



English Language for First-Year University Students in Iraqi Universities

By

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Unit One \ Greeting

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English Alphabetic

الأبجدية الإنجليزية

١. Capital Letters الأبجدية الإنجليزية الكبيرة

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

٢. Small Letters الأبجدية الإنجليزية الصغيرة

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

● Consonants الحروف الساكنة

b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

● Vowels الحروف المتحركة

a	e	i	o	u
---	---	---	---	---

Parts of Speech

أقسام الكلام

مثال	تعريف	
Ahmed, book	هو ما يدل على مسمى معين	Noun اسم
I, he, she, it, etc.	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله	Pronoun ضمير
Play, played, will play	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	Verb فعل
rich man رجل غني لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف بعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم الموصوف	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	Adjective صفة
Ahmed writes quickly. أحمد يكتب بسرعة.	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو تزيد الصفة وضوحاً	Adverb حال

Parts of Speech

أقسام الكلام

	تعريف	مثال
Preposition حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى	Ahmed goes to school أحمد يذهب إلى المدرسة They traveled by plane هم سافروا بالطائرة
Conjunction حرف العطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة .	Ali and Ahmad visited us yesterday. علي و أحمد زارانا أمس
Interjection حرف تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب	Alas! She died. يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت.

Parts of Speech

أقسام الكلام

مثال	تعريف	
	هناك ثلاث أدوات في اللغة الإنجليزية: a, an, the	Article أداة
This is a book. هذا كتاب.	تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.	
This is an apple. هذه تفاحة.	تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.	
This is the book I bought yesterday. هذا هو الكتاب الذي اشتريته أمس.	تستخدم the للتعريف.	

Introductions or Greeting

تعلم مهارة التعارف لأول لقاء والقاء التحية باللغة الانكليزية



Meeting and greeting!



There are different ways to greet people:

- Greeting means welcoming someone with particular words or a particular action.
- When meeting people formally for the first time, we greet by shaking hands and saying "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you."
- "How do you do?" isn't really a question, it just means "Hello".
- When young people meet informally they sometimes greet and slap their hands together.
- Generally we do not greet by shaking hands with people we know well. We greet by just saying 'hi' or 'hello'
- Here are some expressions you can use to greet people.

Greeting

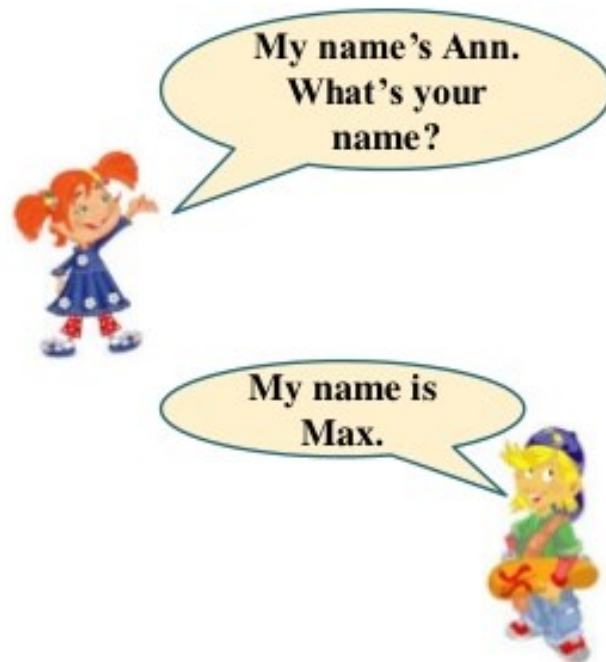
- Hi, hello.
- Good morning, good afternoon, good evening.
- How are you?
- How are you doing?
- How do you do?



Hi!
Hello!
How are you?
Good morning!
Good afternoon!
Good evening!

What is your name?

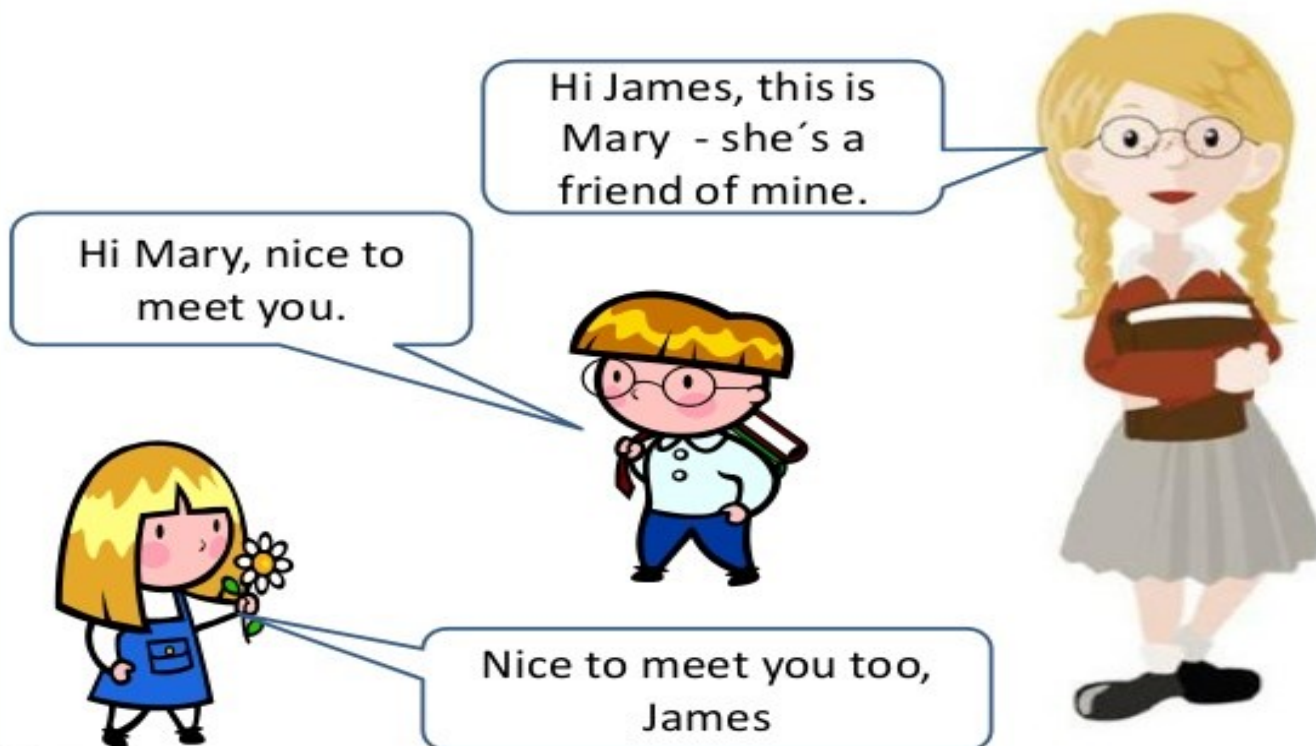
Listen and repeat. Act out similar dialogues.





Introducing other people to each other:
This is

Introducing other people to each other





Nice to meet you.

Nice To Meet You!



- Hello, I'm George Johnson.
- Pleased to meet you, Mr. Johnson. I'm Tom Perry.
- Nice to meet you, Mr. Perry.

Nice To Meet You!



- Hi! My name's Joe.
- I'm Rosanna. Nice to meet you.
- Nice to meet you, too.

How are you? -fine ,thanks
 -very well , thank you.



iSLCollective.com

Dialog

- Hello, How are you?
- Fine thanks, and you?
- Great, thanks!

Break!

HOW ARE YOU TODAY?

->

I'M _____.



I'm okay.



I'm good



I'm great !



I'm sad



I'm mad



I'm angry



I'm sick



I'm hot



I'm cold



I'm tired



I'm hungry

Everyday English

Good morning!

www.GenkiEnglish.com



Good morning

Good morning



Good afternoon

Good afternoon



Good evening

Good evening



Good night

Good night

Numbers 1–10 and plurals

1.12 Read and listen.
Practise the numbers.

1 one

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five

6 six

7 seven

8 eight

9 nine

10 ten

3 Write the numbers.



a five books



b _____ cars



c _____ houses



d _____ cameras



e _____ photographs



f _____ sandwiches



g _____ computers



h _____ buses



i _____ students

T 1.13 Listen and check.

4 Ask and answer questions.

What's in this picture?

Nine photographs.

5 **T 1.14** Listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
books	cars	sandwiches
photographs	computers	houses
students	burgers	buses
	cameras	

GRAMMAR SPOT

Singular
one book
one bus

Plural
two books
two buses

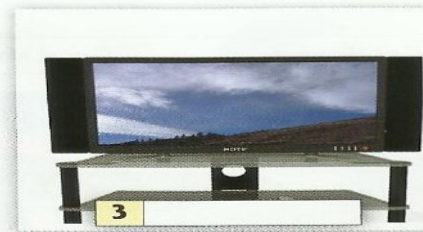
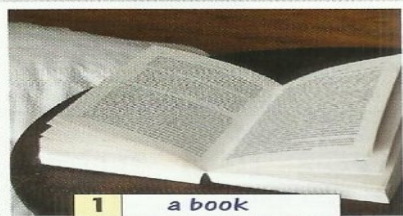


-It is.....

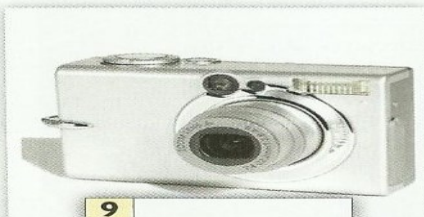
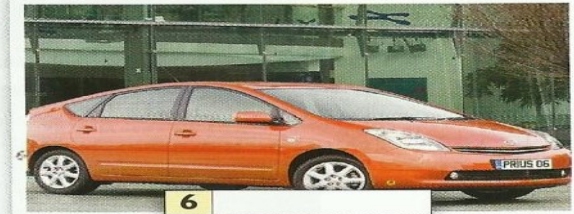
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

What's this in English?

1 Write the words.



a book
a camera
a car
a photograph
a computer
a bag
a burger
a television
a phone
a sandwich
a bus
a house



Thanks for your attention!
Discussion is open?



References

المراجع

- **New Headway Plus**
- **Basic English Grammar by Betty Azar**
- **Websites:**
 - <http://english-zone.com>
 - <http://www.answers.com>

Unit Two\ Your world

Cities, Countries and Numbers

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Let's break it down.

قراءة اسم الدول باللفظ الصحيح *Countries*



Australia

Brazil

Egypt

China

England

France

Iraq

Italy

Hungary

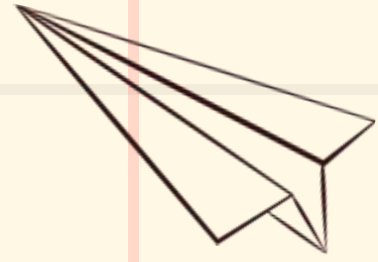
Japan

Russia

Spain

Jordan

The United States



Lesson Outline

Find these countries on the map: (Australia-Brazil-Egypt-China-England-France-Italy-Hungary-Japan-Russia-Spain-Saudi Arabia)





