

**Al-Mustaqbal University**

**Class one** - first semester

**Subject:** English language

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**Lecture 5 :** Part 1 / Computer Architecture and System Concepts ; Part 2/ Unit 6 / Every Day.



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## **Unit 6 / Every Day.**

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**Listen and repeat. Write the times.**

**STARTER**

1 **T 6.1** Listen and repeat. Write the times.

				
1 It's nine o'clock.	2 It's nine thirty.	3 It's nine forty-five.	4 It's ten o'clock.	5 It's ten fifteen.
				
6 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>

**6- It's two o'clock 7- It's two thirty 8- It's two forty-five  
9- It's three o'clock 10- It's three fifteen**

Example: A: What time is it, please? B: It's nine o'clock.  
A: Thank you very much.

## Pronunciation of –s at the End of Verbs

In the present simple tense, we add –s to the verb when the subject is he / she / it.

The –s at the end of verbs can be pronounced in different ways, depending on the final sound of the verb.

Listen to the pronunciation at the end of verbs.

**/s/**. gets up. works. eats

**/z/**. lives. goes. leaves. buys. does

**/ɪz/**. watches

Q/ 1. Choose the correct pronunciation of -s:

- a) He works every day.                      **/s/**.    **/z/**.    **/ɪz/**  
b) She watches TV in the evening.        **/s/**.    **/z/**.    **/ɪz/**

## Days of the Week

Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday

# Prepositions of Time: IN, ON, AT

In English, we use in, on, and at to talk about time, but each has specific rules depending on the level of detail.

## 1. IN \_\_\_\_\_ for longer periods of time. We use in for:

1. **Months.** in January, **in** May. Example: I was born in March.
2. **Years.** in 2020, **in** 1995. Example: She graduated in 2018.

### 3. Parts of the day

- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
  - Example: I usually study in the evening.
  - Do not use (**in**)with night, we use **at**. at night.
4. **Seasons.** in winter, in summer, in spring, in autumn. Example:  
We go swimming in summer.

**Summary for IN: in = months, years, parts of the day, seasons**

## 2. ON – for specific days and dates. We use on for:

1. **Days of the week.** on Monday, on Friday
  - Example: I usually go shopping on Saturday.

**2. Specific dates.** on January 1st, on December 25th

- Example: My birthday is on May 10th.

**3. Special days.** on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve,

- Example: We give gifts on Christmas Day.

**4. Parts of specific days.** on Friday evening, on Sunday morning

- Example: We often meet friends on Sunday afternoon.

**Summary for ON: on = days, dates, special days, and parts of a specific day**

**3. AT – for precise times or points in time.** We use at for:

**1. Exact clock times**

- at 7 o'clock, at 12:30, at midnight. Example: I wake up at 6 a.m.

**2. Times of the day (general)**

- at night, at the weekend. Example: I like reading books at night.

**Summary for AT: at = exact times, holidays (without "day"), night, weekend**

## Common Mistakes

1. ✘ Don't say: I wake up at the morning.

✔ Correct: I wake up in the morning.

2. ✘ Don't say: I go to school in Saturday.

✔ Correct: I go to school on Saturday.

3. ✘ Don't say: I sleep in night.

✔ Correct: I sleep at night.

## Q/ Choose the correct preposition (in / on / at) and complete the sentences

1- Do you have a shower \_\_\_ the morning? Options: ( in / on / at )

2- Do you get up early \_\_\_ Sunday morning? Options: ( in / on / at )

3- Do you go to work/school \_\_\_ Saturday? Options: ( in / on / at )

4- Do you eat in restaurants \_\_\_ the weekend? Options: ( in / on / at )

5- Do you watch TV \_\_\_ the afternoon? Options: ( in / on / at )

6- Do you stay at home \_\_\_ Friday evening? Options: ( in / on / at )

## VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING.

Words that go together. Match a verb in A with words in B.

A	B
get up	dinner
go	early
listen to	Tv
watch	in an office
cook	the radio
work	to bed late

A	B
go	in restaurants
drink	chess
eat	coffee
have	shopping
play	at home
stay	a shower

- **get up** → **early**. **go** → **shopping / to bed late**  
**eat** → **in restaurants**
- **drink** → **coffee**. **listen to** → **the radio** **watch** → **TV**
- **have** → **a shower** **cook** → **dinner**. **play** → **chess**  
**work** → **in an office**. **stay** → **at home**

1- On weekends, I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ and relax.

a) **stay at home**. b) get up. c) go shopping

2- He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ chess with his friends.

a) **play**. b) eat. c) drink

3- He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ the radio while driving.

a) watch. b) **listen to**. c) play