Name:
Academic number:
Section:

Eng 102
T1: Getting started

Vocabulary:

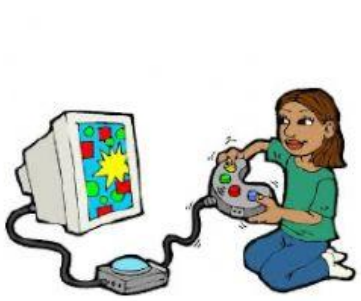
Q: Drag the vocabulary to their pictures:

Daily routine:

1.Eat 2.Travel to college 3.Talk to friends. 4.Play computer games
5.Attend classes. 6.Watch TV. 7.Study at home. 8.Have a shower

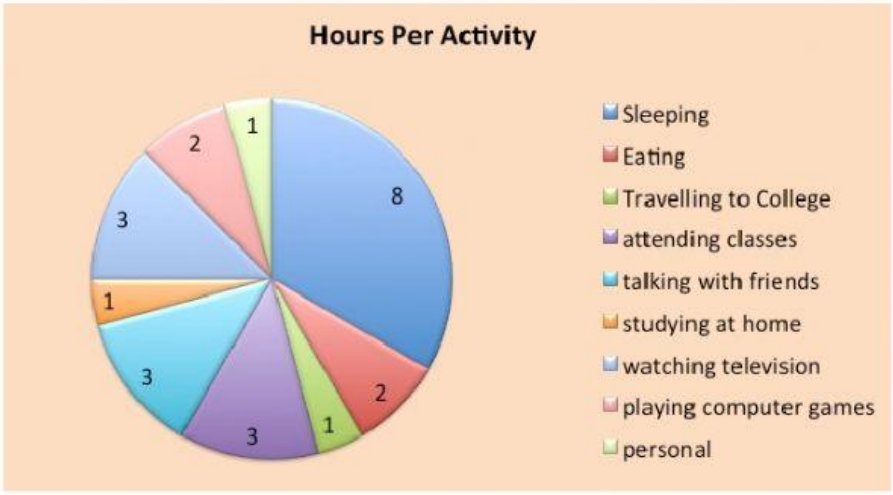


……. ……. ……. …….



……. ……. ……. …….

Reading: Alia is a student at Riyadh College of excellence. She's made the time circle to show how she spends her time during a normal day.



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Look at Alia's time circle and mark the sentences true or false.

1.	Alia sleeps for 10 hours a night.	True	false
2.	She talks to her friends a lot.	True	false
3.	She watches television.	True	false
4.	She doesn't listen to music.	True	false
5.	She doesn't like computer games.	True	false
6.	She does a lot of homework.	True	false
7.	She exercises everyday.	True	false

Grammar:
Present simple:

We use the present simple to talk about daily activities.

Q: Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence.

1. Alia **[watch / watches]** television for three hours a day.
2. I **[don't watch/doesn't watch]** television at all.
3. Alia **[do / does]** homework for an hour a day.
4. Ahmed and Magdy **[like / likes]** computer games.
5. They **[play / plays]** computer games for three hours every night.
6. Alia **[spend / spends]** three hours a day talking to her friends.
7. She **[don't spend / doesn't spend]** much time doing homework.

To ask a question we use *do* or *does* before the base form of the verb, for

example:
How many hours a day *does* Alia *spend* watching television?
How many hours a day *do* you *spend* watching television?

Q: Practise asking questions about people's daily routines. Choose the correct verb to complete the question.

1. How many hours a day **[do/does]** Alia **[spend/spends]** talking with her friends?
2. How many hours a night **[do/does]** you **[sleep/sleeps]**?
3. How many hours a day **[do/does]** Ahmed and Magdy **[spend/spends]** playing computer games?
4. How many hours a day **[do/does]** Alia **[spend/spends]** doing homework?

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5. How many times a day **[do/does]** you **[exercise/exercises]?**

Write the missing words. Do **not** use capital letters.

1. Does Alia watch television every day? Yes, she ……..
2. Do Magdy and Ahmed play computer games every day? Yes, they ……..
3. Do you play computer games? No, ……..
4. Does your sister play computer games? No, she ……..

