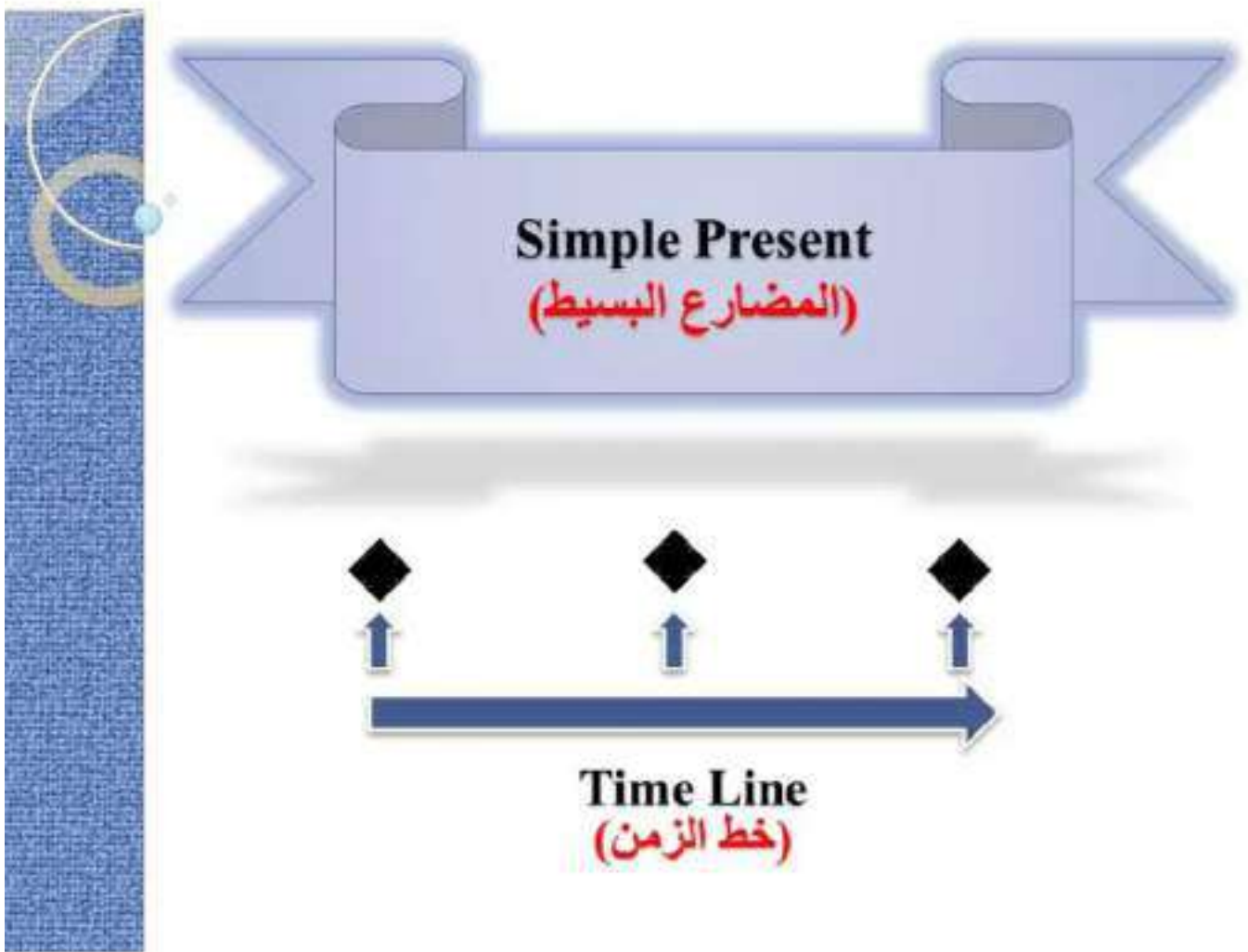
Oh no! We watched a video last night.
OK. I'll get my swimming costume.
Well, let's go to the cinema.

- T 12.8** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner.

- 4 Have more conversations suggesting what to do when the weather is good or bad. Use your lists of activities in exercise 1 to help you.

