



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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أ. لينا يوسف

## 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