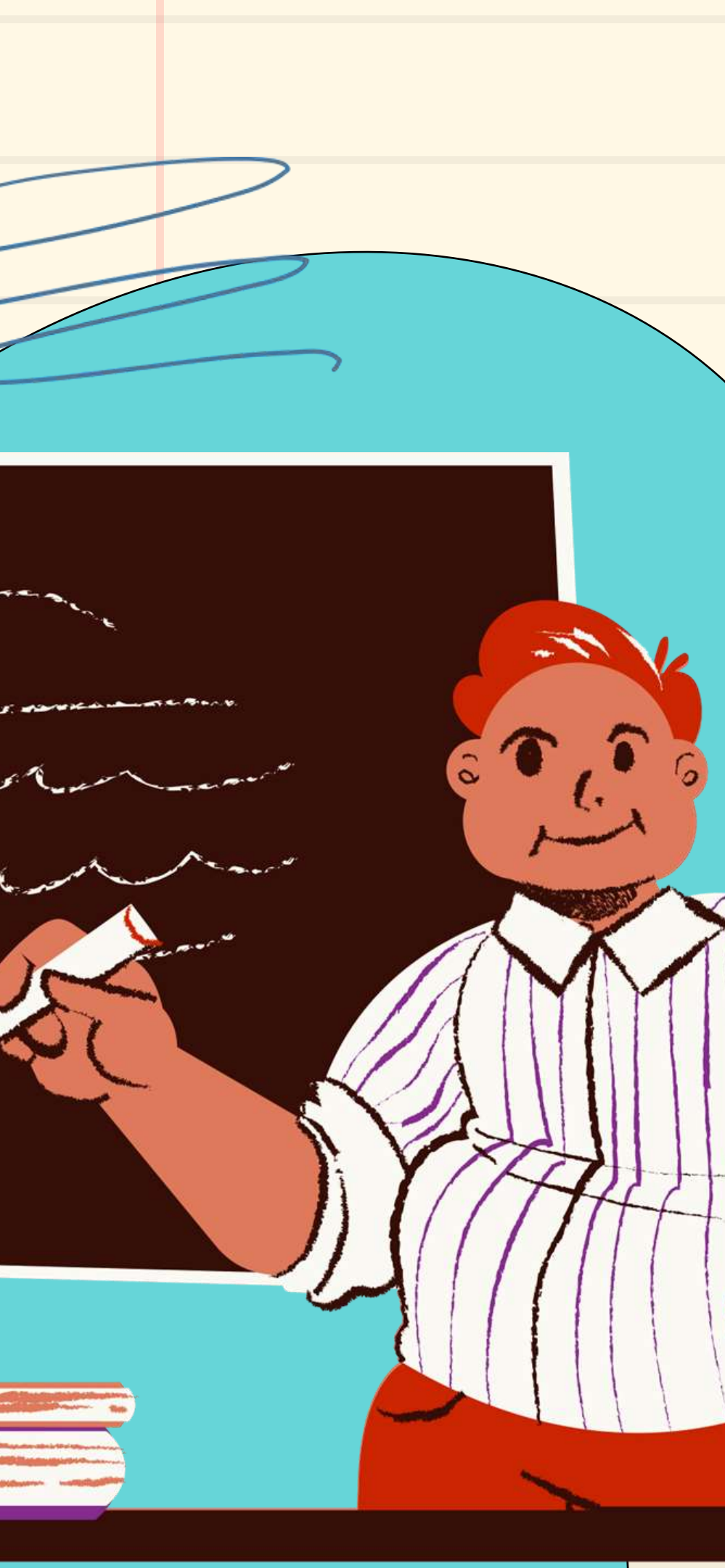
Pablo Where are you from, Mika?
Mika I'm from Japan. Where are you from?
Pablo I'm from Spain. From Barcelona.

Where are you from ?

Where are you from ?

I'm from Italy/Brazil ... Where ... ?





His name's Pablo. He's from Spain.

He is = He's
She is = She's



Her name's Mika. She's from Japan.

Possessive adjective

➤ **His name's** Pablo.

What's her name?

➤ **My name's** Mika.

What's your name?

His, Her = possessive adjective

his car, his bag, his camera

her cat, her dress, her ring

I'm (am)

You're (are)

He's (is)

She's (is)

It's (is)

They're (are)

from England

a student

a computer

➤ **in New York**

➤ **married**

نشاط جماعي



QUESTIONS

Where's he from?

1 Complete the sentences about the people.

1 His name's Kevin.
He's from the United States.

2 name's László.
He's .

3 name's Karima.
She's .

4 name's Tatiana.
She's .

5 name's Rosely.
She's .

6 name's Simon.
He's .

7 name's Yong.
He's .

8 name's Hayley.
She's .

1. His name's Laszlo,

He's from Hungary

2. Her name's Karima,

she's from Egypt

3. Her name's Tatiana,

she's from Russia

4. Her name's Rosely,

she's from Brazil

5. His name's Simon,

He's from England

6. His name's Yong,

He's from China

7. Her name's Hayley,

she's from Australia

Where's he from?

He's from the USA.



Barack Obama

Where's she from?

She's from the UK.



Emma Watson

Where's he from?

He's from Brazil.



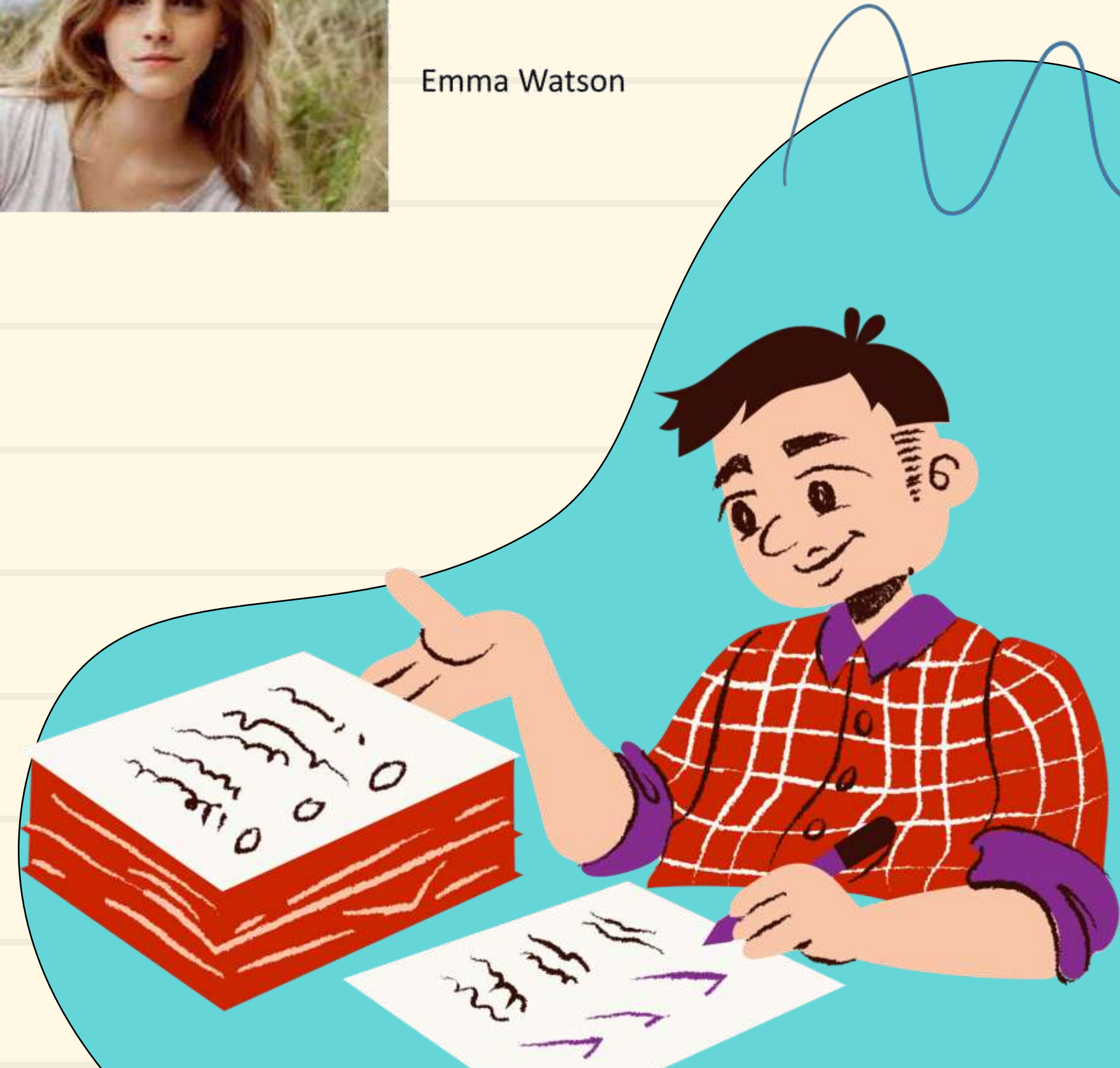
Ronaldo

Where's she from?

She's from the USA.



Angelina Jolie



Note:-

What's his name?

What's her name?

Where's he from?

Where's she from?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Where's = Where is
- 2 Complete the questions with *is* or *are*.

Where _____ she from?

Where _____ he from?

Where _____ you from?

Where

are you

from ?

is she

is he

What

's your (is your)

name?

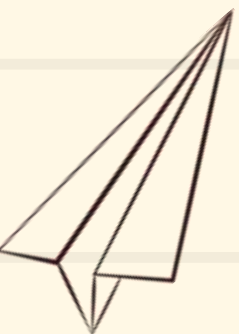
's her (is her)

What's his name?

His name's Kevin.

Where's he from?

He's from the United States.



الاستفسار عن اسم شخص ؟

Possessive Adjectives:(My- His -Her)

Examples:

- My name is **Hanan**.
- His name is **Ahmed**.
- Her name is **Sara**.

What's his name?



His name is Ricky Martin

What's her name?

**Her name is
Katy Perry**



What's his name?

His name is Kadhem AlSaher



نشاط



**Do you remember
your classmates'
names?**



Cities

Cities and Countries: Asking others.

Where's Barcelona?

It's in Spain.

Barcelona

Beijing

Moscow

Cairo

Los Angeles

São Paulo

Sydney

Tokyo

Budapest

London

Australia

Brazil

Egypt

China

England

France

Italy

Hungary

Japan

Russia

Spain

The United States



Rosely Hello, I'm Rosely. What's your name?

Bruno _____ name's Bruno.

R Hello, Bruno. Where are you _____?

B _____ from Brazil. Where are you from?

R Oh, I'm from Brazil, too. _____ from São Paulo.

B Really? I'm from São Paulo, too!

R Oh, nice to meet you, Bruno.

Cities and Countries quiz



Beijing , China



Dubai,
United Arab Emirates



Sao Paulo , Brazil



Moscow ,
Russia



London,
England.



Barcelona, Spain



Sydney, Australia



Los
Angeles,
U.S.A.

HOLLYWOOD

Put the name of countries and their cities in examples(quiz)

Exercise

Exercises

1 ☒ d Where are you from?

2 ☐ What's her name?

3 ☐ What's his name?

4 ☐ Where's he from?

5 ☐ What's this in English?

6 ☐ How are you?

7 ☐ Where's Montreal?

a His name's Bruno.

b He's from São Paulo.

c It's in Canada.

d I'm from Brazil.

e Fine, thanks.

f Her name's Tatiana.

g It's a computer.

1)d

2)f

3)a

4)b

5)g

6)e

7)c

Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 ☐ My name Mika.

☒ My name's Mika.

2 ☐ What's he's name?

☐ What's his name?

3 ☐ 'What's his name?' 'Kevin.'

☐ 'What's her name?' 'Kevin.'

4 ☐ He's from Spain.

☐ His from Spain.

5 ☐ Where she from?

☐ Where's she from?

6 ☐ What's her name?

☐ What's she name?

Where are they from?

This is a photograph of **Claude** and **Holly Duval** from Montreal in Canada. They are on holiday in New York City. Holly is from Canada and Claude is from France. They are married. Holly is a teacher. Her school is in the centre of Montreal. Claude is a doctor. His hospital is in the centre of Montreal, too.



I'm (am)

from England

You're (are)

a student

He's (is)

fine.

She's (is)

in New York.

It's (is)

in Paris.

They're (are)

married.

- 1 Holly is from _____ in Canada.
- 2 She's a _____.
- 3 Her _____ is in the centre of Montreal.
- 4 Claude is from _____.
- 5 He's a _____.
- 6 His hospital is in the _____ of Montreal.
- 7 They _____ in New York.
- 8 They are _____.

Adjectives

Weather



Ages and Numbers

Age and Numbers

Counting in English 1 to 30

1 - One	16 - Sixteen
2 - Two	17 - Seventeen
3 - Three	18 - Eighteen
4 - Four	19 - Nineteen
5 - Five	20 - Twenty
6 - Six	21 - Twenty One
7 - Seven	22 - Twenty Two
8 - Eight	23 - Twenty Three
9 - Nine	24 - Twenty Four
10 - Ten	25 - Twenty Five
11 - Eleven	26 - Twenty Six
12 - Twelve	27 - Twenty Seven
13 - Thirteen	28 - Twenty Eight
14 - Fourteen	29 - Twenty Nine
15 - Fifteen	30 - Thirty

How old are you ?

How old is she?

How old is he?

- I am 20.

-she is 8.

-He is 22.



Remember this!



Thanks for your attention!
Discussion is open?



