المرحله الثالثه- مسائي\ انكليزيه عامه

|  |
| --- |
| S+ am/is/are+ v-ing +C. |

1- **Positive:**

* She is working.

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

|  |
| --- |
| ‘m (am) not  S **+** 's (is) not **+** V. ing **+** C.  're (are) not |

**2-Negative:**

* She isn't working.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Am**  **Is + S + V.ing +C. ?**  **are** |

**3-Question:**

* Is she working.

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

🡺**Short answer**

* Are you going? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
* Is Anna working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.

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**🡺Use:** The Present Continuous is used to express:

**1- an activity happening now.**

* They're playing football in the garden.
* She can't answer the phone because she's washing her hair.

**2- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.**

* She's studying maths at university.
* I'm reading a good book by Henry James.

**3 -a planned future arrangement.**

* I'm meeting Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
* What are you doing this evening?

Daily exam

**Past continuous tense**

Third stage

1- Used to express an actions or events that were happening for a particular time in the past.

e.g. I was doing my homework at 7 PM yesterday.

2- Used to express an actions or events which began in the past and were still going on when another event occurred. 🡺( two events in the past but the continuous event used the past continuous & the event that interrupted it used past simple)

e.g. I was studding when Ali called.

3- Two events happened at the same time in the past.

e.g. I was doing my homework while my family was watching TV.

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**Rule**🡺 was/were + ing

1**. Assertive Sentences** :

|  |
| --- |
| Subject + was/were +V.ing + C.+ (.) |

e.g. She was writing a letter.

- They were playing football.

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**2. Negative Sentences:**

|  |
| --- |
| Subject + was/were + not +V. ing + C.+ (.) |

e.g. She was not writing a letter.

- They were not working hard.

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**3. Interrogative Sentences**

|  |
| --- |
| Was/were + Subject +V. ing+ C. + (?) |

e.g. Was she writing a letter?

-Were they playing handball?

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🡺**Short answer:**

Was she helping her mother? -Yes, she was.

-No,she was not.

Were you watching Tv.? -Yes, you were.

* No, you were not.

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**(While\When)**

While🡺 past continuous 🡺 e.g. I was doing my homework while my family was watching TV.

When🡺 past simple 🡺 e.g. . I was studding when my mother called me.

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

**Daily exam**

Wh-question

🡺You asking for information.

1- Where 🡺 asking about place or position .

* Where are you live?
* Where is your books?

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2- when 🡺 asking about time.

* When did he leave?
* When is your birthday?

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3- How many 🡺 asking for quantity (countable).

* How many cars are there?
* How many people were there?

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7- How much 🡺 asking for quality (uncountable) money.

* How much money do you have?
* How much it cost?

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Which 🡺 asking about choice or option.

* Which color do you want?
* Which one do you prefer?

5- How Long 🡺 asking about length (time or space)

* How long will it take?

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

1- I was born in Amman. (where)

2- I was born in 2002.(when)

3- I have two sisters. (How many)

4- I have been studying English for two hours.(How long)

5- I have been to Egypt, Morocco and Iran.(Which)

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

**Present Perfect**

\*used for past actions that are related to or continue into the present.

|  |
| --- |
| Subject+ has/have+P.P+ C. |

\*She has Studied

\*They have studied

🡺Affirmative:

She has helped her mother.

We have helped our mother.

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

🡺Negative

|  |
| --- |
| Subject+ hasn’t /haven’t +P.P+ C. |

- She hasn't help her mother.

- We haven’t help our mother

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

🡺Question

|  |
| --- |
| Has /Haven +Subject+ P.P+ C.? |

-Has she helped your mother?

-Have you helped your mother?

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

E.X.

1- I have ---------- English for 10 years. (study, to study, studying, studied)

2- She has -------- the Piano for me. (played, plays, playing, to play)

3- They have -------- their food and slept. (eat, to eat, eaten, ate)

4- Ammal has -------- for the exam. (appear, appeared, appearing, to appear)

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Daily exam

**Unit 2**

**Present Simple**

\*We use the present simple tense to express the following ideas:

. 1-To state facts or general truths

. 2-To express habits or customs

**S + v+s + Compt.**

Ex: The sun sets in the west.

We help our mother.

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

**Negative** for negative we use doesn’t / don’t

**S+ Doesn't Infinitive Verb.**

**Don't**

She doesn’t play basketball.

They don’t like apple.

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

**Question**

**Does + S + Infinitive Verb ?**

**Do**

Does she like Ahmed? Yes, she does.

Do they watch Tv.? No, they don’t.

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

**Present simple in passive voice**

Affirmative Form Object + am / is / are + verb3 (past participle)

Muna washes the dishes. The dishes are washed by Muna.

Ali builds a house. The house is built by Ali.

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

go – do- play

------- horse riding ----------- jogging . --------------- mountain biking

-------- Sailing.

----------- aerobics. -------------- Yoga.

----------- volleyball. ------------ Golf. ------------ basketball. --------

-----football.

**Unit 3**

**Past Perfect Tense**

The structure of the Past Perfect tense is:

**subject + auxiliary have + main verb**

he/she/it/they

we/you/i/

**had past participle**

**v+ed or irregular verb (3rd**

**participle)**

The auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the Past Simple: had

The main verb is invariable in past participle form: -ed (or irregular)

For negative sentences we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the

main verb.