Simple Present (المضارع البسيط)

Slides:



WE USE PRESENT SIMPLE TO TALK ABOUT:

facts



I **live** in Poland.

habits and routines



They **swim** every day.

feeling and emotions



They **like** pizza.

general truth



Sunday **comes** after Saturday.

Simple Present: <i>Simply add -s to he/she/it</i>						
Singular	I	buy	read	think	come	eat
	you	buy	read	think	come	eat
	he she it	buys	reads	thinks	comes	eats
Plural	you we they	buy	read	think	come	eat

Examples:

- I **like** apples. My boyfriend **likes** oranges.
- The bus **comes** in 15 minutes.
The trains **come** every hour.
- We **read** the newspaper every day. The old man only **reads** the comics.
- I always **eat** rice for dinner. The baby **eats** mashed carrots.
- I **think** it's five o'clock. My sister **thinks** it's six o'clock.
- They **buy** groceries on Sundays.
He **buys** groceries on Saturdays.

Exceptions present simple

The verbs **have**, **go** and **do** are irregular in the present simple:

Present simple: have / do / go				
Singular	I	have	do	go
	you	have	do	go
	he she it	has	does	goes
Plural	you we they	have	do	go

Examples:

- We **go** to the store. He **goes** to the bank.
- I **do** my housework. My son **does** his homework.
- I **have** two sisters. My mother **has** two brothers.

Negative form of the present simple

Present simple tense negative			
Singular	I	do not	do
	you	- or -	have
		don't	work
Plural	he	does not	believe
	she	- or -	play
	it	doesn't	enjoy
	you	do not	sleep
we		- or -	read
they		don't	study
			drink

For the negative, we add **do not (or don't)** for all subject forms *except* the third person, which **adds the -s to "do"** -- Please carefully note the "s" is added to does not/ doesn't NOT the base form.

Correct: He doesn't work today.

NOT correct: He doesn't works today. (*do not* add an 's to "work")

Examples:

- I **don't play** tennis often. / I **do not play** tennis often.

Yes / No questions with the present simple

Present simple questions				
Singular	Do	I	go work like think study live have eat	?
		you		
Does	he			
	she			
Plural	Do	it		
		you		
		we		
		they		

Examples:

- **Do** you **work** at the library?
- **Does** she **think** it's good?
- **Does** he **live** in China?
- **Do** you **eat** meat?
- **Do** they **have** children?

Present simple wh- questions					
Singular	Who What When Where Why How	do	I	go work like think study live	?
			you		
		does	he she it		
Plural	How often How much	do	you we they	have eat	

Examples:

- **When do** you **study** English?
- **How often does** he **eat** pizza?
- **Where does** your mother **live**?
- **Why do** you **think** that?
- **Who do** they **like**?
- **What does** the girl **have** in her bag?
- **How much** does your dog **eat**?

Examples:

- I **don't play** tennis often. / I **do not play** tennis often.
- My mother **doesn't enjoy** rap music. / My mother **does not enjoy** rap music.
- We **don't sleep** late on weekdays. / We **do not sleep** late on weekdays.
- The teacher **doesn't read** comic books. / The teacher **does not read** comic books.
- My professor **doesn't believe** my excuse. / My professor does not believe my excuse.



The baby cries loudly.

The bird flies
very high.



She dries her hair.

She studies medicine.





The bee buzzes around the flower.

He does the homework.



She washes the dishes.



She kisses a frog.



She lives in Japan.

He reads the newspaper.

She drinks coffee.

He works in a Restaurant.

Present Simple - Exercise 2

Fill in the present tense simple.

1. They about his iPod. (talk)
2. Mary stamps. (collect)
3. Tom and Sue two T-shirts. (buy)
4. We behind a tree. (hide)
5. The children in the garden. (play)
6. She my pencil. (borrow)
7. My mother shopping every Friday. (go)
8. He my name. (call)
9. They always in the first row. (sit)
10. Ken and Sam stamps. (collect)
11. Carol goodbye. (say)
12. She usually Tom with the homework.
(help)
13. He in a big house. (live)
14. The girls up. (stand)
15. Bill going shopping. (like)

CHECK

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CHECK

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Got it!