Listening = Learning





Unit Three

All about you



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01

Jobs

02

am-is-are
Negative and Questions

03

Personal information

04

Social expressions

Agenda



What is your job ?



shop assistant



student



journalist



nurse



police officer



bus driver



businessman



architect



farmer



waiter



doctor



builder



chef



journalist



pilot



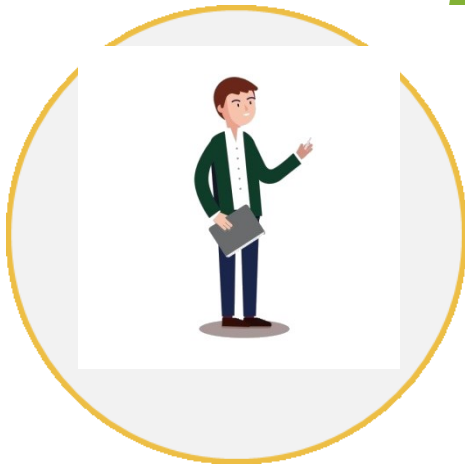
dentist



tailor

What is + **Your**
his + job ?
her

I am
a
teacher



He is
a
doctor



She is
a
student



TIPS TO REMEMBER!

1. To talk about jobs we use the verb **TO BE**.
2. With singular jobs we need the **article**:
I am **a** doctor
She is **an** engineer
3. With plural jobs, **no article** is used:
We are doctors
They are engineers



Read the questions and answer them.

What is your job?

- I am a.....



What is his job?

- He is a



What is her job?

- She is a



Education Style

AFFIRMATIVE (SHE)



SHE IS **A** HOUSEWIFE

AFFIRMATIVE (THEY)



THEY ARE STUDENTS

AFFIRMATIVE (THEY)



They are journalists

YOUR TURN NOW 1

Say what these people's jobs are

- 1- Use the pronoun given (I, you, we...).
- 2- Add the correct form of **to be** (am, is, are).
- 3- Try to guess the job.
- 4- Write the sentences in your notebook.
- 5- Correct the sentences.

AFFIRMATIVE (HE)



She is **A** shop assistant

AFFIRMATIVE (HE)



HE IS **A** TEACHER

YOUR TURN NOW 2

1. Look at the pictures, the pronouns & the jobs given.
2. Make affirmative or negative sentences.
3. If the sentence is negative, write the correct affirmative one.

Positive			Negative		
I	'm (am)	from the US.	I	'm not	English.
He	's (is)		He	isn't	
She			She		
It			It		
You	're (are)		You	aren't	
We			We		
They			They		

نشاط جماعي



HE/ Taxi driver



He isn't a taxi driver
He is a bus driver

1

2

SHE/ DOCTOR



She isn't a doctor.
She is a nurse

3

SHE/ HOUSEWIFE



She isn't a housewife.
She is a queen

YOUR TURN NOW 3

- 1-Look at the pictures.
2. Answer the questions.
3. Give short answers.
4. If the answer is negative, write an affirmative sentence.

نشاط جماعي



IS HE A TEACHER?



NO, HE ISN'T.
HE IS A STUDENT

1

2

IS SHE A NURSE?



NO, SHE ISN'T.
SHE IS A SECRETARY

3

IS HE A doctor ?



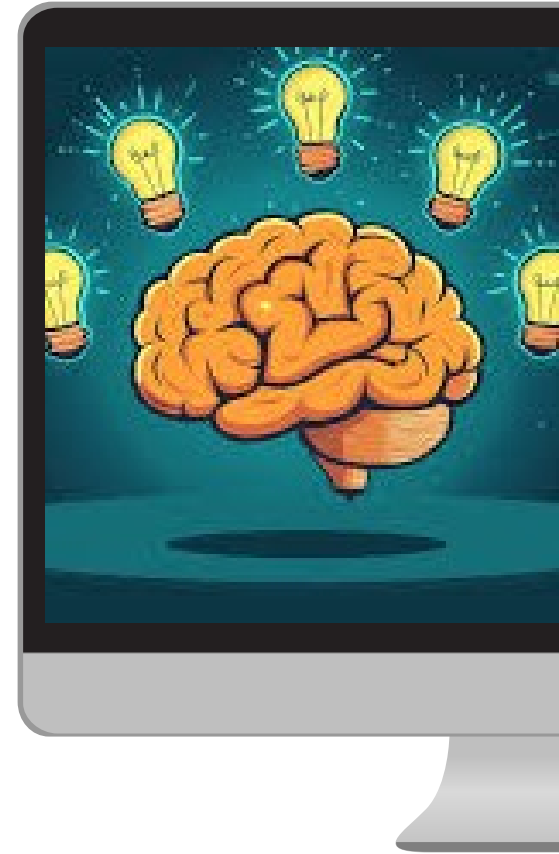
YES, HE IS.

مراجعة سريعة



Grammar : Verb to be (present) am-is-are

- Positive sentences (affirmative sentences)
- Negative sentences
- Yes - no questions
- Wh- questions



Feedbacks



Hello, my name is Manuel Elkin Patarroyo. I am 52 years old. I am from Tolima, Colombia. I am a scientist. I am married. My favorite music is classical. My favorite food is fried fish. My favorite sport is tennis. I am very hard-working and

Name: Manuel Patarroyo
Age: 52
Job: Scientist
Nationality: Colombian



Hello, my name's Ana Sofia Henao. I'm 24 years old. I'm from Medellín, Colombia. I'm a top model. I'm single. My favorite music is rock in Spanish. My favorite activity is to workout. My favorite food is grilled

Name:
Age:
Job:
Nationality:

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I am Frank

I am not happy

I am an architect

My brother is a dentist and my sister is a secretary

I am not single

I am from London. I am English

My favorite sport are tennis and golf



AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

FULL FORM

I am
He is
She is
It is
You are
We are

SHORT FORM

I'm
He's
She's
It's
You're

Examples:

- I am Sarah and he is Jake.
- John is tired. He is in the bedroom.
- She is very young. She's only 12.
- It's two in the morning. It's very cold.
- You're from Italy. You're Italian.
- The cars are in the garage.
- Jim and I are classmates.



تكملة



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Examples:

- I **am not** Portuguese. I am Brazilian.
- She **isn't** 43. She is 46.
- The CDs **aren't** under the table.
- My parents **are not** in town.
- The weather **is not** nice. Let's stay at home.
- Peter and James **aren't** friends.
- She **isn't** at school. She's on holiday.

FULL FORM

I **am not**
He **is not**
She **is not**
It **is not**
You **are not**
We **are not**

SHORT FORM

I **'m not**
He **isn't**
She **isn't**
It **isn't**
You **aren't**
We **aren't**

TO BE- QUESTIONS



QUESTIONS

Am I?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are you?
Are we?

SHORT ANSWERS

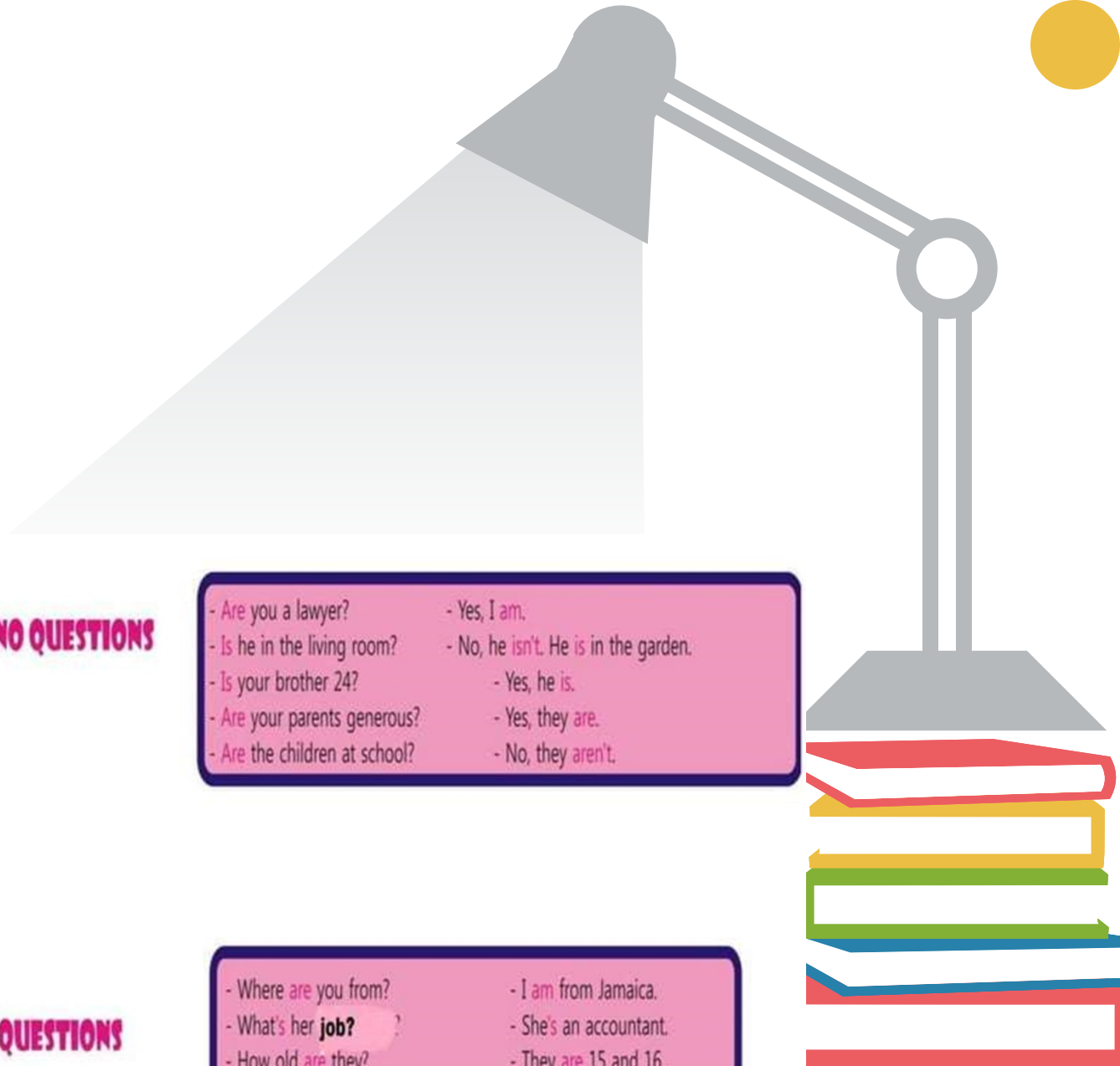
Yes, you are	No, you aren't.	OR	No, you're not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.	OR	No, he's not.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.	OR	No, she's not.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.	OR	No, it's not.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.		
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	OR	No, You're not.

YES - NO QUESTIONS

- Are you a lawyer?	- Yes, I am.
- Is he in the living room?	- No, he isn't. He is in the garden.
- Is your brother 24?	- Yes, he is.
- Are your parents generous?	- Yes, they are.
- Are the children at school?	- No, they aren't.

WH- QUESTIONS

- Where are you from?	- I am from Jamaica.
- What's her job?	- She's an accountant.
- How old are they?	- They are 15 and 16.
- What color is your umbrella?	- It's blue.
- How much are these shoes?	- \$ 35.



Questions and Answers

البطاقة الشخصية _ تدريب



Questions with question words

What	is your name? is her address? is his phone number?
Where	are you from? is he from? are they from?
How old	are you? are they?

Answers

John Mason.
16, Albert Road, Bristol.
01693 456729.

From Spain.

I'm 16.
They're 8 and 10.

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	American?
Are	you we they	married?

Short answers

Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.

Yes, I am.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

Complete the questions and answers.

- 1 What's her surname? Green
- 2 What's her _____? Ellie
- 3 Where's she _____? England
- 4 What's her _____? 29, Victoria Road,
Birmingham
- 5 What's her _____? 07700 955031
- 6 How old is she? She's _____.
- 7 What's _____? She's _____.
- 8 Is she _____? No, she isn't.

Read and listen. Then listen and repeat.

Is Ellie from America? ☒ No, she isn't.

Is she from Spain? ☒ No, she isn't.

Is she from England? ☒ Yes, she is.



Complete the sentences.

- 1 Ellie isn't from the United States.
She 's from England.
- 2 Her phone number _____ 07700 995031.
It _____ 07700 955031.
- 3 She _____ 18. She _____ 20.
- 4 She _____ married.

Practices

Work in groups of four. You are a band.

A

- What's the name of the band?
- How old are you?
- What are your names?
- Where are you now?
- Where are you from?

Ask and answer the questions with another group.



THE AUDITION INTERVIEW

B

I Hi! Is _____ this _____ your band, Metro 5?

P Yes, it is.

I Great! And _____ Donny McNab?

P No, I'm not. I'm Paul McNab. This is Donny. He's my brother.

