

اللغة الانكليزية
م.م حسن ثامر
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جامعة بغداد – كلية التربية للبنات
المرحلة الاولى

Headway Beginner

Level One

Grammar

&

Vocabulary

Asst. Lect Hasan Thamer

Unit One

Introducing yourself and greetings (Learn how to present yourself and others using simple phrases)

Warm Up/Engage	
	<p>❖ Greetings Brainstorm: Have students define “greeting.” As a group, brainstorm ways to greet others in English. Also teach responses to phrases. Target words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hello • Hi/Hey • What’s up? • How are you? • I am well/fine • Good morning/afternoon/evening <p>Have students practice by greeting classmates using above phrases. As a group, brainstorm ways to say goodbye to others in English. Target words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodbye • Bye/bye bye • See you later/See you tomorrow <p>Have students practice by saying goodbye to classmates using phrases.</p>
Information	Self-Introduction:
Introduction Questions:	<p>My name is Alana. I am from America. I am a teacher</p> <p>My name is Alana. What is your name? I am from America. Where are you from? (focus on what from means – give answers with country, state, village) I am a teacher. What is your job? (discuss different jobs, make list on board) When finished with first three questions, add: I live in Moroni. Where do you live? (focus on differences between “from” and “live”) My telephone number is 360 45 89. What is your telephone number? I speak English and French. What languages do you speak? (discuss languages, “a</p>

Practice/Application	<p>little”)</p> <p>I like to read. What do you like to do? (compile list of verbs, have students state what they like to do or noun they like)</p> <p>Write questions on board and format for responses</p>
	<p>Meet your classmates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greet partner 2. Ask your partner’s name 3. Ask what your partner’s phone number is 4. Say goodbye

1- Vocabulary

Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss		
Tool	Usage	Ex
Mr	تستخدم قبل اسم الرجل بغض النظر عن حالته الزوجية، متزوجاً أم لا، وتعني السيد. أي يقتصر على الذكور رجالاً وشباباً وهو سهل جداً ومتناول لدى الجميع	Mr. Ahmed Sbeata
Mrs	تستخدم مع المرأة المتزوجة، وتكون متأكداً من حالتها الزوجية وذلك حتى لا تقع في موقف مُحرج	
Miss	تستخدم مع الأنثى غير المتزوجة، ويفضل استخدامها مع الأنثى الشابّة 16 سنة أو أقل	
Ms	تستخدم مع الأنثى المتزوجة وغير المتزوجة، وهذا المسمى مُحايد، في كل الحالات لن تُعاني أبداً من المواقف المُحرجة، وينصح بها إذا كنت تكتب رسالة مثلاً لامرأة لا تعلم عنها شيئاً ولا تعلم هل هي متزوجة أم لا، أنا أعتقد برأيي أنه الخيار الأسلم	

❖ الدول والجنسية (nationalities)

أمثلة

الدولة: **I live in Japan.**

الصفة: **He likes Japanese food.**

الأصول: **She is a Japanese person. = She is from Japan. = She is Japanese.**

اللغة: **She speaks Japanese.**

وصف مجموعة من الناس: **The Chinese enjoy fireworks. = Chinese people enjoy fireworks.**

الإقليم الجغرافي/القارة	الصفة	الاسم
Africa	African	an African* (شخص افريقي، شخص من افريقيا)
Asia	Asian	an Asian* (شخص آسيوي، شخص من آسيا)
Europe	European	a European
Central America	Central American	a Central American
Middle East	Middle Eastern	a Middle Easterner

2- Numbers

Numbers in English

0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety	LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English 100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 101 one hundred and one 2,000 two thousand 200 two hundred 10,000 ten thousand 300 three hundred 100,000 one hundred thousand 400 four hundred 1,000,000 one million 500 five hundred 10,000,000 ten million 600 six hundred 123,456,789 700 seven hundred one hundred and twenty-three million, 800 eight hundred four hundred and fifty-six thousand, 900 nine hundred seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

3- Verb to be

Verb to Be		
Affirmative	(مفرد) He, she, it + is (جمع) They, we, you + are I + am	Sarah is a very beautiful girl.
Negative	(مفرد) He, she, it + is +not (جمع) They, we, you + are+	Adam isn't a doctor, he is a nurse.

	not I + am + not	
Interrogative (question)	Is + (مفرد) He, she, it +? Are + (جمع) They, we, you +? Am+ I+?	Is your father a politician?

