



جامعة حمص
كلية العلوم
الكلية التطبيقية

اللغة الأجنبية ١

/ Grammar /

المقرر الخاص بقسمي تقنيات الحاسوب

التدفئة والتكييف والتبريد

السنة الأولى _ الفصل الدراسي الأول

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Present Simple.

Uses include:

- Repeated/habitual actions: regular routines, habits.
- Universal truths and scientific facts.
- Stative verbs (opinions, possession, senses) — often not used in continuous forms.
- Scheduled events in the near future (timetables).
- Narrative/stage directions or sports commentary for immediacy.

B. Form

✓ Affirmative: Subject + base verb (I/you/we/they) | Subject + verb-s/es (he/she/it).

e.g., She teaches; They study.

✓ Negative: Subject + do/does + not + base verb.

e.g., He does not (doesn't) like coffee.

✓ Question: Do/Does + subject + base verb?

e.g., Do you work here? Does she play tennis?

✓ Short answers: Yes, I do. / No, she doesn't.

✓ Spelling notes: add -es for verbs ending in -s / -sh / -ch / -x / -o; change y → ies after consonant.

C. Signal words

always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every (day/week), on Mondays, rarely, generally, normally.

D. Examples (varied)

- I commute to work by train every day.
- She teaches linguistics at the university.
- Water boils at 100°C.
- The conference starts at 9:00 on Monday.

- He doesn't own a car.
- Do you attend the seminars regularly?

E. Exercises:

1- Every summer the institute ____ a short course on methodology.

a) offer b) offers c) is offering

2- He usually ____ to the library after lectures.

a) go b) goes c) is going

3- She ____ linguistics every Friday.

a) study b) studies c) is studying

4- ____ you attend the seminars regularly?

a) Is b) Do c) Does

5- The students ____ the new policy.

a) understand b) understands c) are understanding

Present Continuous (Progressive)

Uses include:

- Action happening now: She is reading the report (right now).
- Temporary actions/situations: I'm staying with a friend this month.
- Future plans/arrangements with time expression: We are meeting at 5 pm tomorrow.
- Changing situations and trends: Technology is becoming more accessible.

B. Form

✓ Affirmative: Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing.

✓ Negative: Subject + am/is/are + not + verb-ing.

✓ Question: Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing?

✓ Short answers: Yes, I am. / No, they aren't.

Spelling notes: doubling final consonant (run → running) / dropping final e (make → making) / y stays (study → studying).

C. Signal words

now, right now, at the moment, currently, this week/month/year, today, these days, tomorrow (for arrangements).

D. Examples (varied)

- She is supervising the lab experiment at the moment.
- We are preparing the annual report this week.
- The population is increasing rapidly in that region.
- Are you using my notes tonight?
- He is not attending the seminar this semester.

E. Exercises:

1- She ____ on the new project this month.

a) works b) is working c) worked

2- They ____ for the accreditation visit all week.

a) prepared b) prepare c) are preparing

3- ____ you using my notes tonight?

a) Do b) Is c) Are

4- Technology ____ more accessible.

a) becomes b) became c) is becoming

5- He ____ attending the seminar this semester.

a) isn't b) was c) wasn't

Present Perfect

A. The present perfect connects past events to the present. It shows experiences, recent actions with results now, and actions that started in the past and continue today.

Uses include:

- Unspecified time experience: She has visited Kyoto.
- Recent actions with result now: I have lost my keys (so I can't enter).
- Duration from past to present: They have worked here for ten years. (often with for / since)
- Repeated actions up to now: We have met several times this year.

B. Form

✓ Affirmative: have/has + past participle.

✓ Negative: have/has + not + past participle.

✓ Question: Have/Has + subject + past participle?

✓ Past participles: regular verbs end -ed, irregular vary (go → gone; see → seen).

C. Signal words

already, yet, just, ever, never, so far, up to now, since, for, recently, in the last (week/month/year).

D. Examples (varied)

- I have completed the draft — you can review it now.
- She has visited the archive several times.
- They have not decided on the methodology yet.
- Have you ever travelled to South America?
- He has worked at the institute since 2015.

E. Exercises:

1- We ____ this dataset before.

a) studied b) have studied c) had studied

2- He ____ three modules so far.

a) completed b) completes c) has completed

3- They ____ the target yet.

a) achieved b) have achieved c) haven't achieved

4- ____ you ever travelled to South America?

a) Do b) Did c) Have

5- She ____ the assignment already.

a) submits b) submitted c) has submitted

Past Simple

The past simple describes finished actions at a specific time in the past. It is used for sequences of events, completed situations, and historical facts.

Uses include:

Completed events: She submitted the thesis last week.

Narration of past sequences: He arrived, signed in, and left.

Past habits (less common — used with 'used to' for repeated past actions).

B. Form

✓ Regular verbs: verb + ed.

✓ Irregular verbs: unique past forms (go → went, have → had).

✓ Negative: did not + base verb.

✓ Question: Did + subject + base verb? (past tense auxiliary).

C. Signal words

yesterday, last (week/month/year), in 2010, two days ago, when, ago.

D. Examples (varied)

- She submitted the manuscript on Friday.
- They attended the symposium last year.

- He did not receive the email.
- Did you see the film last weekend?
- We met the new director at the meeting.