I Ah, yes, sorry. Hi, Donny. You're a builder from Scotland, right?

D Well, yes, I am a builder, but I'm not from Scotland.

I Oh, where _____ from?

P&D We're from Ireland.

I Aah! _____ the other boys from Ireland too?

D No, they aren't. They're all from different countries.

I Oh! Interesting! And _____ all builders?

D No, they aren't. Paul's a bus driver and ...

P Yeah, I'm a bus driver and Ronan's a nurse and Bo and Edson are students.

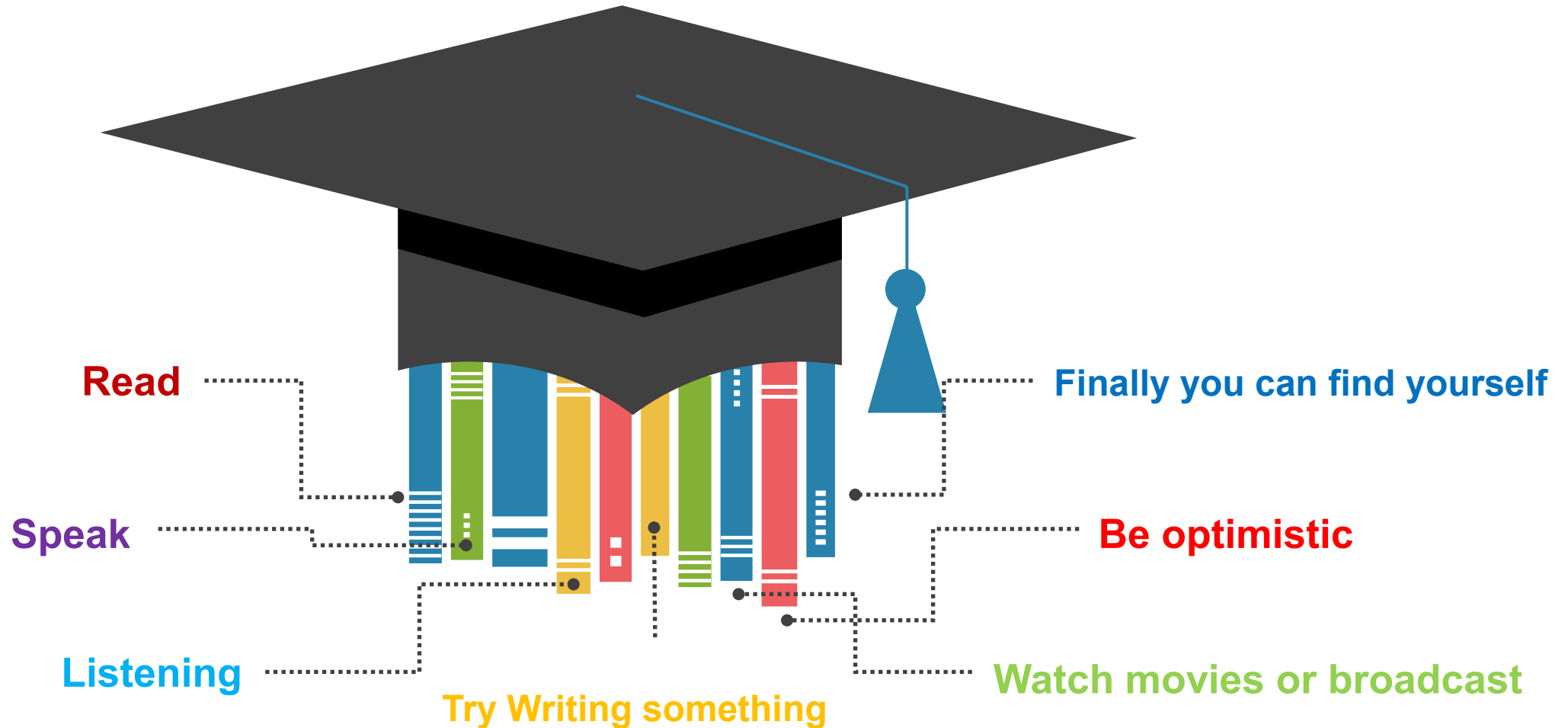
I Interesting! And Donny, _____ the singer in the band?

D Yes, I am. Well, we're all singers.

I Oh, right! Nice to meet you. Good luck to you all!

All Thank you very much.

Life Style



Tips

PLAN NING



To have another language is to possess a second soul

THANK YOU

For your listening and watching





Unit Four Family & Friends

Prepared by: Atheer Jandal
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April 2025, 15, 16



Feedback

كيف استفسر عن اسم وبيانات شخص ما سوآءا كان مذكر ام مؤنث ؟

محاور المحاضرة



01 Subject Personal Pronouns
ضمائر الفاعل او نائب الفاعل

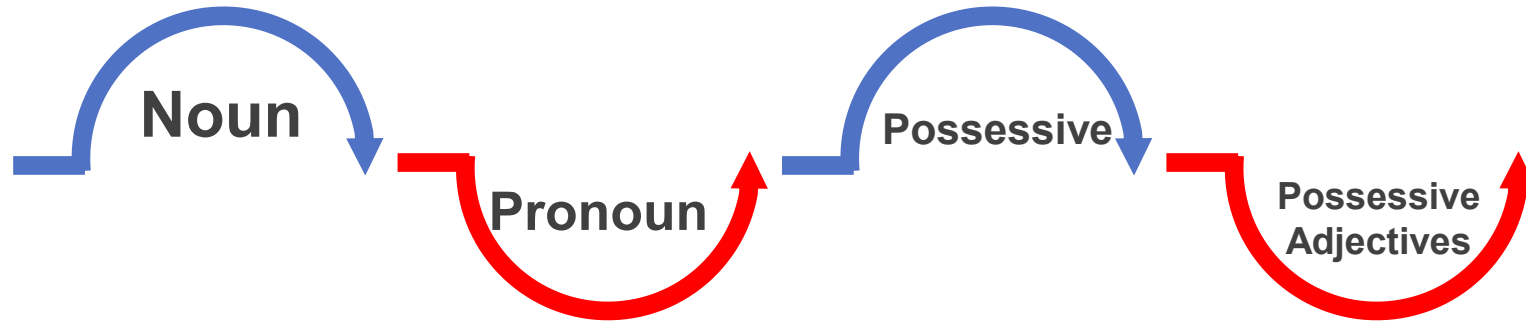
02 Possessive adjectives
ضمائر التملك

03 Possessive Nouns
اسماء التملك

Definition

A word that names a person,
place, animal or thing.

To show something belongs to a
person or thing



A pronoun substitutes a noun or a
whole noun phrase.

We use a possessive adjectives to show
who owns or “possesses” something.



SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(Before verbs as subjects)

Mary is terribly upset today.

She is terribly upset today.

Susan and Pete want to go to the party.

They want to go to the party.

* Is Dad travelling to London next week?

Is he travelling to London next week?

Subject Pronouns



I (ME)

WE

YOU

YOU



HE

SHE

THEY

IT



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their



Don't get confused between them

Subject pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	my
you + verb	your + noun
he	his
she	her
it	its
We	our
You	your
They	their

I AM A BOY

These are your shoes.

We

Elaborated by Javeth Lipari



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something.



Possessive Adjectives always followed by a noun

1. When something belongs to a boy or man use his.

Example: Carl finished his homework early.

2. When something belongs to a girl or woman use her.

Example: Carla is talking to her classmate.

3. When something belongs to singular things or animals use its

Example: The dog wagged its tail.

4. When things belongs to the addressed person/s use your.

Example: You are wearing socks. Your socks are white.

5. When something belongs to the speaker use our.

Example: Our classroom is big.

6. When something belongs to a group of people, animals or things use their.

Example: The children bring their own food at school.

PRONOUNS	ADJECTIVES
Personal	Possessive
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

Circle the correct picture for each sentence.

Her shoes are new.



There is his book.



His hair is dark.



Her hat is fancy.



I see their car.



Their lunch looks good.



Exercise : Circle the correct picture for each sentence

Possessive nouns are used to show that someone owns something.

An apostrophe (') is used to show the ownership.

Plural Possessives:

If the plural ends in s just add an apostrophe. If the plural does not end in s add an apostrophe and an s.

Noun	Possessive
Pam	Pam's cat
cat	the cat's tail
Sam	Sam's knee

1 person 1 item	2 people 2 items
the boy's jacket	the boys' jackets
my parent's car	my parents' cars
my boss's hat	my bosses' hats
the woman's dress	the women's dresses
the child's toy	the children's toys
the passerby's glance	the passersby's glances



Possessive Nouns Rules

Rules

1. To show possession of singular nouns add 's.

Examples:

Sally → Sally's recipe



the teacher → the teacher's pencil



- 2- To show possession of plural nouns ending in s add an apostrophe (').

Examples:

runners => runners' shoes



trees => trees' apples

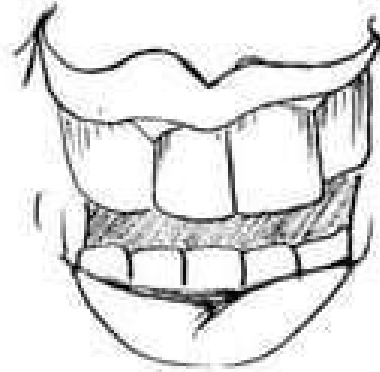


Possessive Nouns Rules

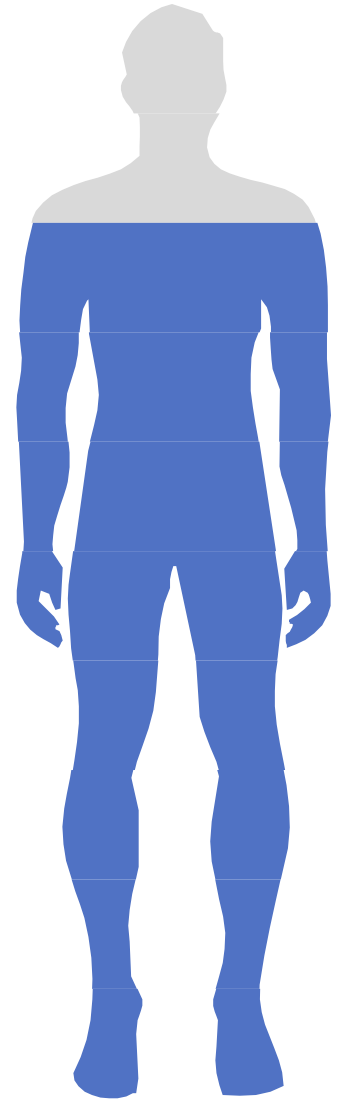
3- To show possession of plural nouns NOT ending in s add an apostrophe and a s ('s).



