المرحله الأولى\ انكليزيه عامة

**1st Stage**

**Unit 1**

**(am-is-are)**

We use these auxiliary verbs according to the type of subject as follows: \*

He

She

It is

Ali

Muna

🡺**For plural subject we use**

They

We are

You

Ali and Muna

🡺While with **I** we use am 🡺 use I am

----- - -------------------------------           -----------------------------------------            --------------------------

1-I --------- a student (is, are, am, does)

2-He ------- my friend (is, are, am, does)

3-They ------my parents (is, are, am, does)

4-Muna and Ali--------- my friends. (is, are, am, does)

 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Wh- question**

🡺You asking for information.

1- What 🡺 asking about things and jobs.

What is your name? -

-What are you doing?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

2- Who asking about person or people.

Who opened the door?

Who is your best friend?

Who is at party?

Daily exam

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

1st stage

**His/ her possessive adjectives:**

**His** is a possessive adjective that is used with **masculine** subject for example:

His car 🡺Ali's car.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Her** is a possessive adjective that is used with **feminine** subjects for example:

Her bag 🡺 Muna's bag.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Your** is a possessive adjective that is used with the **both masculine and feminine** addressed(you)

Your car 🡺 his car   -   her car.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Questions about countries**

We use (where) to ask about the country

Where are from?

are you from? ------------(What, where, how)

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Plural nouns:**

**Most nouns add (-s)**

Book= books

Computer= computers

Camera= cameras

**Some add (-es )**

Sandwich= sandwiches

Bus= buses

--------------------                 ------------------------------------------------      ----------------------------

قواعد اضافه (S )

- يضاف الـ (s ) الى الاسم المفرد المعدود عند تحويله الى جمع ويسمى s الجمع مثل ...

- book➡️books

cat➡️cats -

dog➡️dogs -

- door➡️doors

══════ ❁✿❁ ══════

- اذا كان الاسم المفرد منتهياُ ﺑ (z , x , ch , sh , ss , s) فعند الجمع يضاف( (es الى نهاية الاسم المفرد مثل ...

box➡️boxes

bus ➡️buses

brush➡️brushes

══════ ❁✿❁ ══════

- يضاف الـ ( s) الى الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط , اذا كان الفاعل ضمير ( he , she , it ) او اسم مفرد ويسمى (s) الشخص الثالث , مثل ...

The sun rises in the east.

It rains a lot in England

══════ ❁✿❁ ══════

اذا انتهى الفعل بـy وكان الـ yمسبوق بحرف صحيح فعند اضافة((sالشخص الثالث الى الفعل يحذف الـ y ويُضاف بدلاً عنه ( ies) الى نهاية الفعل مثل ...

try – ➡️tries

cry – ➡️cries

══════ ❁✿❁ ══════

- اذا كان الفعل في شكله الاساسي منتهياً بـ sh, ch, ss, x, zz, o) )يضاف (es) الى نهاية الفعل مثل ...

mix➡️mixes

reach➡️reaches

buzz➡️buzzes

pass➡️passes

Daily exam

**Unit 3**

Negative:- to negate the auxiliary verbs like is- are-am we add (not) after the words

* I'm a teacher= I'm not a teacher.
* She is married= She's not married.

Yes/No questions and Short Answers questions are usually started with (is- are- am) The answer is with yes or No + subject+ Aux. verb.

* Is he a teacher? Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

* Are they your friends? Yes, ------------.

(we are, *they are*, I'm, he is)

**Questions with words**

**(What, Where, How Old)**

What= name, phone No. What is your name?

Where = address Where are they from?

How old= ages How old are you?

* --------- is your name? (***What***, Where, How old, When)
* --------- are you from? (What, ***Where***, How old, When)
* ---------are you?17 years old. (What, Where, ***How*** ***old***, When)

Daily exam

**Unit 4**

Possessive adjectives

(***My, your, his , her, our, their***) these adjectives need nouns like

My father, his book, her car.

