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| **Tutor: Miss. Zekri Sabrine Departments of French****Level: First Year License (L1)****Module: English Language (The Plural form of nouns)** |

**Introduction**

A plural noun indicates that there is more than one of that noun. Most plural forms are created by simply adding an “**s**” or “**es**” to the end of the singular word. For example, cat (singular), cats (plural).

**Rules**

**1.Noun +s:**  planet — planets/moon — moons **/** book— books.

**2.Noun + es:** In the plural form we add **“es”** to the noun that is ending with **“O”, “X”, “S”, “Ch”, “Sh”.** For example: hero— heroes **/** box— boxes **/** bus — buses **/** coach— coaches **/** brush— brushes.

**3.Final “F” of some nouns become “v + es” in the plural form: l**ife — lives / wife — wives / wolf — wolves.

**4.Final “F” of some nouns do not change in the plural form; we add only an “S” at the end of the noun:** chief— chiefs **/** belief— beliefs **/** proof— proofs.

**5.Noun that ends with a consonant +” Y”, drop the “Y” and add “ies”:** baby— babies **/ l**orry — lorries.

**6.Some nouns ending with “O” break the above rule (2) and becomes “os” in the plural form:** kilo— kilos **/** photo — photos **/** video — videos **/** kangaroo— kangaroos**.**

**7.Irregular plurals:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singularform** |  **Plural form** | **Singularform** | **Plural form** |
| **man** | **men** | **foot** | **feet** |
| **child** | **children** | **goose** | **geese** |
| **woman** | **women** | **tooth** | **teeth** |
| **person** | **people** | **mouse** | **Mice** |

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| **Tutor: Miss. Zekri Departments of French****Level: First Year License (L1)****Module: English Language (The Simple Present Tense)** |

**1.Introduction**

The simple present tense in English is used to describe actions an action that is happening in the present.

**2.The Usage of the simple present:**

1. **Daily routines:** I wake up at 6:30.
2. **Things we do regularly:** I go to the beach on Summer holiday.
3. **Things that we love, like, want, need, and have:** I like cats. / I love my family.... etc
4. **Schedules (calendars/ dates):** The movie starts at 5:00. / Tomorrow is Friday.
5. **Describing abilities:** I can speak English language but I can’t speak French language.
6. **Describing things and the way that they are:** I am a teacher./ They are from china.
7. **General Truth:** The water boils at 100°. / The water freezes at 0°.
8. **Adverbs of frequency:** I always eat breakfast. / I sometimes near dresses.

**Note 01:**

**Schedules:** plan that lists all the work that you have to do in a particular time.

**Note 02:**

We can also use verbs such as**:** feel, smell, look, sound, and taste for describing things as well. Eg: I feel tired.

**Rules:**

**1.The simple present form:**

**Affirmative form:** Subject + verb+ object, eg: I want to travel.

**Negative form:** Subject + do/does + not + verb (infinitive), eg: She doesn’t live in China.

**Interrogative form:** Do/does + Subject + verb (infinitive) + …....?, eg: Do you live in Algeria?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| To be  | To do | Tohave |
| I amYou areHe/she/it isWe areThey are | DoDoDoesDodo | HaveHaveHasHavehave |

**2.**If the verb ends with **O**, **Sh**, **Ch**, **Ss**, **X**, we add es at the of the verb with the third personal pronouns(he/she/it).

Do — does

Wash — washes

Kiss — kisses

Fix — fixes

Watch— watches

**3. If the verb ends with a consonant + Y, we drop the “y” and we add “ies” , eg: study— studies. / carry — carries.**

**4. If theverbends with a vowel + Y, we add “s” at the end of the verb, eg: play— plays.**

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**Level: First Year Licence (L1) Mohammed Kheider, Biskra**

**Module: English Language (The Pronunciation of final “S”)**

**Introduction**

The pronunciation of words ending with “S” depends on the final consonant sound (not letter).

**-There are three (3) ways to pronounce the “S”:**

**-/S/:** we find it after **theconsonant sounds /F/, /P/, /K/, / θ /, /T/. For example:** roofs, helps, books, baths, students.

**-/IZ/:** we find it after **the** c**onsonant sounds /S/, /Z/, /Ch/, /Sh/, /dʒ/. For example:** buses, prizes, washes, watches, sandwiches, bridges.

**-/Z/:** we find it after **the rest of sounds. For example:** cars, computers, phones, jobs, bags, boards.

**Exercise: classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “S”:**

Months- bags- faces- photographs- buses- hamburgers- cameras- books- pens- organizes- beaches- mouths- televisions- teachers- states- papers- brushes- computers- houses.

|  |  |  |
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| **/S/** | **/Z/** | **/ɪz/** |
| MonthsBooksStatesMouthsPhotographs | HamburgersCamerasBagsTelevisionsComputersTeachersPensPapers | BusesHousesBrushesFacesBeachesOrganizes |