Past الماضي	Present المضارع	Future المستقبل
I was كنتُ	I am أنا	I will be سأكون
You were كنتَ	You are أنت	You will be ستكون
He was كان	He is هو	He will be سيكون
She was كانت	She is هي	She will be ستكون
It was كان أو كانت	It is هي أو هو لغير العاقل	It will be هي أو هو سيكون
You were كنتم	You are أنتم	You will be ستكونون
We were كنا	We are نحن	We will be سنكون
They were كانوا	They are هم	They will be سيكونون

Unit Two

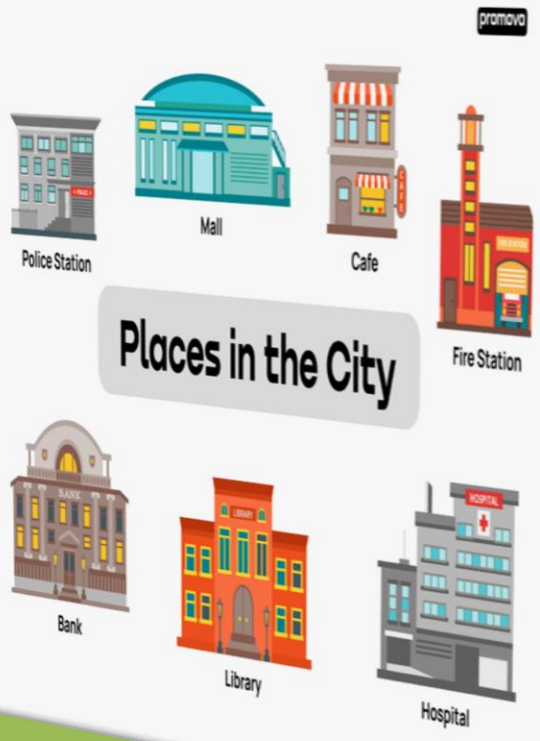
1- Places and preposition

ENGLISH GRAMMAR **PLACES IN A CITY** Woodward ENGLISH

<p>AIRPORT The place you go when you want to travel by plane to another city or country.</p> 	<p>CAFE / CAFÉ A place where you can buy a cup of coffee or tea and sandwiches.</p> 
<p>AMUSEMENT PARK A large outdoor area where people go on rides such as roller coasters, etc.</p> 	<p>CINEMA / MOVIE THEATER The place where you can see the latest movies.</p> 
<p>BAKERY A place where you can buy fresh bread and cakes.</p> 	<p>COURT A place where civil and criminal cases are presented before a judge.</p> 
<p>BANK A place where people deposit, withdraw, or borrow money.</p> 	<p>CRAFT MARKET An event or place where people sell handmade products.</p> 
<p>BOOKSTORE A place where you can buy books and magazines.</p> 	<p>DENTIST / DENTIST'S The place where people go to take care of or fix a problem with their teeth.</p> 
<p>BUS STATION The place you go when you want to travel by bus to another place.</p> 	<p>DEPARTMENT STORE A large store that sells clothes, household appliances, etc. in different departments.</p> 
<p>BUTCHER'S A place that sells fresh meat such as steak and sausages.</p> 	<p>DRY CLEANER'S A place where you take your clothes to be dry cleaned (with chemicals, not water).</p> 





















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Places in the City



Police Station Mall Cafe Fire Station

Bank Library Hospital

Places in The City Vocabulary				
Airport 	Hospital 	Zoo 	Factory 	Restaurant 
Amusement Park 	Hotel 	Post Office 	Bridge 	Crossroads 
Police Station 	Library 	School 	Court 	Mosque 
Train Station 	Market 	Bank 	Bakery 	Stadium 

PREPOSITIONS of TIME

in

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2013
- 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.)



Prepositions of Place



At (the window)



Above (the dog)



Below (the cat)



On (the rug)



Under (the desk)



On top of (the table)



In front of (the fireplace)



Between (the cats)



In (the drawer)



Next to (the boy)



Behind (the chair)

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Next to (the boy)

Behind (the chair)



Prepositions "Of," "To," and "For"

Of

Used for belonging to, relating to, or connected with:

- The secret of this game is that you can't ever win.
- The first page of the book describes the author's profile.

Used to indicate reference:

- I got married in the summer of 2000.
- This is a picture of my family.

Used to indicate an amount or number:

- I drank three cups of milk.
- A large number of people gathered to protest.

To

Used to indicate the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves toward, or the direction of something:

- I am heading to the entrance of the building.
- The package was mailed to Mr. Kim yesterday.

