

English Language II

Class: 2



New Headway Plus
Pre-Intermediate Level

A course is taught by
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Have /have got

We use **I/you/we/they + have got**
he/she/it + has got

To talk about things that we have.

In many situations, have and have got mean the same thing.

Have got is a little less formal than have. We often use have got more in speaking and have more in writing.

EXAMPLES

They have got a big garden. = They have a big garden.

She has got a good job. = She has a good job

We can use *have/has got* to talk about appearance, family and friends or possessions. We often contract the verb, especially when we're speaking.

I have got brown hair.

My sister has got long hair.

He has not got many friends.

They have got a new car.

Questions

To make questions, use **have/has + subject + got**.

Have you got a big house?

How many rooms has it got?

Subject pronoun	yes/no question	Question with question word, e.g. what, who, how many, etc.
I you we they	Have (we) got (time)?	What have (you) got?
he she it	Has (she) got (a car)?	What has (he) got?

Short answers

For *yes/no* questions, we can use short answers.

Have you got a new job? No, I haven't.

Has she got a meeting this morning? Yes, she has.

Have/has got is only used in the present tense. For the past, use had without got.

I had got a red bike when I was young.(F)

I had a red bike when I was young.(T)

Yes, I/you/we/they have.

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

Past continuous

The past continuous is used for an action that was in progress at a specific point in the past.

Form

I, he , she, it + was

They, we, you +were + V . ing

- They were driving to Paris.
- I was writing my English homework all afternoon.
- We weren't waiting for a long time.
(Negative)
- What were they doing? (Q)
- Was your friend listening to the teacher?
(Yes\No question)

Note that...

- Some verbs are **not** typically used in the **continuous form**. Instead, we prefer to use these verbs in the simple tenses (simple present or past).
- These verbs are called **STATIVE** (or non-action) verbs. Here are some examples:

Want, know, believe, forget, like, need, love,
see, understand, remember, hear, taste, smell,
hate, belong, have...etc

Examples

1. I **liked** Rome.

Not: I was liking Rome.

2. I **knew** the answer.

Not: I was knowing the answer.

3. She **had** headache.

Not: I was having headache.

Note

Sometimes the **past simple** and **continuous** are used in the **same sentence** to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.

- I was having dinner when the phone rang.
- The man was reading the newspaper when the thief snatched his briefcase

Prepositions of time

- When we are talking about time, we use (in, at, on)

In is used:



1. With parts of the day

- In the morning\ afternoon\ evening

2. With months, seasons, years

- In December\ May
- In winter
- In 1895



On

On is used:

1. With days

- **on Monday**

2. With specific dates

- **On April 9th**
- **on Christmas Day**



At is used:

1. With times of the day

- **At morning\ midnight**

2. With specific time periods of the day

- **At lunch**
- **At break time**
- **At five o'clock**

Choose the correct verb form.

1- I *saw* / *was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.

2- While I *shopped* / *was shopping* this morning, I *lost* / *was losing* my money. I don't know how.

3- Last week the police *stopped* / *were stopping* Alan in his car because he *drove* / *was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.

4 -How did you *cut* / *were you cutting* your finger?

5- I *cooked* / *was cooking* and I *dropped* / *was dropping* the knife.

6 -When I *arrived* / *was arriving* at the party, everyone *had* / *was having* a good time.

7 -Did you *have* / *Were you having* a good time last night?

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1- While I (go) to work this morning, I (meet) an old friend.

2- I (not want) to get up this morning. It (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.

3- I (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone (ring).

4- But when I (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.

5- I (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _ (watch) television

1 Look at these common noun and adjective suffixes. They are used to form different parts of speech.

nouns	<i>-ation -ion -ness -ity -ence -sion -ment</i>
adjectives	<i>-ous -y -tific -ly -ful -less -ial</i>

Complete the charts below and mark the stress. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb
<u>communi'cation</u>	co'mmunicate
_____	dis'cuss
_____	'govern
invi'tation	_____
_____	de'velop
_____	ex'plain
edu'cation	_____
_____	de'cide
_____	en'joy
_____	'organize
im'provement	_____
_____	em'ploy

Noun	Adjective
'science	_____
friend	_____
_____	'happy
_____	'different
'danger	_____
use	_____
help	_____
_____	'special
care	_____
noise	_____
'industry	_____
am'biton	_____

We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	<i>un-</i>	<i>im-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>il-</i>
verbs	<i>un-</i>	<i>dis-</i>		

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack	possible	agree	tidy	fair	like
appear	employed	legal	polite		

3 Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock

___ Saturday

___ 1995

___ last night

___ December

___ the weekend

___ Monday morning

___ summer

___ two weeks ago

___ the evening

___ yesterday evening

___ January 18