



قسم علوم القرآن والتربية الاسلامية

# مادة اللغة الانكليزية \ الكورس الاول

New Head way plus  
Upper- intermediate Student's  
Book

المرحلة الرابعة

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## ازمنة الفعل Tenses

### زمن المضارع البسيط

#### \* The present simple tense

يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حقيقة من الحقائق

☼ This tense is used to express a fact.

- stars shine at night .

- cow gives milk .

- January is the first month of the year .

عند وجود او استعمال احد الظروف التالية في الجملة، يكون الفعل عادة مضارعاً.

☼ / The following adverbs used usually used with this tense :-

( every morning , every day , every week , every year , every winter..... , once a day , twice a week , three times a month , several times a year ,.....

Usually , always , often , frequently , generally , sometimes , occasionally , hardly , rarely , normally ).



## EXAMPLES :-

- My father goes to the office every day .
- This pilot flies to paris twice a week .
- My brother always drives his car carefully .

نستخدم زمن المضارع للتحدث عن الاشياء بشكل عام

☛ - We use the present simple tense to talk about things in general .

- Nurses look after patients in hospitals.

☛ - We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

- I usually go away at weekends .

ملاحظة :- في حالة زمن المضارع البسيط اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نضيف ( s ) الشخص الثالث للفعل الرئيسي اما اذا كان الفاعل جمع يكون بدون اضافة ال ( s )

They work .....

He works.....

☛ - We use the auxiliary verbs ( **DO / DOES** ) to make question and negative sentences .

Do + / I , they , we , they you



Does+ / he , she , it

## ❖\*Question form in the present simple tense

### السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط

❖\* للسؤال في زمن المضارع نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

**Do / Does + subject +v.(infinitive)?**

**- you like music.**

Do you like music?

**-She comes from France.**

Does she come from France?

**-They live in a flat.**

Do they live in a flat?

**-Hadi watches T.V. every day.**

Does Hadi watch T.V. every day ?

❖\* ملاحظة :-

في حالة السؤال نحول الضمير ( i ) الى ( you ) .

**I play basketball at weekend (question )**

- Do you play basketball at weekend ?

## ❖ Negative form in the present simple tense

### النفي في زمن المضارع البسيط

❖ للنفي بزمن المضارع البسيط نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

Subject+(does/do)+not+v.

Do /don't + ( I , they , we , you )

Does / doesn't + ( he , she , it )

- she read a story ( negative )

She **doesn't** read a story .

- we have lunch at school ( negative )

- We **don't** have lunch at school .

### Q/ Rewrite the following in the simple present tense :-

(A) At the end of the day the teacher carried his brief-case , left school and returned home where he had his dinner with his family .

(B) When the holiday began , the young student put his clothes together, packed them in a suit-case and flew to Baghdad where his brother waited for him at airport and took him home in their own car .

### Answer :-

( A ) At the end of the day the teacher **carries** his brief-case, **leaves** the school and **returns** home where he **has** dinner with his family .



( B ) When the holiday **begins**, the young student **puts** his clothes together, **packs** them in a suit-case and **flies** to Baghdad where his brother **waits** for him at airport and **takes** him home in their own car .

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### "The present continuous tense"

#### زمن المضارع المستمر

🔥 To form this tense "am, is " or "are" is used followed by present participle.

لتكوين المضارع المستمر نستعمل ( am, is, are ) يتبعها اسم الفاعل ( يتكون اسم الفاعل بإضافة ing الى المصدر " الفعل الرئيسي " .

-I am **waiting** for him.

-They are **working** .

-He is **sitting** at the table.

⚡️ لاحظ: اذا كان الحرف e في نهاية الفعل لا يلفظ فإنه يحذف عند اضافة ing

Come: coming

Write: writing

Arrive :arriving.....

⚡️ اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح و يسبقه حرف عله واحد يضاعف الحرف الاخير عند اضافة ال ing.



ملاحظه:- حروف العلة هي " I, e, u, a, o " أما باقي الحروف جميعها صحيحة.

Cut: cutting

Get: getting

Plan: planning

Stop: stopping

Sit: sitting

Swim: swimming

Run: running

Put: putting

♦ The present continuous is used to describe an action that is taking place now and not yet complete.

يستعمل زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحصل الان و لم ينته بعد.

♦ The following words, phrases and adverbs are usually used with this tense:-

الكلمات والعبارات و الظروف التالية عادة ما تستخدم مع هذا الزمن :-

(Now, at the moment , today, at present.....).

- I am **studying** English now.

- mother is **cooking** the food at the moment .

- look! It is **raining** hard outside.

♦ The present continuous is used to describe an action that will take place in the future . the time showing futurity is usually mentioned.