Used to indicate relationship:

- This letter is very important to your admission.
- My answer to your question is in this envelop.
- Do not respond to every little thing in your life.

Used to indicate a time or a period:

- I work nine to six, Monday to Friday.



-
- It is now 10 to five. (In other words, it is 4:50.)

For

Used to indicate the use of something:

- I baked a cake for your birthday.
- She has been studying hard for the final exam.

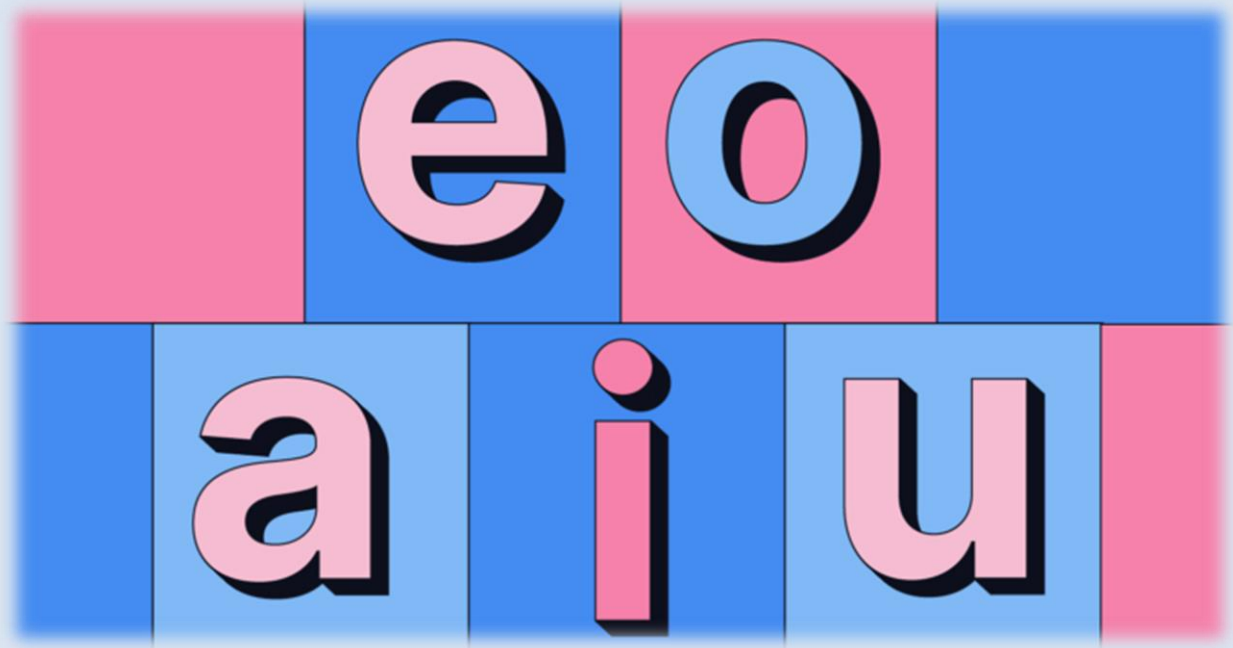
Used to mean because of:

- I am so happy for you.
- We feel deeply sorry for your loss.
- For this reason, I've decided to quit this job.

Used to indicate time or duration:

- He's been famous for many decades.
 - I attended the university for one year only.
 - This is all I have for today.
-

2- Vowel Sounds



Vowels are letters that represent speech sounds where air leaves the mouth without any blockage by the tongue, lips, or throat. The vowels in the alphabet are a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y. All other letters in the English alphabet are consonants, which represent speech sounds where air is blocked somehow before leaving the mouth.

Even though they're only a few letters, vowels are important in spelling, pronunciation, and grammar.

Short V	Long V
a as in cat	a as in cake
e as in wet	e as in street
i as in big	i as in like
o as in clock	o as in phone
u as in but	u as in use

3- Personal and Possessive pronouns

We use personal pronouns (I, me, he, him, etc.) to replace names or nouns when it is clear what they refer to. We use possessives (my, your, her) when it is not necessary to name the person the thing belongs to.

We use *personal pronouns* to avoid repeating nouns.

*Mum's calling. **She's** in Turkey.
How's **Daisy**? Give **her** my love.*

You used she because it's the subject and her because it's the object.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

We use pronouns to avoid repetition when it is obvious what we are talking about.

Is this your bike? > No, that one's mine. (= my bike)

Those red gloves are yours; the blue ones are hers. (= her

Unit Four

Present Simple Tense

❖ Subject + V with **S** or without **S** + C.