Writing :

Sentence structure:

Look at the following sentence and identify the subject, verb and object:

Alia watches television for three hours a day.

subject = Alia **verb** = watches **object** = television

The subject is the person or thing the sentence is '*about*'. Often (but not always) it will be the first part of the sentence. The subject will usually be a noun or noun phrase (a noun and the words, such as adjectives, that modify it).

Verbs can describe the action (something the subject does) or state (something that is true about the subject). For example:
Action: Alia plays computer games.
State: She is a student.

The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb.

Notice that all sentences begin with a *CAPITAL LETTER* and end with a *full stop*. Questions end with a question mark (?).

Q: The words in the following sentences are in the wrong order. Write them in the correct order. Remember to start the sentence with a capital letter and finish with a full stop.

1- games and. Like. Computer. Ahmed Majdi

……..

2- Spend homework doing. Much doesn't Alia. Time

……..

3- a three friends hours her talking to spends day she

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……

Grammar:

Look again at these sentences from Activity 8:
Alia *spends* three hours a day *talking* to her friends.

She *doesn't* spend much time *doing* homework.
After the verb *spend* we use the *_ing* form of the verb.

Write the missing words. Use the verbs in the box. Do **not** use capital letters. (text input)

play do talk. spend

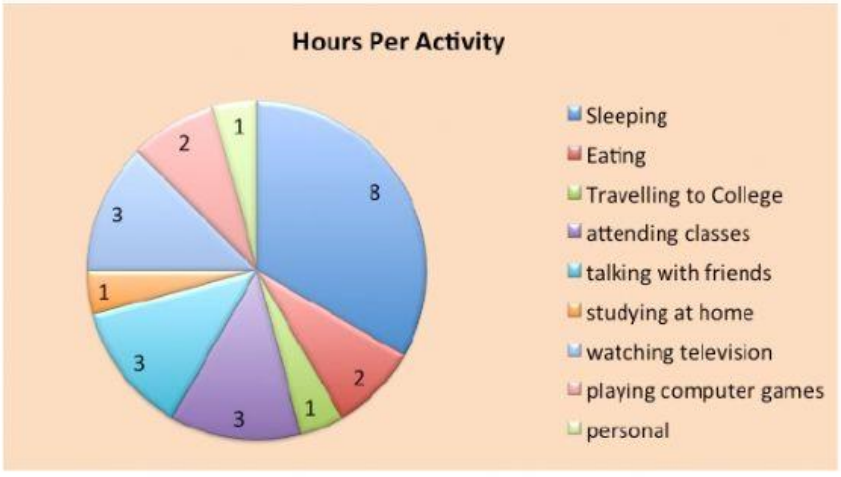
example: Alia spends three hours a day watching television.
a. She doesn't spend much time …… homework.
b. Ahmed and Magdy spend three hours a night …… computer games
c. Alia spends a lot of time …… to her friends.
d. She doesn't (or does not) …… any time exercising.

Look at these sentences:
Alia *spends* too much time *talking* to her friends.

She *doesn't spend* enough time *doing* homework.

Too much time means more time than is good.
Not enough time means there is a need for more time.

Look at the diagram then decide whether the sentences below are **TRUE** or **FALSE:**



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1. Alia spends too much time watching television. **TRUE** **FALSE**
2. She spends too much time doing homework. **TRUE** **FALSE**
3. She doesn't spend enough time talking to her friends. **TRUE** **FALSE**
4. She doesn't spend enough time exercising. **TRUE** **FALSE**
5. She spends too much time playing computer games. **TRUE** **FALSE**

Speaking :

When discussing a topic or having a debate with someone, you can either agree or disagree with that person.

To express your agreement you say: " I agree"

To express your disagreement you say: " I don't agree"

Vocabulary:

Telling the time.

We use these words to tell the time:

o'clock = the hour
quarter = 15 minutes (a quarter of an hour)
to = minutes until the next hour
after = minutes past the previous hour
half = 30 minutes



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Listening:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFZTQ9yrmx0&feature=youtu.be

listen and choose the correct answer. Answer these questions about Alia's timetable.