Exercise 2

Put the sentences into the negative form. Use short forms (doesn't, don't, isn't,...)

Example: I like reading. - I don't like reading.

1. They wash the car. They the car.

2. I get up early. I early.

3. They walk to school. They to school.

4. Jim eats an orange. Jim an orange.

5. My sister listens to her new CD. My sister to her new CD.

6. Ann cleans her shoes. Ann her shoes.

7. Henry climbs the tree. Henry the tree.

8. They meet at the cinema. They at the cinema.

9. We like pizza. We pizza.

10. Gary and Peter go to the party. Gary and Peter to the party.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Jobs

1 Use your dictionary and match a picture with a job in column A.



A	B
a A pilot	designs buildings.
b An interpreter	delivers letters
c A nurse	looks after people in hospital.
d A barman	looks after money.
e An accountant	writes for a newspaper.
f A journalist	translates things.
g A postman	sells things.
h An architect	flies planes.
i A shopkeeper	serves drinks.



2 Match a job in A with a line in B.

What does a pilot do?

He/She flies planes.

Present Continuous

❖ **USAGE**

❖ **AFFIRMATIVE**

❖ **NEGATIVE**

❖ **INTERROGATIVE**

Hi Girls !
My name is Nada.



Please Help me to understand
what are these people doing?

- What are the children doing?



- What about him, Can you tell What is he doing at the moment?



- Ok, tell me what are you doing now ?



Usage

- We use present continuous to talk about the actions that are happening at the moment.



- The children are reading a story.



- The man is laughing.

Affirmative Form

S. + Helping Verb (Be family) + (Main Verb + ing)

S.	Verb to Be	Main verb+ing
He She It singular	is	eating drinking Playing Drawing Watching
They We You plural	are	
I	am	

Practice :



- What are the following people do ? (use present continuous form)
- The boy(eat) a sandwich.
- The girl.....(cook) some meat.
- They.....(play) football.



Negative Form: (not)

S. + Be family + not + (Main Verb + ing)

S.	verb to Be	not	Main verb+ing
He She It singular	is	not	eating drinking Playing Drawing Watching
They We You plural	are		
I	am		

Practice :



- What are not the following people do ? (use present continuous form)



Tom..... (eating)
meat.



I (run) in
the road .



They.. (draw)
pictures.



He (walk)
at the moment.

Interrogative (questions)

verb to Be + S. + (main Verb + ing)

Verb to Be	S.	Main verb+ing
Is	He She It singular	eating ? Drinking ? Playing ? Drawing ? Watching ?
Are	They We You plural	
Am	I	

Practice :



- Fill in the blanks:

Sandy : Hello,Amy. _____ you _____(study)at the moment?

Amy: No, I'm not.My cousin _____(visit)me.

S: Oh,really? _____ he _____(do) well ?

A:Well,he _____(play)a new computer game.

S: _____ you _____(play) the game with him now?

A:No, I'm not. I _____(wait)for my turn.

Exceptions !!

We don't usually use some verbs in the continuous form

- * Describing mental states : **believe, know, understand**
- * Verbs connected with likes/dislikes : **like, love, want**
- Verbs connected with possession : **have, own, possess**

For Example : We **understand** the lesson today.

I **like** to swim this week.

I **have** a party tonight.

Present continuous



I ____ football.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



You ____ tennis.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



He ____ video games.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



She ____ rugby.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



It ____ golf.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



We ____ the guitar.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing

Present continuous - exercises







He's drawing



He's eating



He's laughing



He's washing



I'm cooking



I'm writing



She's drinking



She's speaking



They're painting



They're thinking



They're working

Present continuous

Exercises: interrogative forms.



▾ the sun shining?



▾ you painting the house?



▾ I studying English?



▾ we buying food?



▾ the children playing?



▾ Nora running?



▾ they coming soon?



▾ I cutting the tree?



▾ my brother watching TV?



▾ it raining now?

Food you like!