children => children's food

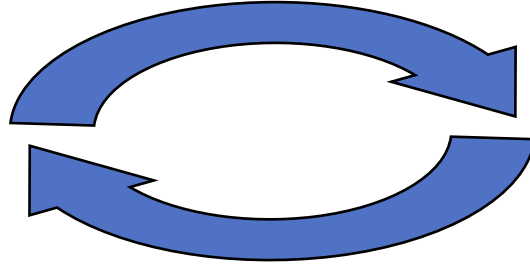


teeth => teeth's fillings

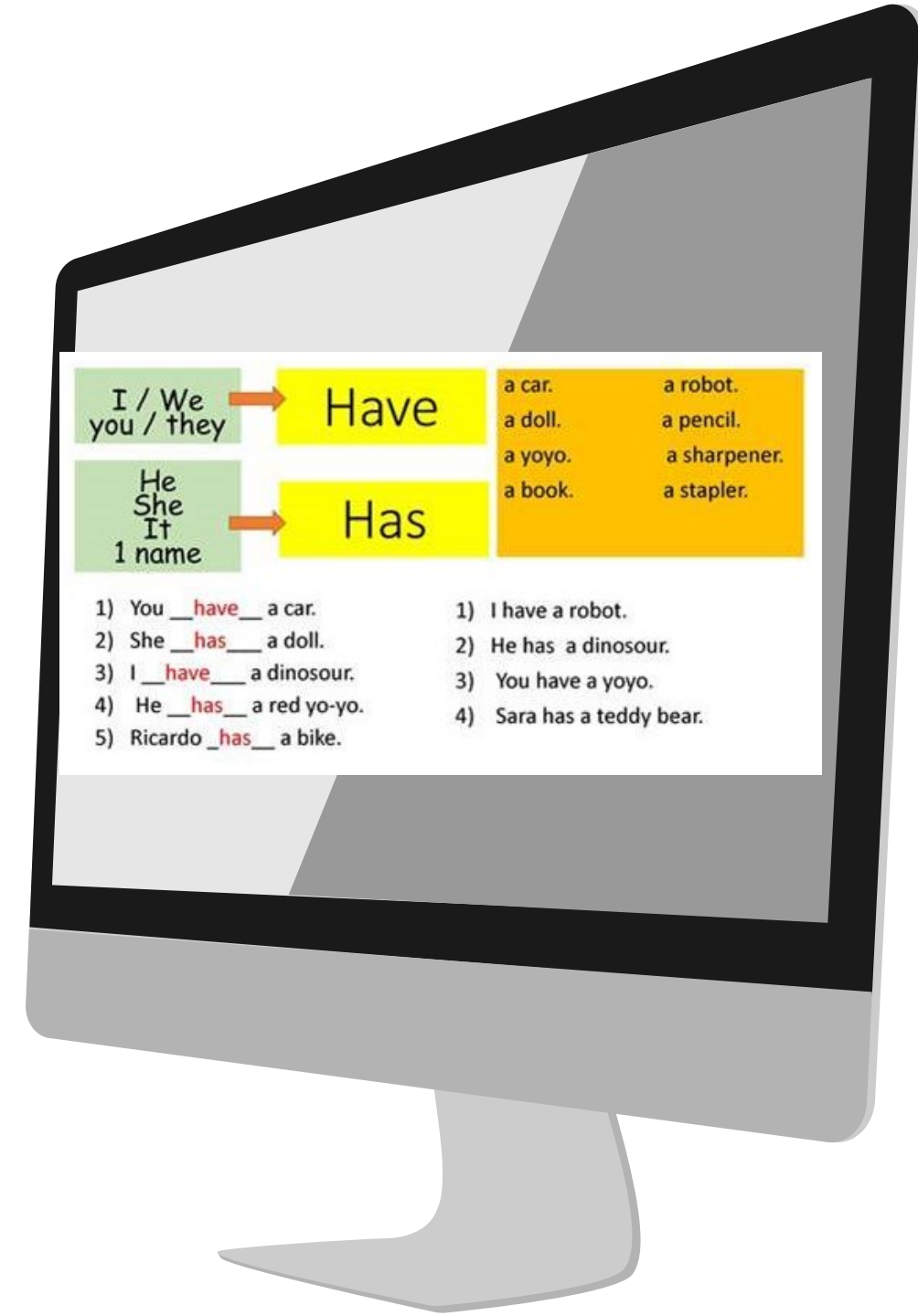




نستخدم have مع الضمائر التالية: I – you– they – we وتأتي بمعنى انا املك، انت تملك، هم يملكون، نحن نملك. تأتي بمعنى نملك او لدينا.



نستخدم has مع الضمائر التالية: (he – she – it) المفرد وتأتي بمعنى هو يملك، هي تملك، او هي تملك (لغير العاقل).





singular nouns: add -'s

example: boy → boy's



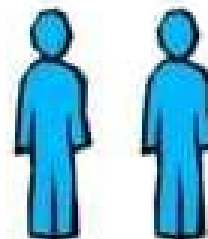
The *boy's* bicycle is blue.



It belongs to the boy.

plural nouns: add -s'

example: boys → boys'



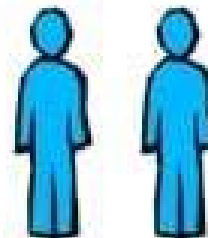
The *boys'* bicycles are blue.



They belong to the boys.

some irregular plural nouns: add -'s

example: children → children's

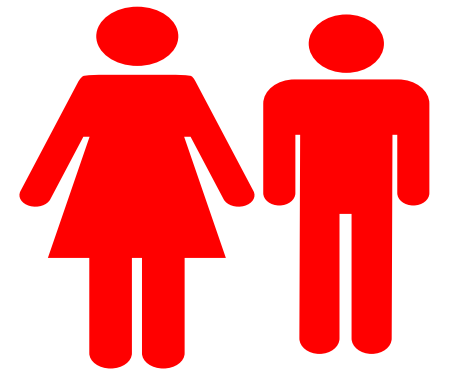
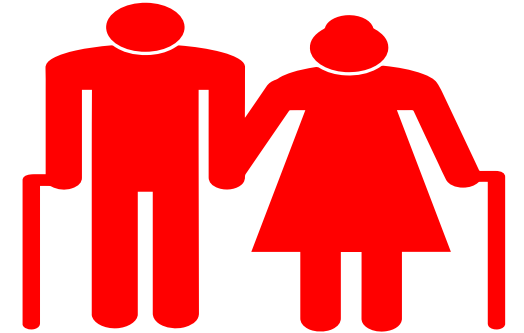
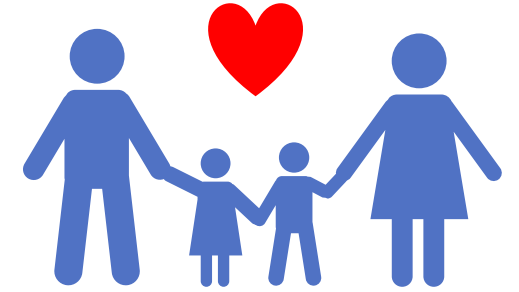


The *children's* bicycles are blue.



They belong to the children.

Family members



Exercise



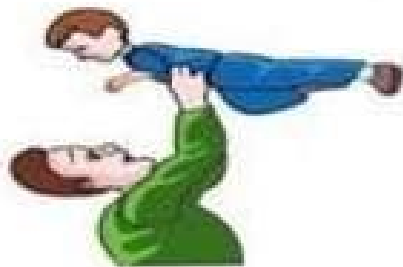
Flashcards

Family

© www.kids-pages.com



mother



father



son



daughter



brothers



sisters



brother and sister



parents



baby

TAKE HOME EXAMS

THE OFFICIAL WORD



1. What is the difference between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns? Provide an example of each.
2. When do we use "have" and when do we use "has"? Give examples for each case.
3. Identify the possessive adjective in the following sentence: "This is her book." Explain your answer.
4. Complete the sentence with the correct word (have/has): "They _____ a new car." Justify your choice".



Thanks you all!
Discussion is open?



Unit Five | The way I live

Prepared by: Atheer Jandal

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April 2025, 21



The main idea of the unit

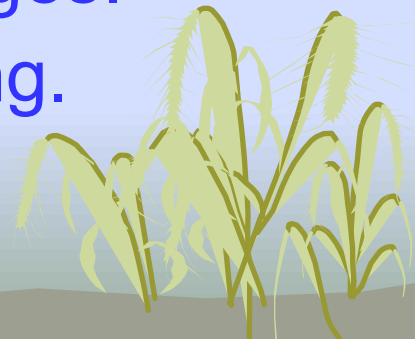
- The unit talks about hobbies and interests such as sports, food, and drinks.
- It talks about what you like and what you don't like.

I like football. I don't like tennis.

You like Chinese food. You don't like pizzas.

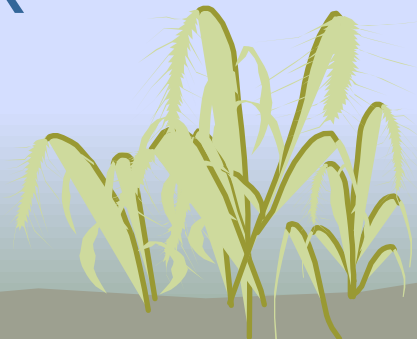
They like apples. They don't like oranges.

We like swimming. We don't like skiing.



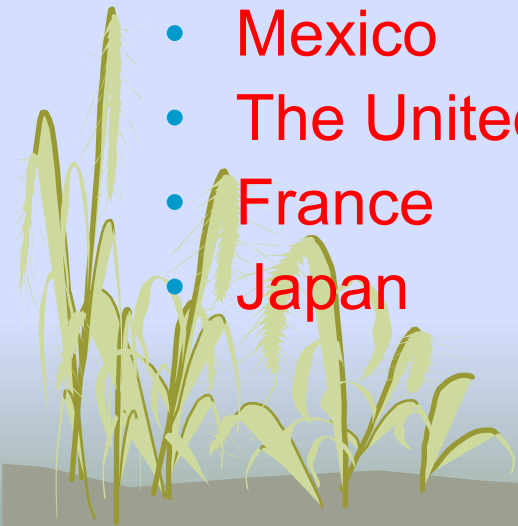
Vocabulary

- Sports:
skiing – swimming – football – tennis
- Food:
Chinese food – Indian food – pizza – ice-cream – burger
- Drinks :
oranges – tea – cola – juice – milk – coffee



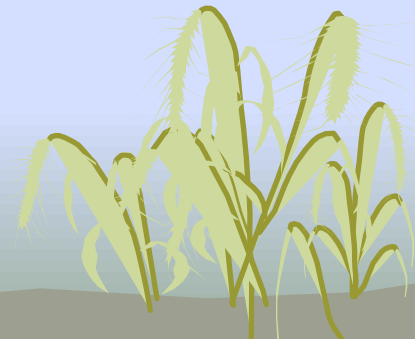
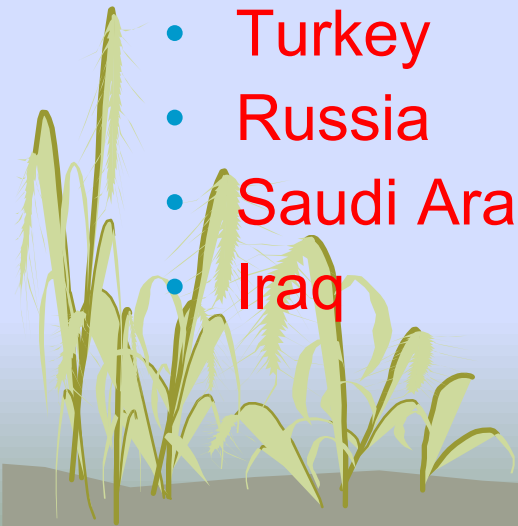
Languages, Countries and nationalities

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality/ Language</u>	
• China	Chinese	
• India	Indian	
• England	English	
• Germany	German	
• Italy	Italian	
• Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
• The United States	American	English
• France	Paris	French
• Japan	Japanese	



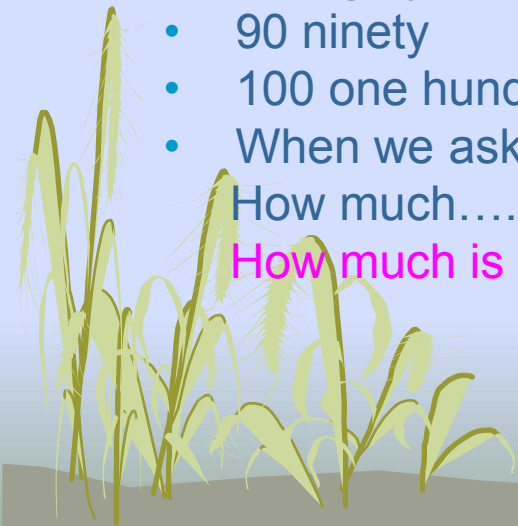
More countries, languages and nationalities

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality / Language</u>	
• Syria	Syrian	Arabic
• Portugal	Portuguese	
• Spain	Spanish	
• Canada	Canadian	English/French
• Libya	Libyan	Arabic
• Turkey	Turkish	
• Russia	Russian	
• Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian	Arabic
• Iraq	Iraqi	Arabic



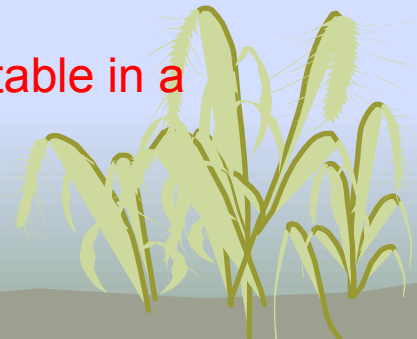
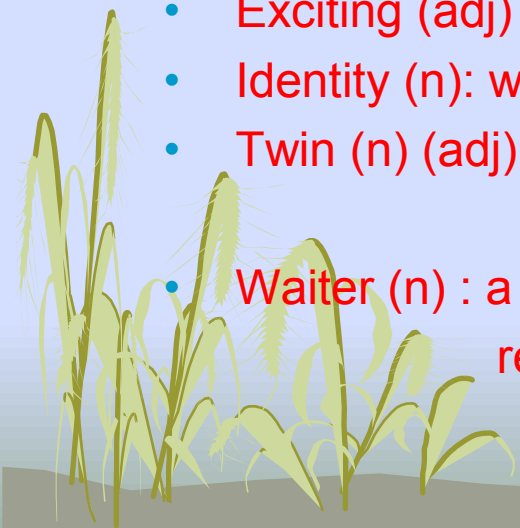
Numbers and prices

- | <u>Numbers</u> | <u>Prices</u> |
|---|-------------------------|
| • 10 ten | £ 1 one pound |
| • 20 twenty | £ 20 |
| • 30 thirty | 30p |
| • 40 forty | £ 3.45 |
| • 50 fifty | 75p |
| • 60 sixty | £ 22.80 |
| • 70 seventy | 50p |
| • 80 eighty | £75 seventy-five pounds |
| • 90 ninety | £ 1.60 |
| • 100 one hundred | 65p |
| • When we ask about the price of something we start with :
How much....? | |
| How much is the cheese sandwich? | |



More vocabulary

- Cheese (n): you spread on bread for breakfast.
- Count (v): add
- Delicious (adj): has a nice taste
- Drama (n): works intended for the theater
- Guys (n) : men
- Terrible (adj) : very bad
- Order (v): ask
- Exciting (adj) : very nice
- Identity (n): who you are or what your name is
- Twin (n) (adj) : one of two children born at the same time to the same mother
- Waiter (n) : a man or boy who brings food or drinks to your table in a restaurant or café.