Sometimes in the middle of the sentence as follows:

This is *our* teacher

That is *his* house

This is *their* mother

She is ***my*** sisters

--------------- --------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------

Plural

1. Most nouns add (s) in plural like: doctors, books, students
2. Nouns end with s, ss, sh,ch,x add es like:- classes, watches, brushes, boxes
3. Y is changed into ies like:- cities, countries, dictionaries.
4. Some are irregular like men, women, children, oxen

(has/have)

She they

He we have

It has. you

Ali I

Muna

Ex:-

* She------------ a car.(***has***- have- had-having)
* We------------ a dog.(has- ***have***- had-having)
* Mazin------- --a cat. .(***has***- have- had-having)

Daily exam

**Unit 5**

Present simple tense (I, you, we, They)المضارع البسيط حيث نسختدم فعل مجرد او مقترن ب s

We use only an infinitive verb

I/you/we/they (infinitive verb) + تكملة

Example: I/they/we/you +فعل مجرد +تكملة+ .

Positive: I like coffee

Negative: I don't like coffee

Question: Do you like coffee

Short Answer: Yes, I do.

No, I don't

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Examples:**

1. They------------- Indian food. ( likes, to like, liked, ***like*** )
2. We-------- Tennis. (***love***, loved, loving, loves)
3. ------------ you like Pizza? ( ***d***o, does, doing, to do)
4. Do they love Indian food? Yes, ------( they don’t, ***they do***, they does, I do).

Daily exam

**Unit 5**

(a, an)

We use (**a)** with the words that starts with a constant letter for example :

a small flat, a waiter, a book, a man

And we use an with the words that starts with a vowel letter like

an engineer, an old ,an Indian car

**Example:-**

1-They asked for ------ ice-cream.(a, ***an***)

2-She took ------- orange color dress.(a, ***an***)

3-Ask ------- student to help you with the box.( ***a***, an)

4-I need to buy ------- computer.( ***a***, an)

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Vocabulary المعاني

Have Lebanese food

Live sports

Work in a flat

Come two brothers

Eat in a bank

Drink from Japan

Play to be a millionaire

Speak coffee

Want Arabic

Example:

\*They work in --------- .(from Japan, Lebanese food, ***in a bank***, Arabic)

* She speaks-----------------.( Arab, Arbean, ***Arabic***, in Arab)

**Unit 5**

Country & Languages

**Country**: from**, Language**: speaks

Portugal Portuguese

Canada English

France French

Japan Japanese

Mexico Spanish

Libya Arabic

Turkey Turkish

Russia Russian

1- Ali is From Libya, he speaks ----------( English, ***Arabic***, Spanish, Russia)

2- Gonzales is from Mexico, he speaks ----( English, Arabic, French, ***Spanish***)

3- What language they speak in France? ……( German, ***French***, Spanish, Arabic)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------

Country \*

لايحتاج الى توصيف يمكن استخدام الكلمة لوحدها نميزها من وجود كلمة From

England, German, Italy, France, Saudi Arabia, Oman

1- Ali is from --------- ( Omani, ***Oman***)

2- In ----------- they eat Mexican Food.(***Mexico***, Germany)

صفة قومية\* Nationality

تحتاج الى كلمة اخرى لتوصيفها مثل

Italian food, Japanese car, American Army

1- I love -------- rice. ( India, ***Indian***)

2- This is a ------- car. (Germany, ***German***)

**Unit 6الوحدة السادسة**

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

The present simple tense is used to describe daily routines like to get up / to have breakfast/ to go school/ get home.

For example:

1. I get up at 6:30.
2. I have my breakfast at 7:00 am.
3. I go to school at 7:30.
4. I get home at 2:00

ظروف التكرار تستخدم مع زمن المضارع البسيط

The Adverbs of frequency like (Never/ Sometimes/ Often/ usually/Always) are used with present simple.

These are to be added after the subject and before the main verb of the sentence as in the example تضاف هذه الظروف ثاني كلمة في حالة وجود فعل رئيسي

Example:

He always works late.