PRESENT SIMPLE

Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	I like music	I do not like music	Do I like music?
You	You like music	You do not like music	Do you like music?
He/She/It	He likes music	He does not like music	Does he like music?
We	We like music	We do not like music	Do we like music?
They	They like music	They do not like music	Do they like music?

Usage of Present Simple

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

HABITS

WE USE THIS TENSE TO TALK ABOUT ACTIONS IN THE PRESENT TAKING PLACE ONCE, NEVER OR SEVERAL TIMES.

FACTS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE CAN ALSO BE USED TO TALK ABOUT FACTS IN PEOPLE'S LIVES

TRUTHS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS THE TENSE WE USE TO TALK ABOUT UNIVERSAL TRUTHS, THINGS THAT ALWAYS HAPPEN.

NARRATE

THIS TENSE IS ALSO USED WHEN WE ARE DESCRIBING ACTIONS TAKING PLACE ONE AFTER ANOTHER, SO IT'S QUITE COMMON WHEN WE ARE NARRATING.

TIMETABLES

THE PRESENT SIMPLE MAY HAVE A FUTURE MEANING WHEN WE USE IT TO TALK ABOUT AN ACTION SET BY A TIMETABLE.

CONDITIONALS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED IN 0 CONDITIONALS AND IN THE IF - CLAUSE IN CONDITIONALS OF THE 1ST TYPE.

The Present Simple tense is often used with the so called adverbs of frequency. These adverbs are placed before the main verb but after the verb to be. Other time expressions used with this tense are:

every day / week / month / year / from time to time
once / twice / three times a day / week / month / year / daily

SOME EXAMPLES

He shaves every morning.

He works as a waiter

Water boils at 100°C

He arrives home, makes tea and reads the paper.

The school bus leaves at 8 every morning.

If he arrives late, he will miss the plane.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

ALWAYS
USUALLY
OFTEN
SOMETIMES
RARELY
HARDLY EVER
NEVER

Form Present Simple

S + verb + object ...

I/we/they/you + like + tea.
He/she/it + likes + tea.

S + don't/doesn't + verb + object ...

I + don't + like + tea.
She + doesn't + like + tea.

Do/Does + S + verb + object?

Do + you/we/they/I + like + tea?
Does + he/she/it + like + tea?

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HELPFUL HINTS

Use it for ...

- * Facts.
- * Habitual actions.
- * Things that don't/won't change.
- * Describing yourself.

Signal words

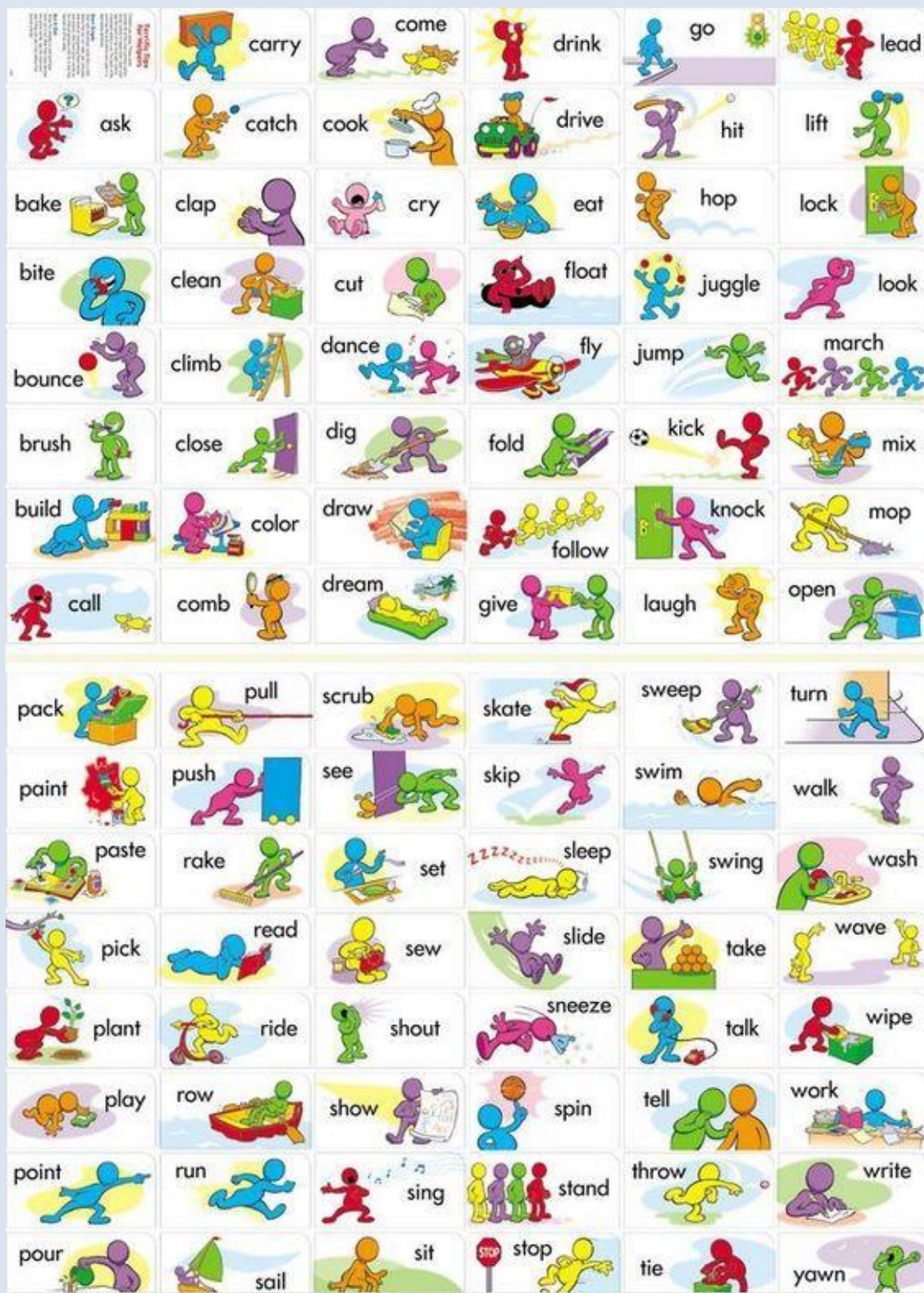
Adverbs of frequency, like:

- * Often
- * Usually
- * Sometimes
- * Never

BUT REMEMBER

*** The verb 'to be' is different ***

I + am (Australian.)
He/she/it + is (clever.)
you/we/they + are (nice.)



Unit Five

Short Stories

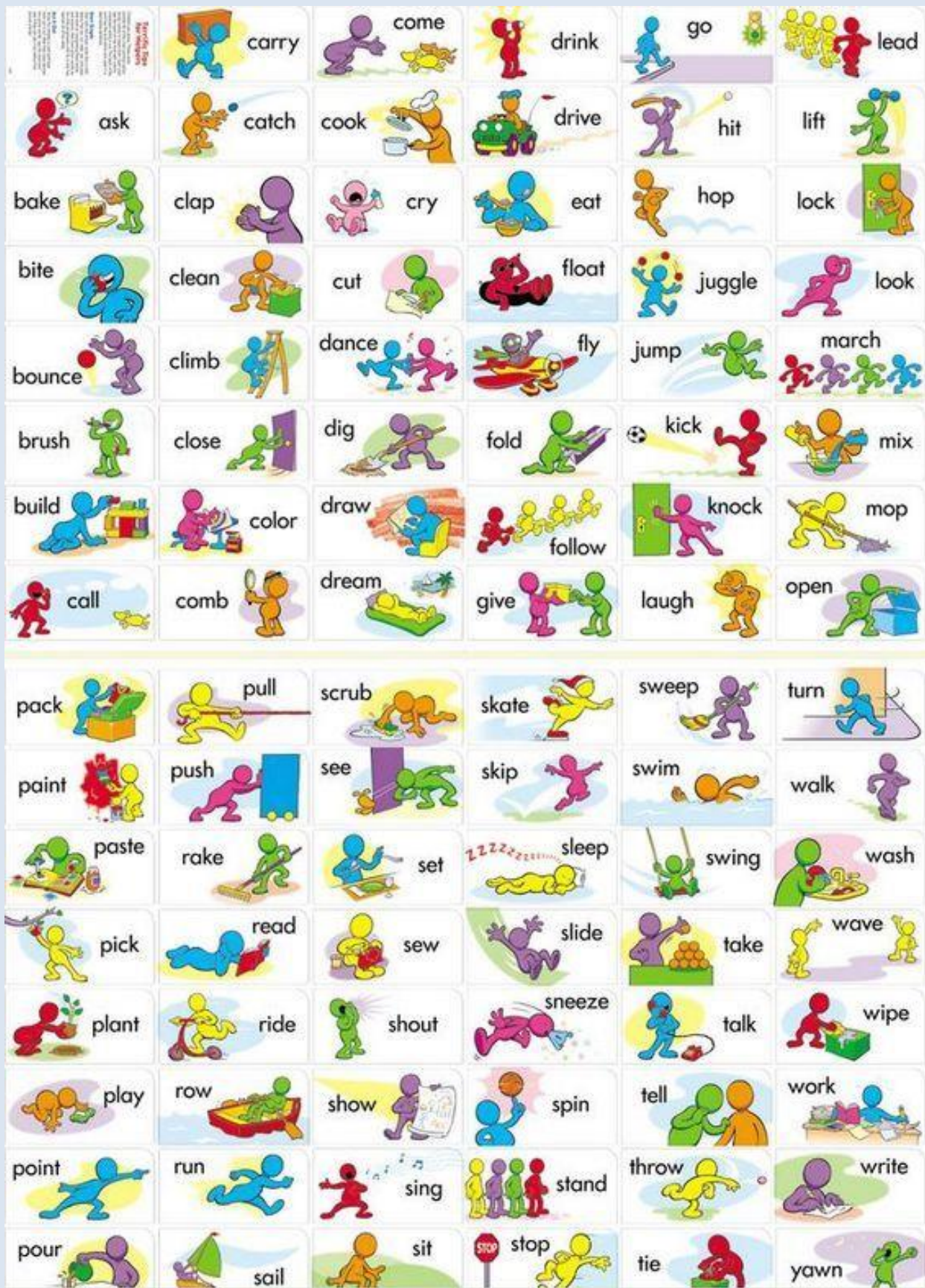
There was a wise man to whom people from everywhere came to consult him. But every time they talked to him about the same problems and hardships they faced, until he got tired of them. One day, the wise man gathered them and told them a funny joke, and everyone burst out laughing. A few minutes later, he told them the same joke again, and a few smiled. Then he cut the blink a third time, and no one laughed.