Count and uncount nouns • I like/I'd like • much/many • Food • Polite requests

FOOD AND DRINK

Count and uncount nouns

1 Match the food and drink with the pictures.

A	B
<input type="checkbox"/> tea	<input type="checkbox"/> apples
<input type="checkbox"/> coffee	<input type="checkbox"/> oranges
<input type="checkbox"/> wine	<input type="checkbox"/> bananas
<input type="checkbox"/> beer	<input type="checkbox"/> strawberries
<input type="checkbox"/> apple juice	<input type="checkbox"/> peas
<input type="checkbox"/> spaghetti	<input type="checkbox"/> carrots
<input type="checkbox"/> yoghurt	<input type="checkbox"/> tomatoes
<input type="checkbox"/> pizza	<input type="checkbox"/> hamburgers
<input type="checkbox"/> cheese	<input type="checkbox"/> chips
<input type="checkbox"/> chocolate	<input type="checkbox"/> biscuits



GRAMMAR SPOT

- Which list in exercise 1 has plural nouns, A or B?
- Look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference?

A	B
Chocolate is delicious.	Strawberries are delicious.
Apple juice is good for you.	Apples are good for you.
- Can we count apple juice? Can we count apples?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p130

PRACTICE

a or some?

1 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.

1 a strawberry

2 some fruit

3 _____ mushroom

4 _____ bread

5 _____ milk

6 _____ meat

7 _____ apple

8 _____ rice

9 _____ money

10 _____ dollar

11 _____ notebook

12 _____ homework

2 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.



1 _____ egg



2 _____ eggs



3 _____ (cup of) coffee



4 _____ coffee



5 _____ cake



6 _____ cake



7 _____ ice-cream



8 _____ ice-cream

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a café

- 1 1 **T.2.7** Read and listen to the prices:

£1.00 one pound	50p fifty p /pi:	£10.75 ten pounds seventy-five
£5.00 five pounds	£7.50 seven pounds fifty	

- 2 **T.2.8** Write the prices you hear. Practise saying them.
 2 Read the menu. Match the food and pictures.

**Baker Street
Snack Bar**

Menu

<i>Hamburger & chips</i>	<i>£3.50</i>
<i>Chicken & chips</i>	<i>£3.90</i>
<i>Tuna & egg salad</i>	<i>£4.25</i>
<i>Pizza</i>	<i>£3.75</i>
<i>Ice-cream</i>	<i>£1.50</i>
<i>Chocolate cake</i>	<i>£1.75</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>£1.00</i>
<i>Tea</i>	<i>60p</i>
<i>Orange juice</i>	<i>90p</i>
<i>Mineral water</i>	<i>70p</i>









3 **T 2.9** Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer questions with a partner.

How much is a hamburger and chips?

Three pounds fifty.

How much is a hamburger and chips and an orange juice?

Four pounds forty.



4 **T 2.10** Listen and complete the conversations.




A Good morning.
 B Good _____. Can I have _____, please?
 A Here you are. Anything else?
 B No, thanks.
 A _____ p, please.
 B Thanks.
 A Thank you.

5 Practise the conversations with your partner. Make more conversations.



A Hi. Can I help?
 B Yes. Can I have a _____ salad, please?
 A Anything to drink?
 B Yeah. A _____, please.
 A OK. Here you are.
 B _____ is that?
 A _____ pounds _____, please.
 B Thanks.



*Comparative and Superlative
Adjectives and Adverbs*

By. Shireen Ahmad

Comparatives

Comparatives are used to show the difference between two objects. Let's say that I have two cars. I have a little Toyota and a big Ford. A comparative is used to show the difference between the two. The Ford is big so we can say "the Ford is bigger than the Toyota". Because the Toyota is small, we can say "The Toyota is smaller than the Ford". To learn to use these we need to learn five basic rules.

- Rule 1. If an adjective has 1 syllable we add the ending -er to the adjective.

- i.e. small + er = smallerer than
- i.e. hard + er = harderer than



The ant is smaller
than the hippo.

- **Rule 2.** If a one syllable adjective ends with a consonant + a vowel + a consonant you must double the last consonant and then add -er.



i.e. big + er = bigger than

i.e. fat + er = fatter than

**The elephant is fatter
than the giraffe.**

- **Rule 3.** If an adjective ends with a "y", remove the "y" and add -ier.

i.e. happy -y + ier = happier than

i.e. funny -y + ier = funnier than



The girl is happier
than the duck.

