

# “InterEducation” | Educational Center & Language School

EPS101



# Unit 1

## Lesson 2

### Nouns: Proper & Common Nouns

### Simple Present



A *noun* is a person, place or thing.

Nouns can be **proper nouns** or **common nouns**.

- A proper noun is the name of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns are always capitalized.
- A common noun is a word for any person, place or thing. Common nouns are usually only capitalised at the beginning of the sentence.





**Note:** Many proper nouns have more than one word. Small words such as *the* and *of* are not usually capitalised in proper nouns.

## Chicago



I like the name of my city, Chicago. The city is in the state of Illinois in the United States of America. The name comes from the Native Americans. The Algonquins lived on the Chicago River. The word chigagou comes from their language. It means field of onions. A long time ago, onions grew next to the river and Lake Michigan. I like the name because it is interesting. There is no other place in the world with the same name.



There are three main ways to use the simple present.

- Use the simple present to talk about facts, definitions, or general truths.  
*Linda means pretty in Spanish. Her name is nice.*
- Use the simple present to describe habits or routines, or things that happen again and again.  
*They **don't** drive to work. They **take** the bus.*
- Use the simple present to describe states and feelings (with verbs such as be, have, and like).  
*She **has** a BlackBerry. She **likes** electronics.*



The simple present can also be used to give and ask for instructions.

**Examples:** When you get to the office you *go* up to the first floor, you *knock* on the first door on the right and you *ask* for Mrs. Alstone.  
OK?

We sometimes use simple present to talk about the future. This happens mostly when we talk about timetables, routines, and schedules.

**Examples:** Next term *starts* on the 6th of April.  
What time *does* the bus arrive to York? My train *leaves* at 6 p.m.



In other cases we don't use the simple present in simple sentences to talk about the future.

## Examples:

Lucy's *coming* for a drink this evening (NOT Lucy comes...)

I'll *phone* you - I promise (NOT I phone you...)

There's the doorbell. I'll *go* (NOT I go...)



We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time.

I **like** big cities.

Your English is good. You **speak** very well.

Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 p.m. and **finishes** at 8 p.m.

**always / never / often / usually / sometimes** + present simple

She always **gets** to work early. (not She gets always)

I never **eat** breakfast. (not I eat never)

We often **go** away at weekends.





## Remember:

he workss / she livess / it rainss

## Examples:

I work in a shop. My brother works in a bank (not My brother work)

Lucy lives in London. Her parents live in Scotland.

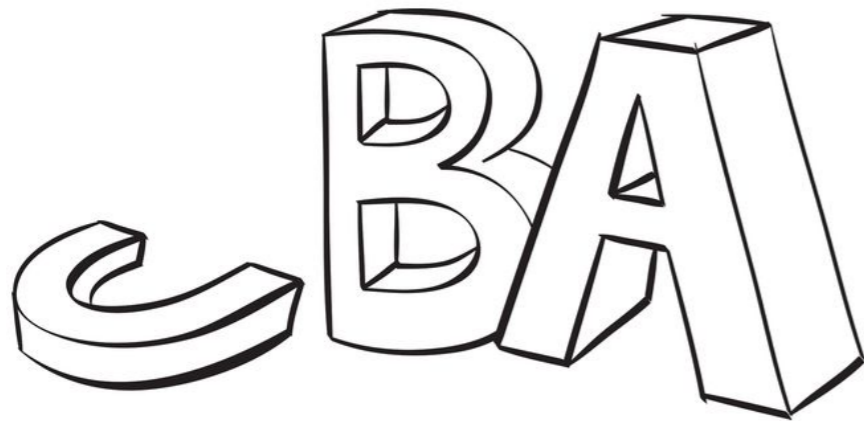
It rains a lot in winter.

I have - he/she/it has:

John has a shower every day.

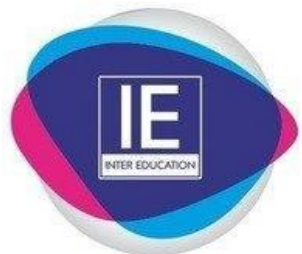


## Spelling



twistynoodle.com

- es after -s : pass - **passes**
- es after -sh: finish - **finishes**
- es after -ch: watch - **watches**
- y to -ies: study - **studies**, try - **tries**
- Also:* do - **does**, go - **goes**



## Simple present statements

Affirmative		Negative	
I	<b>like</b> blackberries.	I	do not <b>like</b> apples.
You		You	
He	<b>gets</b> some attention	He	does not <b>get</b> a lot of attention.
She			
It			
We	<b>live</b> in a big city.	We	do not <b>live</b> in a big city.
You			
They			