Plural nouns

- Irregular plural:

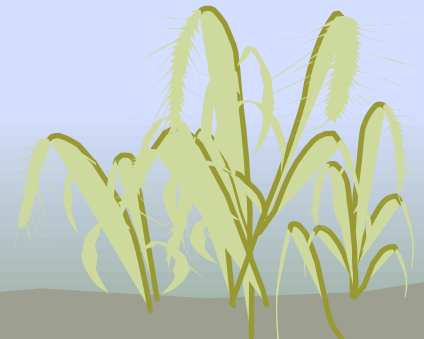
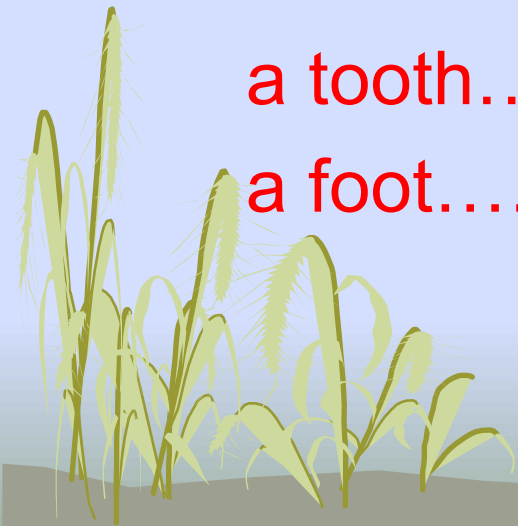
a manmen

a woman.....women

a child.....children

a tooth.....teeth

a foot.....feet



Grammar

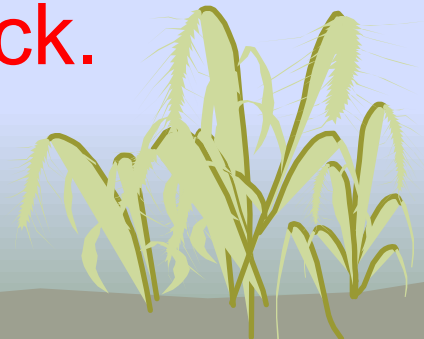
The Present Simple Tense

- It is used to describe daily activities, habits or facts.
- When the subject of the verb is either I, You, They, or We, the verb has no change.
- I like tennis.
- We go to the mall once a week.
- They play football every weekend.
- You study English at university.



Negative form

- We use do not (don't) before the verb in the present simple tense to change it to the negative.
- I don't eat pizza in the morning.
- They don't like football.
- We don't go to university in summer.
- You don't watch TV after 12 o'clock.



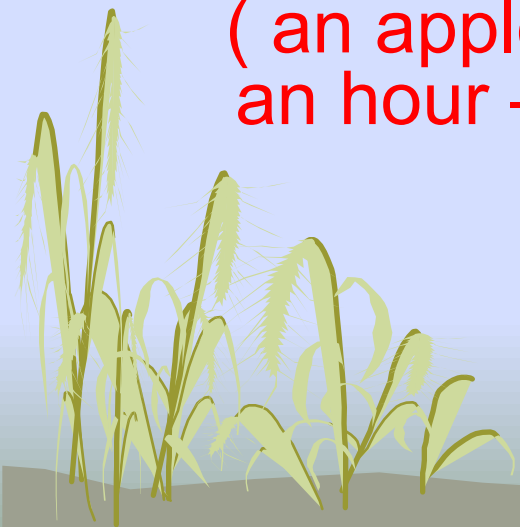
Question form

- We start with Do when we form a yes / no question.
- Do you have a book? Yes, I do – No, I don't.
- Do they like skiing? Yes, they do.- No, they don't.
- Do I come late? Yes, you do. – No, you don't.
- Do we eat burgers? Yes, you do. – No, you don't.



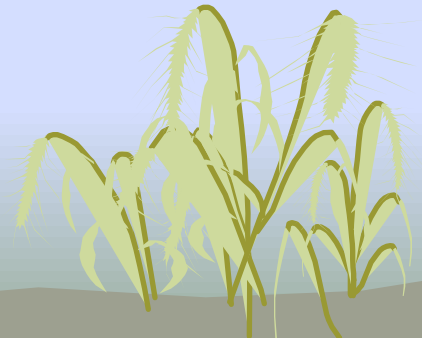
Using the indefinite articles “a / an”

- We use “a” before countable singular nouns that start with a consonant sound.
- (a book – a chair – a seat – a student – a table – a door – a horse.....)
- We use “an” before countable singular nouns that start with a vowel sound.
(an apple – an orange – an island – an egg-
an hour – an umbrella – an elephant



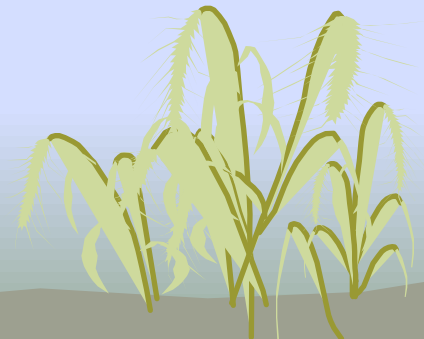
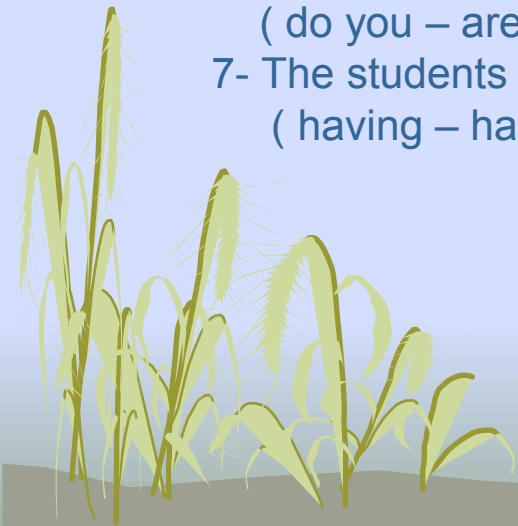
Adjectives

- We use adjectives before nouns. Adjectives are never changed into plural. This means that we don't add "s" to the adjective.
- It's a Japanese camera.
- It's French water.
- It's Brazilian coffee.
- It's Indian tea.
- They're Spanish oranges.
- It's an English dictionary.
- It's a German car.
- It's an Italian bag.
- It's a blue coat.



Review Exercises

- Choose the correct answers:
- 1- I.....fish. (don't eat – not eat – doesn't eat – no eat)
- 2- (Are you listen – Do you listen – Listen you- Have you listen)
to the radio in the morning?
- 3- Faten and Hebato school on time.
(comes – come – coming – has come)
- 4- We.....in a flat . We live in a villa.
(not live – doesn't live – don't live – no live)
- 5- Do youa book ? (has – have – having – not has)
- 6- Whaton Fridays?
(do you – are you do – do you do – are not you)
- 7- The studentsEnglish classes everyday.
(having – have – has – no have)



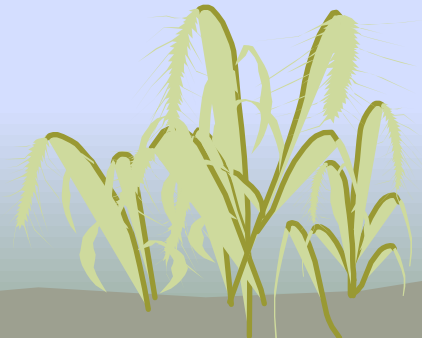
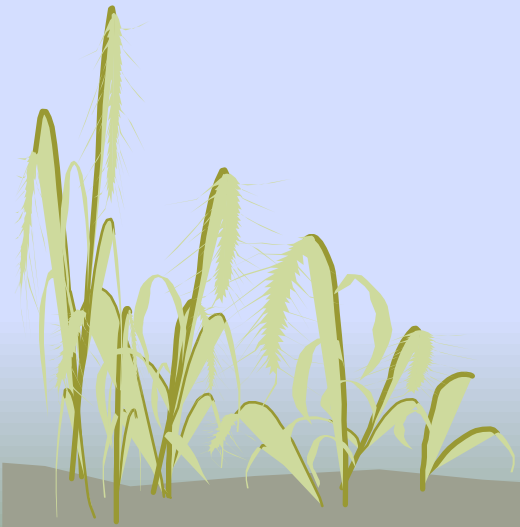
Answers

- 1- don't eat
- 3- come
- 5- have
- 7- have

2- Do you listen

4- don't live

6- do you do



Thanks for your attention!
Discussion is open?

Listening
=
Learning

Days of the week
and
Prepositions of Time
(at, in, on)

Days of the week

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qlcu_RWuv0

Days of the Week

Which day comes next?

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

Monday
Thursday
Sunday

Tuesday
Friday

Wednesday
Saturday

Prepositions of Time

- 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KySfleH5ZmI>
- 2- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cfegr8Hm5h8>
- 3- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQ4uUNxO_sU

At

1. At a specific time:

- ... **at** five o'clock
- ... **at** half past three

2. At a period of time:

- ... **at** noon
- ... **at** night
- ... **at** midnight
- ... **at** the weekend

3. At a festival:

- ... **at** Christmas / Mid-Autumn Festival / Easter

In

1. In a specific month:

- ... **in** January
- ... **in** March

2. In a season:

- ... **in** spring
- ... **in** summer

3. In a period of time:

- ... **in** the morning
- ... **in** the afternoon
- ... **in** the evening

On

1. On a specific day

- ... **on** Sunday
- ... **on** Sunday morning
- ... **on** Christmas Eve
- ... **on** New Year's Day

2. On a date:

- ... **on** 2nd May
- ... **on** the twentieth of June

Tips:

- To refer to a date, use the preposition “on” before a day.
 - Eg. My birthday is on 1st January.
- To refer to a month, use the preposition “in” before a month.
 - Eg. Mary's birthday is in December.

PREPOSITIONS of TIME

in

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2014
- the 1990s



on

- Sunday
- Monday morning
- Tuesday afternoon
- Wednesday evening
- my birthday
- a holiday
- May 5
- a weekday
- the weekend (U.S.)



at

- night
- 10:30
- noon / midday
- midnight
- bedtime
- sunrise / sunset
- the weekend (U.K.)



Exercise 1

Sam went to China _____ November
and came back _____ Christmas. He arrived
in China _____ the thirtieth of November
_____ the afternoon. He stayed with Uncle
Joe _____ the twenty-third of December
_____ night.

Exercise 1 : **Answers**

Sam went to China in November
and came back at Christmas. He
arrived in China on the thirtieth of
November in the afternoon. He stayed
with Uncle Joe on the twenty-third of
December at night.

Exercise 2

Cindy usually swims with her family ____
Sundays. They go swimming ____ eight o'clock
_____ the morning. Every year she has a long
holiday _____ summer. She likes swimming
with her brother _____ the afternoon in the
summer holiday. It is fun.

Exercise 2: **Answers**

Cindy usually swims with her family **_on_** Sundays. They go swimming **_at_** eight o'clock **_in_** the morning. Every year she has a long holiday **_in_** summer. She likes swimming with her brother **_in_** the afternoon in the summer holiday. It is fun.