- **Rule 4.** If an adjective has two syllables or more without a "y" then add the word "more" before the word. If the adjective ends with a "y", you will only add the word "more" if it has three syllables or more.

i.e. beautiful + more = more beautiful than

i.e. expensive + more = more expensive than

i.e. satisfactory + more = more satisfactory than



The butterfly is more beautiful than the frog.

•**Rule 5.** There are a few exceptions.

good = better than

bad = worse than

far = farther than

• Remember, when using a comparative you must always follow it with the word "than".

The Toyota is smaller than the Ford.

The Ford is bigger than the Toyota.

The ant is smaller than the hippo.

The elephant is fatter than the giraffe.

The girl is happier than the duck.

The butterfly is more beautiful than the frog.

Superlatives

Superlatives are used to show the difference between more than two objects. Let's say that I have three cars. I have a little Toyota, a medium size Jeep and a big Ford. A superlative is used to show the differences that exist in the group. The Ford is big so we can say "the Ford is the **biggest**". Because the Toyota is small, we can say "The Toyota is the **smallest**". To learn to use these we need to learn five basic rules.

- **Rule 1.** If an adjective has 1 syllable we add the ending **-est** to the adjective.

i.e. small + est = the smallest

i.e. hard + est = the hardest



The ant is the
smallest.

- **Rule 2.** If a one syllable adjective ends with a consonant + a vowel + a consonant you must double the last consonant and add -est.

i.e. big + est = the biggest

i.e. fat + est = the fattest



The hippo is the
fattest.

- **Rule 3.** If an adjective ends with a "y", remove the "y" and add -iest.

i.e. happy -y + iest = the happiest

i.e. funny -y + iest = the funniest



**The elephant is the
heaviest.**

- **Rule 4.** If an adjective has two syllables or more without a "y" then add the word "most" before the word. If the adjective ends with a "y", you will only add the word "most" if it has three syllables or more.
i.e. beautiful + most = the most beautiful
i.e. expensive + most = the most expensive
i.e. satisfactory + most = the most satisfactory



The airplane is
the most
expensive.

- **Rule 5.** There are a few exceptions.

good = the best
bad = the worst
far = the farthest

- Remember, when using a superlative you must always precede it with the word "the".

The Toyota is the smallest.

The Ford is the biggest.

Brad Pitt is the most handsome.

The airplane is the most expensive.

Jim Carrey is the funniest.

If the word has one syllable, just add *-er* or *-est* to the end.

Examples:

Adverb or Adjective	Comperative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
strong	stronger	strongest

For most words that have a CVC pattern (consonant, vowel, consonant), double the last consonant before adding -er or -est to the end.

Examples:

Adverb or Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest

Sometimes, if a word is long, you just add the word *more* for the comparative or *most* for the superlative.

<i>Adverb or Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>most interesting</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>most beautiful</i>
<i>intelligent</i>	<i>more intelligent</i>	<i>most intelligent</i>

Some words are rule breakers!
You have to use different words for the
comparatives and superlatives.



<i>Adverb or Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>

Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. My sister thinks she's (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
2. Avatar is probably (bad) film I've seen!
3. What is (wet) month of the year in England?
4. Do you think the Harry Potter films are (good) than the books?
5. Who is (powerful) person in your country?
6. I think Men in Black 2 was (funny) than Men in Black 3.
7. Is Angelina Jolie (old) than Sandra Bullock?
8. John is (nice) person that I know.

[Score](#) [See answers](#) [Start again](#)

1. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the _____ one.

- biggest
- bigger

2. My brother sings better than I do, but I play guitar _____ than he does.

- the best
- better

3. This is _____ song I have ever heard!

- better
- the best

4. Tom is _____ than I am.

- stronger
- the strongest

5. Out of all the students in our class, I am _____.

- the shortest
- shorter

6. Everyone says that my sister is _____ than I am.

- the best looking
- better looking

7. She is _____ girl in our school.

- the best looking
- better looking

8. This is boring. Let's do something _____.

- the most interesting
- more interesting

9. This isn't _____ book I have ever read.

- more interesting
- the most interesting

10. Your apartment is _____ than mine.

- cleaner
- the cleanest