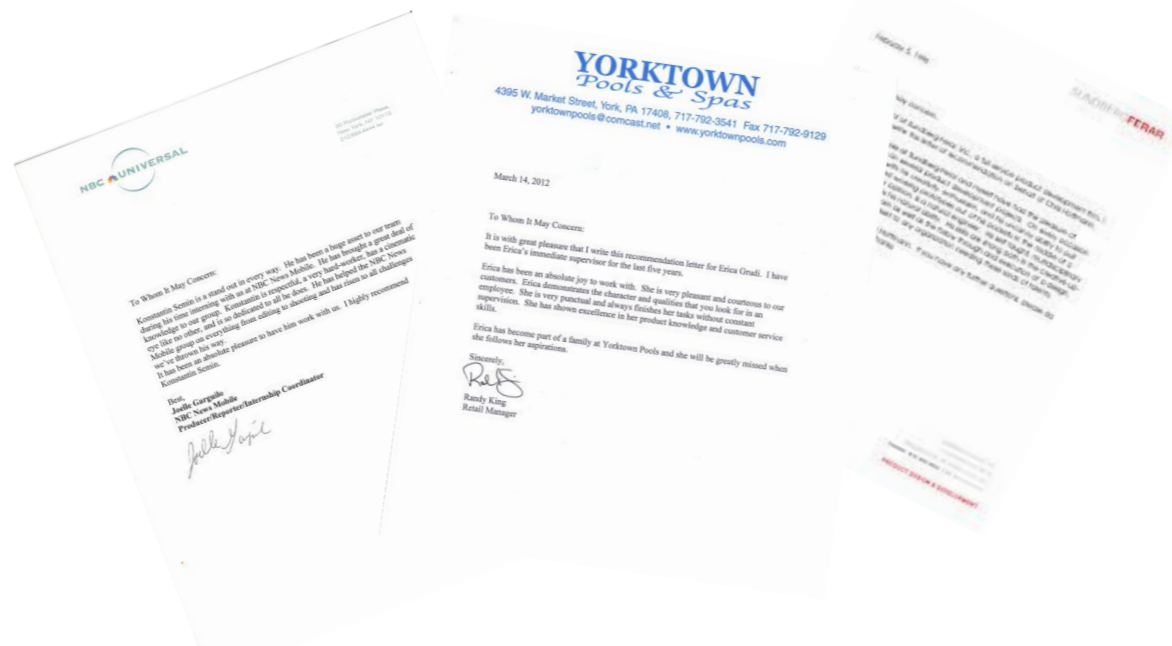
## Simple present statements with *be*

Affirmative	Negative
I <b>am</b> tall.	I <b>am</b> not short.
You <b>are</b> a grandfather.	You <b>are not</b> young.
He She It <b>is</b> at work.	He She It <b>is not</b> at home.
We You <b>are</b> sisters. They	We You <b>are not</b> cousins. They



**Note:** Contractions (short forms) with be and do are common in informal written language and in spoken language.

Affirmative	Negative
I am = I'm is = 's are = 're	I am not = I'm not is not = isn't or 's not are not = aren't or 're not do not = don't does not = doesn't





## Simple present statements with *have*

Affirmative		Negative	
I	<b>have</b> a nice name.	I	<b>do not have</b> a generation name.
You		You	
He	<b>has</b> a good product.	He	<b>does not have</b> a big company.
She		She	
It		It	
We	<b>have</b> the same last name.	We	<b>do not have</b> the same first names.
You		You	
They		They	



do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
does	he she it	



## do/ does + subject + infinitive

Where How often What How much	Do Do Does do do does does	you your friends Chris your parents you this word it	work live play live? wash mean? cost	on Sundays? near here? tennis? your hair? to fly to Rome?
--	--	--	---	--

## Questions with always/usually/often:

What	Do Does do	you Chris you	always often usually	have phone do	breakfast? you? at weekends?
------	------------------	------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------



Yes,	I / we / you / they	<b>do.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>does</b>
No,	I / we / you / they	<b>don't.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>doesn't.</b>



‘Do you play tennis?’ *‘No, I don’t.’*

‘Do your parents speak English?’ *‘Yes, they do.’*

‘Does Gary work hard?’ *‘Yes, he does.’*

‘Does your sister live in London?’ *‘No, she doesn’t.’*



# Class activities & exercises.