They sometimes play at night.

في حال الافعال المساعدة يكون موقعها ثالث كلمة و ليس ثاني And they are to be used after the auxiliary verbs like is/are/am. As in the example:

He is always late.

They are sometimes happy.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Negative of Present simple نفي زمن المضارع البسيط

(Don’t/ Doesn’t)

She doesn’t go to bed late.

1-They------- like horror movies. (doesn’t/***don’t***)

2-She ------- play by toys. (don’t/ ***doesn’t***)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1- Who: is a question word that is used to ask about Person.

2-How Old: is a question that is used to ask about the Age.

3- Where is a question word that asks about the Place.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Vocabulary and Speaking

Get up -------- early watch -------- TV.

Go ------------- to bed late cook --------- dinner

Listen to ------- the radio work --------- in an office

Go ------ shoppin Stay ------ at home

Drink ---- coffee

Eat -------- in restaurant

Have ------ a shower

Play-------- chess

On In At

Prepositions that are used with timings (time)

At : is a preposition that is mainly used with hours like 10 o’clock and the weekend.تستخدم مع كلمة الساعة و عطلة نهاية الاسبوع

On: is a preposition that is mainly used with the days of the week like :Sunday, Monday تستخدم مع الايام

In: is a proposition that is mainly used with words like the morning/ the afternoon/the evening.تستخدم مع اوقات اليوم مثل صباحا و ظهرا و مساءا

**Examples:**

1-I met Joseph ------ 7 O’clock. (in – ***at***- on)

2-They will meet ------ the evening.( ***in*** –at – on)

3-She said come ------ Tuesday.( In – ***on*** –at)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 7**

Question words

-Where: asks about the place, we recognize it from the words like live, and come from.

-Who: asks about the persons.

- What: asks about jobs.

-When: It asks Time.

-Why: it asks about the reason, we recognize it from the use of the words like **because**.

How many: it asks about quantity and number of things.

Example:

- ----------- do you live? In Baghdad. (when, who, ***where***, how)

- ----------- do you do for living?( when, ***what***, where, how)

- ----------- old is she? 17. (when, where, ***how***, what)

- --------- cars do they have? They have two. (How old, how much, ***how*** ***many***, how long)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Pronouns

Subject فاعل I you he she it we they

Object مفعول به me you him her it us them

Possessive تملك my your his her its our their

Examples:

- Do you like cats? No, I hate ----- (they, their, ***them***)

- Do you like English? Yes, I like ----( Its, ***it***, it’s)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Can I ……?

It is used to make question and it needs an infinitive verb after I.

Example: Can I smoke here?

\* Can I ------- TV now?

(watches/ watching/ ***watch***/to watch)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Places and activities**

Places Activities

1. A chemist’s a. buy some aspirin
2. A railway station b. catch a train
3. A post office c. post a letter
4. A cloth shop d. try on a jumper
5. A café e. have a coffee
6. Delicious 2- Nice 3- Lovely 4- happy 5-Interesting 6-beautiful 7- terrible 8-Awful .

1-big X small 2- sunny X Snowy 3- expensive X cheap 4- black X White 5-right X wrong

A post Card from San Francisco

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Unit -8-**

**Furniture**

**Bathroom Bedroom Kitchen Dining Room Living room**

Toilet Lamp Fridge Table Picture, desk, magazine

Shower Bed Cooker sofa, DVD player

TV, Laptop, an armchair

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**In- on – under – next to**

1- Where's CD player ? It's --***on***------ the desk ----***next to***---- the laptop

1. Ahmed puts keys –***in*** ---- the drawer.

3- Ali keeps his trainers --***under***---- his bed.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Unit -9-**

Was born/ were born

He/she/ I was

They/we/ they were

Who were they

1-Mozart was a -------------. (singer- writer- politician- princess- actor-***musician***)

2- Shakespeare was a------ (singer- ***writer***- politician- princess- actor- musician)