Then the wise man smiled and said:

"You can't laugh at the same joke more than once, so why do you keep complaining and crying about the same problems every time?!"

The lesson of this story:

Worrying won't solve your problems, but it's a waste of time and energy.



Unit Six

DAILY ROUTINES



Wake up



Get up



Make the bed



Have a shower



Get dressed



Have breakfast



Read the news



Listen to the radio



Go to school



Go to work



Wait for the bus



Take a taxi



Work



Study



Do the cleaning



Do the washing



Have a break



Go shopping



Do the cooking



Wash the dishes



Phone people



Watch TV



Have a walk



Surf the net



Go to bed

Time

كيف تسأل عن الوقت باللغة الإنجليزية

How to ask the time in English

What's the time? (كم الوقت ؟)

10:00 - It's ten o'clock

10:00 - إنها العاشرة

What time is it, please?

(كم الوقت من فضلك ؟)

Excuse me, could you tell me the time?

(المعذرة, هل تستطيع ان تخبرني الوقت ؟)

Can you say what time it is? (هل تستطيع ان تخبرني ما الوقت ؟)

past و

Toإلا

o'clock.....الساعة تماماً

halfنصف

quarterربع

Sorry, I don't have the time



آسف , ليس لدي الوقت

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1) Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

إنها ستة وخمسة وعشرون	6:25 – It's six twenty-five
(O مثل الحرف O إنها ثمانية أو خمسة (يُقال	8:05 – It's eight O-five (the O is said like the letter O)
إنها التاسعة و 11	9:11 – It's nine eleven
إنها اثنان وأربعة وثلاثون	2:34 – It's two thirty-four

Unit Seven

Present continuous

❖ Forming the present continuous

The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - *the present tense of the verb to be* + *the present participle of the main verb*.

(The form of the present participle is: *base+ing*, e.g. *talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

Affirmative

Subject	+ <i>to be</i>	+ base + ing
She	is	talking.

Negative

Subject	+ <i>to be + not</i>	+ base + ing
She	is not (isn't)	talking

Interrogative

<i>to be</i>	+ subject	+ base + <i>ing</i>
Is	she	talking?