Everyday and My Favorites

Prepared by: Atheer Jandal

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May 2025, 6 - 7

The main idea of the unit

- Your daily routine:

I get up at 7. I have breakfast at 7:30. I go to school at 8:30. I have lunch at 12:15. I leave school at 3:10. I get home at 4. I go to bed at 11:30.

- A day in Coral's life:

She gets up at 6. She has breakfast at 6:30. She takes the bus to work at 7:30. She has lunch at 12:30. She leaves her office at 3. She goes to bed at 10:15.

Vocabulary

- have+ food /meal: have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner / a sandwich/ tea
.....
- always (adv): at all times
- as usual : *As usual, she arrived late.*
- aunt (n): the sister of your mother or father
- beach (n): the land near the sea
- director (n) : someone whose job is to manage part of a
company
- go out / go shopping / go to bed
- Have a shower : take a shower; wash one's body in the
shower
- lifestyle (n): the type of life you have

Vocabulary

- website (n): a place on the internet for information
- often (adv): many times
- invite (v): ask someone to have dinner , lunch ...with you or stay with you for some days
- paint (v): to put some paints to change the colour
- sometimes (adv) : in certain cases but not always
- questionnaire (n): a form having a set of questions; given to people to collect information
- Days of the week:
(Saturday – Sunday – Monday – Tuesday – Wednesday –Thursday–Friday)

What day is it today?

It's Monday / Sunday / Saturday

Grammar

- The present simple tense is used to refer to habits and facts.
- When the subject of the verb is either "he / she or it", we add "s" , "es" or "ies" to the end of the verb in the present simple tense.
- The present simple is used with adverbs of frequency such as:

(always, often, sometimes, as usual (usually), never)

Examples:

He always gets up at 7.

Sarah usually goes shopping at weekends.

It sometimes rains in summer.

He never comes late to school.

Spelling rules

- We add "s" to most verbs:
He always drives his car to work.
The class often starts at 9:30 a.m.
- We add "es" to the verbs that end in:
"s" – "ss" – "sh" – "ch" – "i"
She usually watches TV. in the living room.
Ahmed passes by the bus-stop every morning.
- We change the "y" at the end of the verb into "i" and add "es" if the "y" has a consonant before it.
Rasha sometimes carries her bag to school.
- If the "y", that ends the verb, has a vowel before it, we don't change it. Instead we add "s" to the verb.
Helen plays with her dolls every day.
- Irregular verbs are like: does / goes / has

Negative and question forms:

- We use “ does not” before the verb and take away “s” when we change into the negative form.

He doesn't get up early.

She doesn't watch TV. every evening.

It doesn't rain in summer.

- We start a yes/no question with “Does” :

Does + subject (he / she / it) + verb (no “s”) +?

Does Peter come to school on time?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Does she go shopping at weekends?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Wh question form:

Wh + does + subject + verb (no “s”) +?

Where does she live?

She lives in Baghdad.

Telling the time

- When we tell the time we say:
It's + the time.
It's 6:30. It's six thirty.
It's 10. It's ten o'clock.
It's 8:45. It's eight forty five.
It's 9:15. It's nine fifteen.

Example:

A: What time is it?

B: It's nine o'clock.

A: Thank you very much.

Words that go together

- - get up early / late
- - go shopping / to bed / to work / to school / to the university
- - listen to the radio
- - watch TV
- - cook dinner / lunch
- - work in the office / in a company
- - play chess
- - stay at home
- - drink tea / coffee / juice / cola
- - eat in a restaurant
- - have a shower

Review Exercises

- Choose the correct answers:
- 1- I sometimesgolf on Saturdays.
(plays – playing – is playing – play)
- 2- My mumin a bank.
(work – works – working – are working)
- 3- TheySpanish.
(doesn't speak – don't speak – not speak – no speak)
- 4- What timework?
(does you start – do you start – start you – do you)
- 5- That girlfrom India.
(coming – come – comes – not come)
- 6-travelling?
(Do he like – Does he like – Like he – No like he)

Answers

- 1- play
- 2- works
- 3- don't speak
- 4- do you start
- 5- comes
- 6- Does he like

Wh- Questions

WHAT	Ask for information about something.	<i>What</i> is on the table? There is a pencil
WHEN	Ask about the time that something happened or will happen.	<i>When</i> is the party? On Friday at 2 o'clock
WHERE	Ask questions about place or position	<i>Where</i> is your book? It is in the bag.
WHICH	Ask for information about one of a limited number of things.	<i>Which</i> is your apple? The green one.
WHO	Ask about someone's identity.	<i>Who</i> is that boy? He is my brother Tom
WHOM	Ask about the object (person) in the sentence.	To <i>whom</i> did you speak? I spoke to Mike.
WHOSE	Ask about possession.	<i>Whose</i> are these glasses? They are my glasses.
WHY	Ask for the reason.	<i>Why</i> are you late? <i>Because</i> I missed the bus.
HOW	Ask about the way in which something is done, something happens.	<i>How</i> was school today? It was great.
HOW MUCH	Ask for the quantity of any uncountable name.	<i>How much</i> fish do crocodiles eat? They eat a lot of fish.
HOW MANY	Ask for the quantity of any countable name.	<i>How many</i> teeth have gorillas got? They've got 32 teeth.

Choose the correct Wh-word .

1-. (Who / Why / Where) are the kids? They are outside now.

2-(How / Who / Why) is the baby in bed ?Because he is very tired.

3-(What / When / How old)is the test? on Friday

4-(How much / When / How)are the oranges? two dollars a kilo

5. (How much / How old / When)is your sister? She is 17

6.(What / Where / Who) color is the dress? It is green.

7.(How / How many / Why)do you go to work every morning?
I go to work by car.

8.(Where / What / When) are my shoes? They are under the chair.

where/when/why/who/what/how many/ how

3 Find the question word that completes the questions to Gina.

- 1 Where do you live?
- 2 Who are you married to?
- 3 What does your husband do?
- 4 When are you in Sydney again?
- 5 Who are the kids in the photos?
- 6 How old are they?
- 7 Why do your daughters have Swedish names? Because ...
- 8 How many shows do you do every year?
- 9 Why do you work so hard? Because ...
- 10 What do you do in your free time?

4 Match the questions and answers.

-
- 1 How do you come to school? c By bus.
- 2 What do you have for breakfast? h Toast and coffee.
- 3 Who's your favourite band? e I don't have a favourite. I like a lot.
- 4 Where does your father work? b In an office in the centre of town.
- 5 Why do you want to learn English? g Because it's an international language.
- 6 How much money do you have on you? f Three.
- 7 What time do lessons start at your school? a They start at nine o'clock.
- 8 How many languages does your teacher speak? d Not a lot. About £2.

Question words

2 Match a question word in A with an answer in B.

A	B
1 What?	4 a In summer.
2 Where?	1 b A sandwich.
3 Who?	5 c By bus.
4 When?	6 d Because my wife is French.
5 How?	2 e In a village near the sea.
6 Why?	3 f Jane.
7 How old?	8 g Three.
8 How many?	7 h Twenty-one (years).
9 What time?	9 i 6.30 in the morning.
10 How much?	10 j £5.30.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Match the question words with an answer.

Where?

When?

Who?

Why?

How many?

3 Peter.

In America.

2 On Sunday.

4 Because ...

5 Ten.

2 Complete the chart.

Subject	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
Possessive	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

►► Grammar Reference 7.1 – 7.2 p126

Don't get confused among them

Subject pronoun

I
you + verb
he
She
it
We
You
They



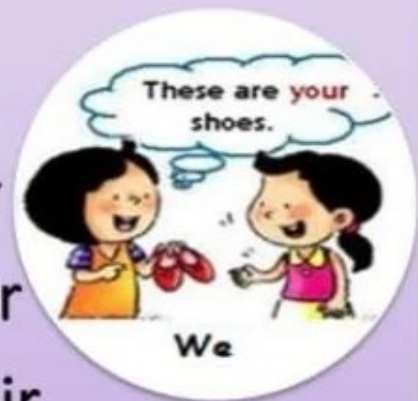
Object Pronoun

me
verb + you
him
her
it
us
you
them



Possessive Adjective

My
Your + noun
His
Her
Its
Our
Your
Their



Elaborated by Janeth López

Pronouns and possessives

me / him; my / his

6 Complete the chart.

Subject	Object	Possessive
I	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>
You	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>
He	him	his
She	<i>her</i>	her
It	it	<i>its</i>
We	us	our
They	them	<i>their</i>

He paints posters.

Subject

Who or what performs the action of the verb is the subject.

Verb

The verb is the word that expresses what that action is.

Object

Whoever or whatever receives that action is the object.

this and that

We say "this" to tell that something is close to the speaker

(one object / thing)



This is a book.



We say "that" to tell that something is away from the speaker

(one object / thing)



That is a book.

Write (this or that)

1-.....is my ball in my hand andis you ball over there

2-.....is my cup here andis your cup on the table over there.

3-.....is Sally's bike in front of the door andis her coat here.

4-.....is Simon's pen on the floor over there andhis folder on the chair here.

Practices

PRACTICE

I like them!

1 Complete the sentences with *it, you, them* ...

1 'Do you like ice-cream?'

'Yes, I love it.'

2 'Do you like dogs?'

'No, I hate them.'

3 'Do you like me?'

'Of course I like you!'

4 'Does your teacher teach you French?'

'No, she teaches us English.'

5 'Do you like your teacher?'

'We like him/her very much.'

Complete the sentences with *my, your, his, hers, its, our, their*.

- 1 Alice, this is my wife. Kay, this is Alice.
- 2 A 'Peter, what's your email address?'
B 'petersmith@hotmail.com'
- 3 James is an actor. His son's an actor, too.
- 4 Sue's a doctor. Her daughter's a doctor, too.
- 5 The dog eats its food, then it eats the cat's food.
- 6 Our teacher gives us too much homework!
- 7 My children don't like their teachers, but I think they're great.

Complete the sentences with *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*.

1 'John, do you like me?'

'Of course I like you ! I love you !'

2 Maria's English isn't very good. I don't understand her.

3 Daddy! Look at me ! I'm on the table!

4 A 'My coffee's cold!'

B 'Don't drink it !'

5 I don't like Mike. Please don't invite him to your party.

6 A 'Is this a photo of you ?'

B 'Yes. I was on holiday in Spain.'

7 A 'Peter, I want to speak to you .'

B 'Phone me later.'

8 Our teacher gives us too much homework!

9 My neighbours are so loud! Listen to them !

10 You're so horrible sometimes! Stop it !

Why? Because. . .

- 5 Write questions with *Why?* and then choose a reason from the box.

Because she works at home.
Because he has a job there.
Because he doesn't have any money.
Because she's a writer.

- 1 Mikes lives in Moscow.

Why does he live in Moscow?

Because he has a job there.

- 2 He drives an old car.

Why **does** he **drive** an old car?

He drives an old car **because** he **doesn't** have any money.

- 3 Sally stays at home every day.

Why **does** she **stay** at home everyday?

She stays at home everyday **because** she **works** at home.

- 4 She sits at her computer for ten hours a day.

Why **does** she **sit** at her computer for ten hours a day?

She sits at her computer for ten hours a day **because** she's **a** writer.

Grammar

13 Write the correct answer.

1 How much money do you have?

- a **How much** b **How many**

2 _____ do you live in London?

Because I like it.

- a **When** b **Why**

3 _____ is your favourite actor?

Johnny Depp.

- a **Who** b **How**

4 Pete is great. I like _____ very much.

- a **him** b **his**

5 My sister has a flat. I live with _____.

- a **she** b **her**

6 They aren't your books! They're my books!

Give _____ !

- a **they me** b **them to me**

► **Adjectives and their opposites:**

- **new ≠ old**
- **expensive ≠ cheap**
- **big ≠ small**
- **hot ≠ cold**
- **right ≠ wrong**
- **black ≠ white**

Thanks you all!
Discussion is open?



Listening
=
Learning



Unit Seven \ Where I live

Prepared by: Atheer Jandal

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May 2025, 11, 12

There Is vs. There Are: How to Choose?

- • The choice between the phrases **there is** and **there are** at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the noun that follows it.
- • Use **there is** when the noun is **singular** ("There is a cat"). Use **there are** when the noun is plural ("There are two cats").

There Is vs. There Are

- You probably know that the choice between *is* and *are* depends on a noun. In most sentences, the noun comes before the verb. But in sentences that begin with *there is* and *there are*, the noun comes later.

There is a cat on the porch.