For question sentences, we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Look at these example sentences with the Past Perfect tense:

**subject auxiliary verb main verb**

I had finished my work.

You had stopped before me.

She had not gone to school.

We had not left.

Had you arrived?

Had they eaten dinner?

Contraction with Past Perfect (had)ا

When we use the Past Perfect in speaking, we often contract the subject

and the auxiliary verb.

We also sometimes do this in informal writing:

I had I'd

you had you'd

he had

she had

it had

he'd

she'd

it'd

we had we'd

they had they'd

**Unit 4**

\ Permission

Can

to Allowed

Obligation

to Have

Should

Must

I can

I'm allowed to

I have to go now.

I should

I must

**Affirmative Question Negative**

I can swim in the river. Can I swim in the river? I can't swim in the river.

She is allowed to stay. Is she allowed to stay? She is not allowed to stay.

من الضروري to Have

Don’t have to الضروري من ليس

1- Children----------- go to school. ( have to/don’t have to)

2- Millionaires ----------- work. ( have to/don’t have to)

**Countries and Nationalities**

Country, Nationality

- Where are you from?

I am from... I am ...

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **Nationalities** |
| **Iraq** | **Iraqi** |
| **France** | **French** |
| **Italy** | **Italian** |
| **Germany** | **German** |
| **Spain** | **Spanish** |
| **Japan** | **Japanese** |
| **England** | **English** |
| **Egypt** | **Egyptian** |

ملاحظة / البلدان و القوميات للشخاص تبدا بحرف كبير مثل Russian

 The Italians invented football.

 The Chinese Produce coffee.

 The Canadians wear kilts on special occasion.

 The Brazilians often watch ice hockey on TV.

 The Scottish cook a lot of rice and noodles.

 The British eat a lot of pasta

الاصوات

صوت )(S (يلفظ ب 4 طرق

1-/ ʃ / bush, finish, mission, passion

2-/z/ boys, cars, fans, loads, enjoys

3-/iz/ boxes, watches, houses, buses

4-/s/ fats, seal, cuts, hearts, boss, tossed.

(2)

Unit 5

Future Tense

(will) و) Be going to)

الكلمتين لها نفس المعنى والاستخدام، فجميعهما تعني ) سوف ( ويستخدمان

.Tense Future بزمن المستقبل

I will go to Market tomorrow.

I am going to Market tomorrow.

لو لاحظنا المثالين السابق، كل المثالين صحيحة. وكلها تعني انني سوف اذهب

الى السوق غدا.ً

\*الحالة الاولى

اذا كان هناك تخطيط او نية مسبقة لعمل شئ بالمستقبل to going نستخدم

علي سبيل المثال: اذا نويت ان تسافر للسوق وكنت مخطط لهذه السفرة ومرتب

:لها نقول

I am going to visit the market tomorrow

:فنقول will واما اذا كانت الذهاب للسوق بدون تخطيط وبقرار سريع نستخدم

I will visit to the market tomorrow

\*الحالة الثانية

اذا كان هناك تنبؤ او توقع مع وجود دليل، علي سبيل المثال: to going نستخدم

اذا كنت تتابع مباراة وكانت الدقيقة 88 وفريقك متقدم بنتيجة كبيره وتوقع الفوز

كبير فنقول:

\*The match is about to finish. They are going to win.

\*It's so cloudy. It is--------- rain. ( will – going to)

:فنقول will واما اذا كانت التنبؤ مبني علي راي شخصي نستخدم

\*They are a strong team, they will win.

(3)

الحالة الثالثة:

:فقط فنقول will في حالات التهديد واعطاء الوعود والطلب والعرض نستخدم

الوعد: I promise I won’t do it again ( نستخدم won’t ًبدلا بالنفي كاختصار

من will not ).

التهديد:If you cheat again, I’ll tell the teacher ( نستخدم I’ll بدل كاختصار I

will ).

الطلب: --------- you carry this bag for me, please (will- going to)

العرض: I-------- help you tomorrow if you like. (will- going to)

الحالة الرابعة:

فقط will في الحقائق المستقبلية نستخدم

 The sun will rise tomorrow at 6:00 am.

تحويل االسماء الى صفات Adjectives to Nouns

Noun Adjectives

Snow snowy

Wind windy

Sun sunny

Rain rainy

Fogg foggy

Storm stormy

Sun sunny

Cloud cloudy

مالحظة االسماء تستخدم في بداية الجملة مثال ثاني كلمة مثال

\* The -------- is so heavy today. (snow- snowy)

\*The west------- affect the clouds.( wind- windy)

الصفة تأتي لوصف اسم في الجملة غالبا كلمة day

\*What a--------- day! ( cloudy – cloud)

\* Today is a -------- day. Isn't it? ( sun- sunny)

(4)

Present Continuous

زمن المضارع البسيط

المضارع المستمر يستخدم لإلشارة الى االشياء او االحداث التي : continuous Present

تحص في وقت الكالم 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 before

the auxiliaries is/ are /am

He isn't helping his friend.

They aren't---------- football at the moment.(play- to play-playing-played)

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 -------- now? (rain- raining- rained- has rained)