Examples: TO GO, present continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
You are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
We are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
You are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
They are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

❖ **Present continuous: -ing form spelling**

or most verbs we add *-ing* to the base form to make the *-ing* form:

be → *being* *eat* → *eating* *order* → *ordering*

cry → *crying* *fix* → *fixing* *play* → *playing*

do → **doing** go → **going**

❖ For other verbs the spelling changes are (note the underlined syllables are stressed):

	verb	-ing form
	<i>move</i>	<i>moving</i>
When the verb ends in -e, we take off the -e and add -ing.	<i>face</i>	<i>facing</i>
	<i>come</i>	<i>coming</i>
	<i>comm<u>it</u></i>	<i>commit<u>ting</u></i>
	<i>prefer<u>e</u></i>	<i>prefer<u>r</u>ing</i>
❖ When the verb ends in a vowel followed by a single consonant and if the last syllable is stressed, then the consonant is doubled.	<i>rub</i>	<i>rub<u>bing</u></i>
	BUT: <i>cover</i>	<i>cover<u>ing</u></i>
	<i>rem<u>em</u>ber</i>	<i>remem<u>ber</u>ing</i>
❖ When the verb ends in a vowel + l, we double the consonant.	<i>travel</i>	<i>travell<u>ing</u>*</i>
	<i>control</i>	<i>control<u>ling</u></i>

❖ Functions of the present continuous

As with all tenses in English, the *speaker's attitude* is as important as the time of the action or event. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is *unfinished or incomplete*

The present continuous is used:

- to describe an action that is going on at this moment: *You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar.*
- to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend: *Are you still working for the same company? More and more people are becoming vegetarian.*
- to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared: *We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight. Are they visiting you next winter?*
- to describe a temporary event or situation: *He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.*
- with "always, forever, constantly", to describe and emphasise a continuing series of repeated actions: *Harry and Sally are always arguing! You're constantly complaining about your mother-in-law!*

Conversation 1

Man: Where are you?

Woman: I am working inside. I am writing a letter to my friend. I am telling him about my life and my new job.

Man: Are you using the computer?

Woman: I am not using the computer because I like to hand write letters. My hand is getting tired though.

Conversation 2

Man: Where is Mary?

Woman: Mary is cooking in the kitchen. She is **chopping** up some vegetables because she is making a vegetable soup.

Man: How is she making it?

Woman: She is reading a recipe and following the instructions inside. She is enjoying herself.

Conversation 3

Man: What is Bob doing?

Woman: Bob is working on his car. He is giving it a tune up. He is changing the oil and checking all the parts of the cars.

Man: But, he is not working? He is just standing there!

Woman: He is taking his time because he wants to do the job right. He is listening to the radio as he works.

Conversation 4

Man: Where are the twins?

Woman: They are playing outside. They are playing soccer with their friends. They are using the front lawn as a soccer pitch.

Man: Are they having fun?

Woman: They are having a lot of fun. They are exercising so they are burning lots of energy. I think they are trying to lose weight.

Unit Eight

Short Story

There were four university students, who spent the night celebrating and having fun and did not prepare for their exam scheduled for the next day. In the morning, the four of them agreed on a smart plan.

They smeared themselves with mud, and went straight to the dean of their college, telling him that they had gone to a wedding yesterday, and on their way back one of their tires exploded and as a result they had to push the car all the way. That's why they're not in a good position to take the test.

The dean thought for a few minutes and then told them that he would postpone their exam for three days. The four students thanked him and promised him good preparation for the test.

On the scheduled date of the test, they came to the exam hall, and the dean told them that due to this special circumstance, each student would be placed in a separate room. None of them refused, they were well prepared.

The exam had only two questions:

First question: What is your name?

Second question: Which tires exploded on the day of the wedding?

1. Which of these words is in the simple present tense?

- a. plays
- b. working
- c. finished
- d. will play

2. Which of these simple present tense verbs is NOT correct in its spelling?

- a. washes
- b. trys
- c. laughs
- d. lies

3. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A. Mary go to school everyday.
- B. Mary going to school everyday.
- C. Mary goes to school everyday.
- D. Mary gone to school every day.

4- Gary _____ soccer in the stadium everyday in the afternoon.

- A. Plays
- B. Playing
- C. Played
- D. Playd

5- Peter _____ eating ice cream. (Select all that apply)

- A. Likes
- B. Like

C. Love

D. Loves

6-My mother-in-law is _____ at our house this week.

a- stay

b- staying

c- be staying

7- I _____ my dinner right now.

a- eat

b- eating

c- am eating

8- My sister _____ Spanish.

a- learn

b- is learning

c- learning

9- I _____ at the hair salon until September.

a- work

b- be working

c- am working

10- Why _____ playing football tomorrow?

a- he not is

b- he isn't

c- isn't he

Unit Nine

Past Simple Tense

Structure of Simple Past Tense			
Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
Subject + Verb in the past form (base form of the verb + ed/d for regular verbs or past tense form of the irregular verbs)	Subject + Didn't + Verb in the base form	Did + Subject + Verb in the base form	Didn't + Subject + Verb in the base form
Example: You spoke really well. I had my breakfast.	Example: You did not speak really well. I did not have my breakfast.	Example: Did you speak really well? Did I have my breakfast?	Example: Didn't you speak really well? Didn't I have my breakfast?

