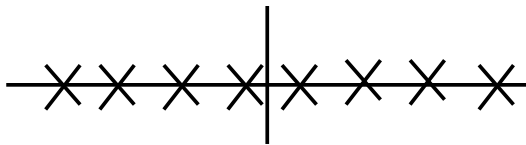


+ The Simple Present Tense

Expresses a habit or often repeated action. Adverbs of frequency such as, *often*, *seldom*, *sometimes*, *never*, etc. are used with this tense.

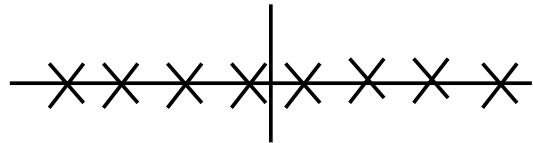


She goes to work everyday.
They always eat lunch together.



+ The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.

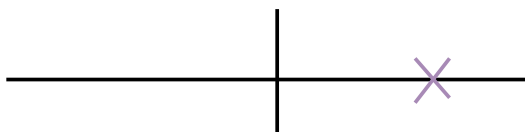


Snow falls in December in Minnesota.
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



+ The Future

Will and *be + going + to* are often used to describe future actions.

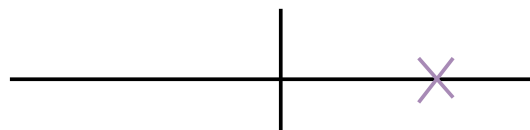


Thomas will graduate in June.
Maria is going to go to Mexico next week.



+ The Future

The simple present and present continuous are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.

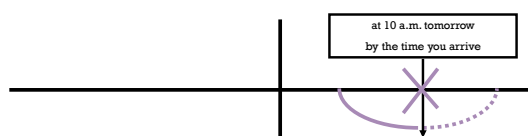


She is meeting a new client at eleven o'clock.
The train leaves at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.



+ The Future Continuous

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will occur over a period of time at a specific point in the future.



I will be teaching English at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

They will be moving their furniture out of the house by the time you arrive tomorrow.



PREPOSITIONS

Definition:-

Preposition is a word, which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun, connecting it to another word.

+ Kinds of Prepositions

There are three types in prepositions

- ❖ Place of Prepositions
- ❖ Time of Prepositions
- ❖ Direction of Prepositions

+

The mouse is **on** the table.

Two things: mouse + table
Relationship: one is **on** the other

On is a preposition!

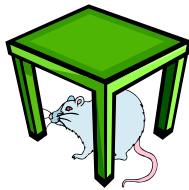


+

The mouse is **under** the table.

Two things: mouse + table
Relationship: one is **under** the other

Under is a preposition!



Here is a list of the most common prepositions:

aboard	along	behind	but (except)	from	off	past	until
about	amid	below	by	in	on	since	up
above	among	beneath	down	inside	onto	through	upon
across	around	beside	during	into	out	to	with
after	at	between	except	near	outside	toward	within
against	before	beyond	for	of	over	under	without

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Prepositions of Place

Some prepositions show where something happens. They are called prepositions of place.

Examples:-

*Sanny was sitting under a tree.

*There's a wooden floor underneath the carpet.

*Some geese flew over their house.

*John and Sarah were hiding inside the wardrobe.

*There was a tree beside the river.

*I have a friend who lives in America.

Prepositions of Time

Some prepositions show when something happens. They are called prepositions of time.

Examples:-

📅 School starts at nine o'clock.

📅 We're going to the zoo on Saturday.

📅 No, you can't watch a video. It's past your bedtime already.

📅 I visited my grandparents during the summer.

📅 You must finish the work by Friday.

📅 I'll do my homework before dinner.

Prepositions of Direction

Some prepositions show where something is going. They are called prepositions of direction.

Examples:-

📅 The boys chased after each other.

📅 The football rolled down the hill.

📅 A man was walking his dog along the riverbank.

📅 The freeway goes right through the city.

📅 We were travelling towards Miami.

+ There

- 1. Use *there* when referring to a place, whether concrete ("over there by the building") or more abstract ("it must be difficult to live there").

■ There is an antique store on Camden Avenue.

■ The science textbooks are over there on the floor.

■ There are many documents that are used in investigations.

+ There

- 2. Also use *there* with the verb *BE* (is, am, are, was, were) to indicate the existence of something, or to mention something for the first time.

■ There is a picnic area over here, and a monster and a campground across the river.

■ "I see there are new flowers coming up in your garden." "Yes, they are the ones my grandmother gave me last year."

+ There

- 3. *it* can be used both ways (refer to subject and place) in the same sentence.
- *I like New York city. I go there every year.*

+ It and They

- 1. *It* can be used to describe the weather or situation.
- It is rainy today.
- 2. *It* and *they* can be used as pronouns.
- I live in Chicago. It is very busy but interesting place.
- I like the people I've met in Morocco. They are very nice.