1. Which class does Alia have at 7.45 with Magda Fathy?

Maths Arabic Science

2. What time is her IT class?

9.15 9.05 9.50

3. With whom does Alia have English lessons?

Joan Smith Jenny Stanton Jane Sanders

Key words and phrases

1. Three ways of saying that something is good.

In English we often say that something is 'not bad' to mean that something is okay or good!

For example: Friend: What's your new timetable like, Alia?
Alia: Not bad.

Friend: Hi Mona, how are you?
Mona: Not bad thanks. And you?
Friend: Fine thanks.

We use 'that's good' to show that we like something:

Alia: My classes don't start until 7.45 this term.
Friend: That's good.

And we use 'that's great' when we are very happy about something!

Friend: What time's your class?
Alia: 10.40
Friend: That's great – we're in the same class!

2. Another way of asking 'Who is your Business Studies teacher?

'We can ask 'Who do you have for Business Studies?'

3. A way to show surprise at what someone says.

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When we are surprised at what someone says we can say 'Really?'

Our voice rises: 'Really?' 

The rising and falling in our voices is called 'intonation'. Intonation helps us make the meaning of our sentences clear. It also helps us sound more 'English'.

Translate the following words to Arabic then use them to complete the blanks in the sentences below:

Important (adj)	
Motivation (n)	
Difficult (adj)	
Neatly (adv)	
Advice (n)	

Fill the gap with one of the words above. Do not use capital letters.

Important	motivation	difficult	neatly	advice

1. If you find it …… to sit down and study, plan to do something nice when you have finished, for example, phoning your friend or watching television.
2. Record your vocabulary …… so it's easy to read and revise.
3. If you need more …… to study, try making a plan to study with a friend.
4. It's …… to tell your family and friends that you are studying so they can help you.
5. If you have a problem, ask the other students on your course for …… – they may have some good ideas to help you!

Listening:

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Listen to the advice that the speaker gives about self-study and complete the missing words: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hzi8XsKgfWU&feature=youtu.be

The biggest problem for students in the English course is .....

Remember, English is ..... for work.

Spending an ..... studying everyday is better than spending three or four hours twice a week.

It is important to find a ..... place to work.

Keep your handouts and ..... neatly in a folder.

Always have a notebook and a ..... so you can write down new ..... and grammar points.

Grammar:

look at the following sentences taken from the listening:
Find a quiet place to study.
Don't study with the television on..
Finish the self study activities before the tutorial.

Look at the verb form in the sentences above. When we give instructions or advice we use the **imperative**. To form the **imperative**, we use the infinitive form of the verb without *to*. To make a negative imperative, we put 'do not' or 'don't' in front of the verb, for example ,

'Don't study with the television on.'

Reading:

Organizing your work

When you are a student or when you have a job, it is important to organize your work. You will save time and energy because you can find your work quickly and easily. It is also important to keep records of your work. This is useful for checking information and for revising information. You can also show your teacher or your boss: "I finished the work".

Here are some strategies for this course. What do you think about them?

1. **New vocabulary** When you learn new words, write them in your notebook. Keep pages at the back of your book for new vocabulary. Organise the words and put them into groups.

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For example, one page for "job" words; one page for verbs; one page for words we use in emails.

2. **New grammar** When you learn new grammar and finish an exercise, sometimes print the page or copy/save an electronic page. This can be good for revision later.

3. **Writing** Keep all your writing in one place at the front of your notebook. Write your first draft on one page. Then correct it and write your final draft after it.

4. **Folder** Buy a folder and keep your printed documents and class papers in it. Group your papers: reading; speaking; listening; grammar etc. Put the date at the top of each paper.

5. **Electronic documents** Make a new folder on your computer. Put your Word documents into it. Save the documents with a name that is easy to find. Group your documents: writing; grammar etc.

Finally, ask yourself these questions:

Which of these strategies do you already do?-

Which suggestions will you try to use in the future?-

What other ideas do you have for organizing your work?

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