- In the sentence above, *cat* is singular, so it requires *there is*.
 - There are many opportunities to learn at this company.
- In the sentence above, *opportunities* is plural, so it requires *there are*.

There is - There are

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

There is - There are



Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There **is** + singular noun

There **is** a book on the desk.

There **are** + plural noun

There **are** books on the desk.

There **is** + uncountable noun

There **is** some milk in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There **isn't** + singular noun

There **isn't** a pen on the table.

There **aren't** + plural noun

There **aren't** any pens here.

There **isn't** + uncountable noun

There **isn't** any juice in the fridge.

QUESTIONS

There **is** a cat on the chair.

Is there a cat on the chair?

There **are** cats on the sofa.

Are there cats on the sofa?

How many + plural noun + **are there** ... ?

How many students **are there** in your class?

How many days **are there** in February?

CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is

There's not = There is not

There isn't = There is not

There aren't = There are not

Positive Sentences

- We use **there is** for *singular* and **there are** for *plural*.
 - **There is** *one table* in the classroom.
 - **There are** *three chairs* in the classroom.
 - **There is** *a spider* in the bath.
 - **There are** *many people* at the bus stop.
- We also use **There is** with uncountable nouns:
 - **There is** *milk* in the fridge.
 - **There is** some *sugar* on the table.
 - **There is** *ice cream* on your shirt.

Contractions الاختصار او التقليل

- The contraction of there is is there's.
 - **There's** a good song on the radio.
 - **There's** only one chocolate left in the box.
- You **cannot** contract **there are**.
 - **There are** nine cats on the roof.
 - **There are** only five weeks until my birthday.

Negative Form

- The negative is formed by putting **not** after *is* or *are*.
 - There is **not** a horse in the field.
 - There are **not** eight children in the school.
 - There is **not** a tree in the garden.
 - There are **not** two elephants in the zoo.
- We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

- There's not = There isn't
- There are not = There aren't

There aren't with **ANY**

- When we want to indicate that **a zero quantity of something exists** we use there aren't any.
 - ● There aren't any people at the party.
 - ● There aren't any trees in my street.
- We also use this structure with **uncountable nouns**:
 - ● There isn't any water in the swimming pool.
 - ● There isn't any sugar in my coffee.

Questions

- To **form a question** we place **is / are** in front of **there**.
- Again we use **any** with **plural questions** or **those** which use **uncountable nouns**.
- We also use **there is / are** in **short answers**.
- • **Is there** a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
- • **Are there** any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
- • **Is there** a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
- • **Are there** any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
- • **Is there** any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

How Many with Are There

- If we want to find out the number of objects that exist we use How many in the following form:
- **How many + plural noun + are there (+ complement).**
 - • How many dogs are there in the park?
 - • How many students are there in your class?
 - • How many countries are there in South America?
 - • How many Star Wars films are there?

There + Be + subject + place

Where is
the door?

There is...

There is
the
door.

There + Be + subject + place

There +

Is (be) +

a door
(subject)

In the house.
(place)

There

Are (be)

Many
oranges
(subject)

In the
basket.
(place)

There are the oranges.

Where are the
oranges?



2) The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

Form التكوين

(d / ed) + مصدر الفعل

التصريف الثانى للفعل الشاذ

الفعل المنتهى بحرف (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن يحول الى (i) ثم نضيف (ed)

Carry → Carried hurry → hurried

الفعل المنتهى بحرف (y) يسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف له (ed)

Play → Played Obey → Obeyed

إذا أنتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضاعف هذا الحرف الاخير عند اضافة (ed)

stop → stopped prefer → preferred

travel → travelled

لا تتبع هذه الأفعال القاعدة السابقة مثل (enter - visit - listen)

listen → listened visit → visited

Usage الاستخدام

1- أحداث ماضية أكتملت فى وقت مُحدد وانتهت

- Ali visited me yesterday.

2- العادات والاحداث المتكررة فى الماضى

- Heba always walked to school.

- Ahmed used to travel by air.

3- للسؤال عن وقت وقوع الحدث

- When did you study English?

4- حدث شغل فترة من الزمن انتهت الان

- I lived in Cairo for ten years. (but now I didn't live there)

5- (ago) تأتى فى نهاية الجملة وقبلها مدة غير مُحددة فى زمن الماضى البسيط

- I didn't see Ahmed two years ago.

Key Words الكلمات الدالة	yesterday	أمس	ago	منذ	In the past	في الماضي
	last	الماضي	once	عندما / ذات مرة	Just now	الآن
Negative النفى	<div>مصدر الفعل + didn't</div> <div>@ Ali <u>didn't study</u> English yesterday.</div>					
Interrogative الاستفهام	<div>مصدر الفعل + فاعل + Did + ؟</div> <div>@ Did Ali study English?</div>					

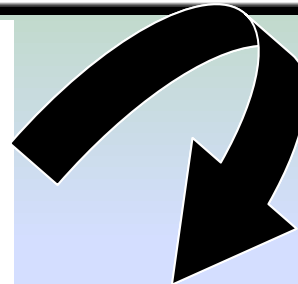
Negative

S + (didn't) + main verb

..... didn't go shopping.



(I, you, she, he, it, we, they)



Questions (past)

Wh ..+h.v (did) + S + V(main form).....?

you

I

she

he

they

we

Where did



go ?

yes/no questions

Did +S+V (main form)? Yes or no

Did you **sleep** last night?

Yes , I did

No , I didn't

Did they **have** fun?

Yes , they did

No , they didn't



WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

AFFIRMATIVE

I was happy.
He was hungry.
She was a nurse.
It was big.

We were early.
You were at school.
They were quiet.

NEGATIVE

I wasn't sad.
He wasn't thirsty.
She wasn't a teacher.
It wasn't small.

We weren't late.
You weren't at home.
They weren't noisy.

wasn't =
was not

weren't =
were not

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative They were happy.

She was rich.

? Question Were they happy?

Was she rich?

Short Answer Yes, they were / No, they weren't

Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word

Where
Why
When

Verb

was
were

Subject

I / he / she / it
we / you / they

Complement

sick ... ?
tired ... ?
ready ... ?

- Why was he angry?

- Where were you yesterday?

- When was she nervous?

- Who were those people?

Simple Past

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short Answer
I was tired.	I was not tired.	Was I tired?	Yes, I was.
You were happy.	You weren't sad.	Were you happy?	Yes, you were.
He was ready.	She wasn't ready.	Was it ready?	No, it wasn't.
We were friends.	We were not enemies.	Were we friends?	Yes, we were.
You were students.	We were not teachers.	Were you teachers?	No, you weren't.
They were classmates.	They weren't siblings.	Were they family?	No, they were not.

3) The Future Simple Tense

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form

التكوين

- I / We →
- He / She / It / You / They →

مصدر الفعل + Shall

مصدر الفعل + Will

Usage

الاستخدام

1- التعبير عن حدث في المستقبل

- Next week we will go to Luxor.

2- التنبؤ بالمستقبل (الآراء والمعتقدات والأمال و الافتراضات)

(think / know / believe / doubt) يمكن أن يسبقها أفعال مثل

(suppose / assume / expect / hope / Be afraid)

(probably / possibly / perhaps / surely) يمكن أن يسبقها ظروف مثل

- I think people will visit the moon.

- Perhaps they will come back.

3- للتعبير عن أحداث متكررة في المستقبل

- Schools will start in September.

4- هدف أو قصد في المستقبل دون تخطيط سابق (قرارات سريعة)

- Pupil 1: I have lost my pen.

- Pupil 2: I will give you a pen, I have two.

3) The Future Simple Tense

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Key Words الكلمات الدالة	tomorrow next	غدا القادم	In the future shortly	فى المستقبل بعد قليل	this soon	هذا/هذه قريباً
Negative النفى	<p>- He / She / It / You / They → Will not + مصدر الفعل</p> <p>- I / We → Shall not + مصدر الفعل</p> <p>☞ Ali <u>will not study</u> English this evening.</p> <p>☞ I shall not go to London tomorrow</p>					
Interrogative الاستفهام	<p>مصدر الفعل + فاعل + shall ؟</p> <p>مصدر الفعل + فاعل + Will ؟</p>					
Notes	<p>Will = 'll</p> <p>Willnot = Won't</p> <p>Shallnot = shan't</p>					

Preposition

حروف الجر

in - on - at

يمكن استخدامهم كحروف جر للزمن والمكان كما يلي :

أولا - حروف جر للزمان :

at	Specific times	❖ I start work at 9 o'clock.
	Festivals in general	❖ I'm going to Brazil at Christmas.
	Night	❖ I find it difficult to sleep at night.
on	Specific days	❖ I'd like to go to the cinema on Saturday.
in	Parts of the day	❖ I go to the gym in the morning.
	Months	❖ I normally go on holiday in February.
	Seasons	❖ We can go skiing in winter.
	Years	❖ I was born in 1972.
	A time period	❖ The train leaves in 5 minutes.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>examples</i>
at	8 o'clock - 10.30 - midnight - night - the weekend - Christmas - the end of
on	Sunday(s) - 25 April - New year's day - Monday Morning - Tuesday afternoon
in	April - 1985 - summer - the morning - in five Minutes - few days

Examples

- ☺ I start work at 8 o'clock .
- ☺ Where will you be at Christmas ?
- ☺ Are you busy at the moment ?
- ☺ I don't work on Sundays .
- ☺ The concert is on 22 November .
- ☺ Are you doing anything on Saturday evening ?
- ☺ The garden is lovely in spring .
- ☺ Do you often go out in the evening ?

Prepositions Of Time

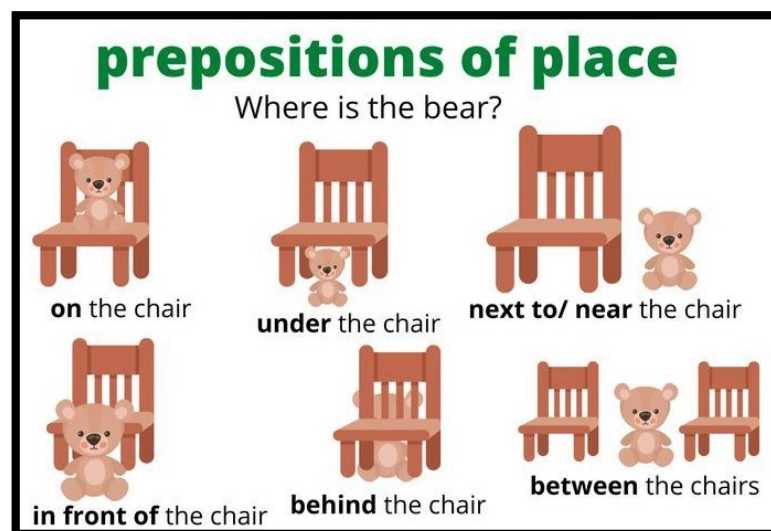
حروف الجر للزمان في اللغة الإنجليزية



Preposition	examples
in	a room – a car – garden – town – the water – street – the world – bed – a bank – a factory – the kitchen
at	home – work – school – university - the bus stop – the door – the traffic lights – the top – the bottom – the end of
on	a shelf – a balcony – the floor – the ceiling – a horse – a bicycle – a bus – a ship – the first floor – the way to

Examples

- 1- She works in a shop / a bank / a factory.
- 2- I live in a town / a small street.
- 3- Did you come here in your car / in a taxi?
- 4- There is a big tree in the middle of the garden.
- 5- There's somebody at the bus stop / the door.
- 6- The car is waiting at the traffic lights.
- 7- Julia is working at her desk.
- 8- My house is at the end of the street.
- 9- Helen is studying law at university.
- 10- There weren't many people at the party.



	days of the week	on Monday
	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
e	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
o	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
re	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
t	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
ll / l	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday

Thanks you all!
Discussion is open?



الأفعال الشاذة في اللغة الانكليزية Irregular Verb List

الأفعال كثيرة الاستعمال

الفعل	معنى الفعل	Past Tense Form التصريف الثاني للفعل
say	يقول	said
make	يصنع	made
go	يذهب	went
take	يأخذ	took
come	يأتي	came
see	يرى	saw
give	يعطي	gave
find	يجد	found
think	يفكر	thought
tell	يخبر	told
leave	يغادر	left
feel	يشعر	felt
keep	يحتفظ	kept
write	يكتب	wrote
stand	يفهم	stood
pay	يدفع	paid
speak	يتحدث	spoke
send	يرسل	sent
drive	يقود	drove
buy	يشترى	bought
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
fight	fought	fought



ENGLISH