For example: Reach – reached, kick – kicked, walk – walked, confess – confessed, work –

Like – liked, introduce – introduced, force – forced, announce – announced,

For example: Cut – cut, put – put, hurt – hurt, set – set, hit – hit

For example: Buy – bought, think – thought, draw – drew, drink – drank, see – saw

1. I ___paid___ (pay) the bills already.
2. The teacher _____motivated_ (motivate) her kids to stand up for themselves and their fellow classmates.
3. Reena ___was_____ (to be) a student at Delhi University.
4. ___did___ you _____finish___ (finish – interrogative) the science and maths assignments?
5. Tina _____did not know_____ (know – negative) about yesterday’s test.
6. _____didnot___ he _____complete___ (complete – negative interrogative) the paper yet?
7. Rahul _____played_____ (play) basketball in college.
8. Will and Emma _____were_____ (to be) at the fair.
9. Manish ___sold_____ (sell) all the sachets.
10. I _____thought_____ (think) about it, but I don’t think it will work.

THE SIMPLE PAST STORY



HI, MY NAME IS NICK. I AM WRITING AN E-MAIL TO MY FRIEND KEVIN. I MET HIM AT THE SHOPPING CENTRE LAST SUMMER AND WE BECAME FRIENDS. WE HAD GOOD TIME TOGETHER.



HE INVITED ME TO THEIR HOME. WE PLAYED COMPUTER GAMES. AFTER A WHILE HIS FATHER OFFERED TO GO TO THE THEATRE. BUT WE DIDN'T WANT TO GO. BECAUSE PLAYING COMPUTER GAME WAS MORE FUN THAN GOING TO THE THEATRE.



LAST MONTH THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER CITY. KEVIN WAS VERY UPSET BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE THIS CITY.



HE SENT ME SOME PHOTOS OF THEIR NEW HOME AND HIS NEW SCHOOL. HE MADE NEW FRIENDS THERE. I WAS REALLY GLAD TO HEAR THAT... BUT... I REALLY MISS HIM.



Unit Ten

تنقسم أفعال اللغة الإنجليزية إلى قسمين:

أفعال منتظمة (regular verbs) وأفعال غير منتظمة "شاذة" (irregular verbs)

:(regular verbs)

هي أفعال يسهل التعامل معها، لأنها تُحافظ على شكلها الأساسي ويتم زيادة إضافات بسيطة في آخرها حين تتغير إلى الماضي

Call → Called

Wait → Waited

• إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف Y وما قبله ساكن، نقوم بتغيير Y إلى I ثم نضيف ed.

Marry → Married

Study → Studied

• إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف Y وما قبله أحد الحروف (a,e,i,u,o) نضيف ed.

Play → Played

• إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف e، نقوم بإضافة d إلى نهاية الفعل.

Hate → Hated

Believe → Believed

ed حرف ساكن، نضعف الحرف الأخير من الكلمة ثم نضيف (a,e,i,u,o) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن + أحد الحروف

Stop → Stopped

Plan → Planned

:(irregular verbs)

عند تصريفها (ed) هي الأفعال التي تختلف عن الأفعال المنتظمة في صياغة الماضي البسيط، أي لا تنطبق عليها قاعدة

الفعل في المصدر	الماضي البسيط
Send	Sent
Come	Came
Find	Found
Give	Gave
Get	Got
See	Saw
Go	Went
Say	Said
Drive	Drove
Know	Knew
Make	Made
Sleep	Slept
Took	Take
Ran	Run
Eat	Ate
Drink	Drank
Do	Did
Have	Had
Give	Gave
Be	Were-Was

Keywords in past simple tense :

منذ	Ago
السنة الماضية، الشهر الماضي...	Last year, Last month....
أمس	Yesterday
في الثمانينات	In 1980s
في الماضي	In the past
لمدة	For

مثال:

I went to France last month. ذهبت إلى فرنسا الشهر الماضي.
 Our team won the final match last month. فاز فريقنا بالمباراة النهائية الشهر الماضي.

Unit Eleven

Quiz in Past simple tense

Unit Twelve

Review first five Units

Unit Thirteen

Review second five Units

Unit Fourteen

Exam