E. Exercises:

- 1- They ____ the final report yesterday.
a) submit b) submitted c) had submitted
- 2- After the lecture, she ____ her findings clearly.
a) explains b) explained c) was explaining
- 3- ____ you see the film last weekend?
a) Are b) Do c) Did
- 4- He didn't ____ the email.
a) received b) receives c) receive
- 5- We ____ the new director in the meeting.
a) meet b) meets c) met

Past Continuous

Uses include:

- Action in progress at a particular moment: At 9 pm she was presenting.
- Interrupted actions: I was writing when the power failed.
- Two simultaneous past actions: While she was grading, he was preparing materials.

B. Form

- ✓ Affirmative: was/were + verb-ing.
- ✓ Negative: was/were + not + verb-ing.
- ✓ Question: Was/Were + subject + verb-ing?

C. Signal words

at that moment, while, as, when (for interruption), all evening, from ... to ...

D. Examples (varied)

- At 7 o'clock I was driving to the campus.
- While the students were discussing, the tutor was checking emails.
- She was not paying attention when the announcement was made.
- Was he working on the analysis at midnight?

E. Exercises:

1- I ____ my report at 10pm last night.

- a) wrote b) was writing c) have written

2- While she ____ the slides, the projector failed.

- a) prepared b) prepares c) was preparing

3- They ____ testing the hypothesis all day.

- a) are b) was c) were

4- She ____ reading when I visited.

- a) were b) was c) is

5- While the students ____ discussing, the tutor checked emails.

- a) are b) were c) was

Past Perfect

A. Uses include:

- Action completed before another past event: She had left before I arrived.
- To emphasize completion/state before a past reference point.
- Often used in conditional sentences (third conditional / unreal past).

B. Form

✓ Affirmative: had + past participle.

✓ Negative: had + not + past participle.

✓ Question: Had + subject + past participle?

✓ Sequence: Past Perfect (earlier past) → Past Simple (later past).

C. Signal words

already, before, after, by the time, when (to show earlier / later).

D. Examples (varied)

- By the time the conference started, the organizers had prepared the materials.
- She had not replied by the time the meeting began.
- Had he completed the review before submission?

E. Exercises:

1- By the time the dean arrived, the panel ____ the decision.

a) made b) had made c) has made

2- She ____ her review before she attended the workshop.

a) finishes b) finished c) had finished

3- He ____ to the library before the test.

a) went b) had gone c) has gone

4- They ____ prepared everything before the event began.

a) had b) have c) had

5- If she ____ harder, she would have passed.

a) studies b) studied c) had studied

Articles — a, an, the (Definite & Indefinite)

Articles indicate definiteness/indefiniteness and familiarity. Indefinite articles (a/an) present a non-specific item; the marks a specific, identifiable item or class. No article (zero article) is used with plural/general nouns and some proper nouns.

Uses include:

- a/an: introducing a singular, non-specific countable noun for the first time.
- the: referring to a specific noun already mentioned, unique objects, or when the listener can identify the referent.
- zero article: plural/general nouns (e.g., Computers are useful), proper nouns (names), most academic subjects.

B. Form & Pronunciation rule

a: before consonant sounds (a book, a university — note ‘university’ starts with /ju:/ sound).

an: before vowel sounds (an apple, an hour — ‘hour’ starts with silent h → vowel sound).

Important: Use sound, not spelling.

C. Special uses of the

Unique items: the sun, the president (of a particular country).

Superlatives and ordinals: the best, the first.

Geographical uses: the Nile, the United Kingdom, the Alps, the Pacific. (but not Mount Everest / Lake Victoria sometimes vary).

With adjectives to denote a class: the rich, the poor.

D. Zero article cases

Languages: She studies English.

Meals: We had lunch. (but the lunch we had)

Proper nouns: Alice, Germany (but: the Netherlands).

Academic subjects, games, transport (general): by bus, play football.

E. Examples (varied)

- I adopted a strategy to improve fluency.
- The strategy we discussed yesterday was effective.
- She gave me an honest answer.
- The Mount Fuji is a famous volcano. (Note regional variation: often “Mount Fuji” without “the”)

Zero article: Universities value independent research.

F. Exercises:

1- ____ Internet has changed everything.

a) A b) An c) The d) (no article)

2- She adopted ____ approach based on ____ theory.

a) a / a b) an / the c) an / the

3- I need ____ advice about studying.

a) a b) the c) (no article)

4- ____ Amazon River is very long.

a) A b) An c) The

5- I saw ____ researcher in the corridor; ____ researcher looked tired.

a) a / a b) the / the c) a / the

Time Prepositions (on, in, at) — Detailed Use

Time prepositions specify relationships between events and temporal references. in / on / at are the primary prepositions for time; their use depends on the scale of the time expression.

B. Typical uses

at → precise times and certain fixed expressions: at 3:00, at noon, at midnight, at the moment, at Christmas (British English often uses at, US more likely at Christmas too).

on → days and dates: on Monday, on July 5th, on the weekend (note: American English often uses on the weekend; British English sometimes uses at the weekend).

in → longer periods: months, years, decades, centuries, seasons, parts of the day: in July, in 2020, in the 19th century, in the morning/afternoon/evening (but at night).

C. Examples (varied)

- The lecture is at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday in the main hall.
- She was born in 1995.
- The deadline is on 12 March.
- We will meet in the afternoon.
- He studies at night when the house is quiet.

E. Exercises:

1- The seminar begins ____ 14:00 ____ Friday.

a) at / on b) in / at c) on / in

2- We will submit the copy ____ June ____ 2026.

a) on / on b) in / in c) at / in

3- She arrives ____ Monday at 9.

a) in b) on c) at

4- They usually study ____ the evening.

a) on b) at c) in

5- He works best ____ night.

a) in b) on c) at