3-Diana was -------- (singer- writer- politician- ***princess***- actor- musician)

4-Bruce Lee was a ---------.(singer- writer- politician- princess- ***actor***- musician)

5-Benazir Bhutoo was a ---(singer- writer- ***politician***- princess- actor- musician)

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Have/ do/ go**

**- –**

**Have do go**

a shower homework for a walk

a good time some exercise on a holiday

Time my homework home

Lunch to work

Breakfast

Change into simple past

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **present** | **Past** |
| have | Had |
| do | Did |
| go | went |

**Order the months of the year ترتيب الاشهر حسب التسلسل**

**January- February- March – April - May-June- July- August- September-October- November- December**

**1- April- May ---------- ,July. ( September, June, November, October)**

**Unit -10-**

Past Tense

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | | |
| Subject | + verb + **ed** |  |
| I | Skipped. |  |
| **Negative** | | |
| Subject | + did **not** | + infinitive without *to* |
| They | didn't | go. |
|  | | |
| **Did** | + subject | + infinitive without *to?* |
| **Did** | she | arrive? |
| **Interrogative negative** | | |
| Did not | + subject | + infinitive without *to* |
| Didn't | you | play? |

| **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Interrogative** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I walked | I didn't walk | Did I walk? |
| You walked | You didn't walk | Did you walk? |
| He walked | He didn't walk | Did he walk? |
| We walked | We didn't walk | Did we walk? |

(at-in-on- last)

On Monday

At night

At 8 o'clock

Last week

In 2007

Last year

On Sunday morning

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Daily exam**

**Unit 11-**

Can

Can't infinitive verb

I can swim in the river

I can't speak Spanish

Example: She can------- a car.( drove, drives, driving, ***drive***)

**Match the verbs with the nouns**

**Verbs nouns**

Listen to the radio

Watch Tv.

Play chess

Read a newspaper

Chat to a friend

Send an email

Book a hotel

Pay a bill

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Adjectives Nouns**

Old/young people

Tall

Fast/expensive car

Funny/interesting film

Delicious/fresh food

Big /busy city

Cosmopolitan

Dangerous/ Exciting sport

Sunny/cold weather

wet

**Unit 12**

1- Revision مراجعة للاماكن و الاشياء

2) I'd like (noun)

3) Some : with positive sentences مع الاثبات

Any: with negative and questions

* I'd like is more polite than ( I want)

For example : I'd like some coffee ,please.

* I'd like to (infinitive verb)

For example : I'd like to walk

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Unit -13-**

**Present Continuous**

Present continuous : المضارع المستمر يستخدم للإشارة الى الاشياء او الاحداث التي تحص في وقت الكلام او مستمرة ولم تنتهي بعد يجب التميز بين المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط

It refers to an action in a progress we can recognize it from the adverbs like Now/ at the moment

am

S= is + V+ing.

are

Ex:

1. She **is helping** her mother now.
2. We **are playing** football at the moment.
3. I**'m studying** psychology.

Negative: to form negative form of the present continuous use[ not] after the auxiliaries is/ are /am

He **isn't** helping his friend.

They **aren't** playing football at the moment.

I'**m not** writing a letter now.

Question: to form question in present continuous use is /are/am at the beginning of the sentence as in the examples:

Is he helping his mother?

Are they walking to the market?

Is it raining now?

**Opposites Verbs**

1. Leave X arrive
2. Work X play
3. Buy X sell
4. Walk X run
5. get up X go to bed
6. put on X take off
7. love X hate
8. open X close
9. turn on X turn of
10. start X finish
11. remember X forget
12. Win X lose

**Match**

Travel = by train

Ride= a bike

Drive = carefully

Go= sightseeing

Work=hard

Have = dinner with a friend

Take = photograph

Do= your homework

Pay= bills on internet

Wear= a suit

**Match**

Station = train Shampoo= chemist's Kitchen = Fridge

Journalist= newspaper hospital= nurse Menu = waiter

Airport= planes Swimming= beach