يستعمل المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سيحصل في المستقبل . و يذكر عادة

الظرف الذي يدل على المستقبل .



- we are **having** a party next Friday.
- tom is **getting** salary tomorrow.
- I'm **leaving** for Mousl next week.

### ❖ Question form in the present continuous tense

السؤال في زمن المضارع المستمر

❖ في حالة السؤال بزمن المضارع المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية :-

( is , are , am ) + subject + v.ing.....?

EX:-Make the following sentences in the question forms :-

- He is speaking French .  
-is he **speaking** French?
- They are cleaning the car.  
- are they **cleaning** the car?
- I'm waiting.  
Are you **waiting**?



## ❖ Negative form in the present continuous tense

### النفى في زمن المضارع المستمر

❖ في حالة النفي بزمن المضارع المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية :-

نضع ( not ) للأفعال المساعدة ( is, are , am )

Is = isn't

Are= aren't

I am =I am n't

نتبع القاعدة التالية في زمن المضارع المستمر:-

**Subject + ( is, are, am ) + not + v.ing.**

● I'm going to the university .

- **I'm not going** to the university.

● This film interesting.

- This film **is not interesting**.

## \* The past simple tense

### زمن الماضي البسيط

✍/ This tense is used to express an event that happened in the past.

يستعمل زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي .

✍/ The following adverbs are used with the past tense .

تستعمل الظروف التالية مع زمن الماضي البسيط

( yesterday, ago, last week, last night, last month, last year, ..... in the past, once, in 1945 )

### Examples :-

- I **bought** this book yesterday.
- Two weeks ago Ali **went** to Kuwait .
- I **met** your brother at the station yesterday.
- Father **left** for Syria last month.
- The government **built** this bridge last year.
- We **had** a holiday two days ago.

❖ ✍ لاحظ عند وجود (is,are) يحذف في الجواب و تستعمل بدله في الماضي  
was مع الفاعل المفرد و were مع الفاعل الجمع كما يلي:-

- Two weeks ago Ali is in Kuwait. ➡ Two weeks ago Ali was in Kuwait.



✍ / في حالة النفي نضع not للفعل المساعد (were was), (did) و نتبع القاعدة التالية :-

### Subject +Did/was/were + not +complement.

Did= didn't

Was=wasn't

Were=weren't

- Tom and Marry ( not be )at the party last night. ➡ Tom and Marry were not at the party last night.

✍ / أما في حالة السؤال نضع اداة السؤال ( الفعل المساعد ) في بداية الجملة والفعل الرئيسي يكون مجرد من غير اي اضافة و تنتهي بعلامة الاسفهام ( ؟ ) القاعدة هي كالتالي:-

### Did + subject + v. ( infinitive ) +complement +? .

-Your brother leave for Basrah last week .

- Did your brother leave for Basrah ?

### ✍\* TABLE OF VERBS CONJUGATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:-

جدول تصريف الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية

Verb ( present	Past الماضي	Past participle	Meaning المعنى
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tense)		التصريف الثالث للفعل	
Act	Acted	Acted	يتصرف / يمثل
Add	Added	Added	يضيف
Agree	Agreed	Agreed	يوافق
Allow	Allowed	Allowed	يسمح
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	يصل
Ask	Asked	Asked	يسأل
Become	Became	Become	يصبح
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Break	Broke	Broken	يكسر
Buy	Brought	Brought	يشترى
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Build	Built	Built	يبني
Call	Called	Called	ينادي
Carry	Carried	Carried	يحمل
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	ينظف
Close	closed	Closed	يغلق
Come	Came	Come	يأتي

### \*The past continuous tens

### زمن الماضي المستمر

☛ To form this tense " was" or "were" is used followed by present particple.

لتكوين زمن الماضي المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

Was / were + p.p (ing).

☛ was +(he, she, it)

☛ were+(they, we, you, I )

- Mohammed was sleeping when you called.

- Fahad was watching a movie all day yesterday.

- They were writing when I met them.

- We were cleaning the house when I talked to him.

☛ The past continuous is used to describe an action that was going on at a certain time in the past.

يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر لوصف حدث استمر في الماضي.

☛ The conjunctions " when , while, as " are normally used with this tense.

ادوات الربط و التي تعني " عندما- بينما " تستعمل عادة مع الماضي المستمر. فإذا كان الفعل مستمرا يوضع في صيغة الماضي المستمر ، و اذا لم يكن في حالة الاستمرار يوضع في الماضي المستمر.

### صيغة السؤال في الامتحان:-

Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets:-

ضع الافعال بين القوسين في الزمن الصحيح

1- while I (read ) the paper, the doorbell(ring).

2- I (meet) an old friend as I ( walk) along the road.

3- when Salma (see) the thief, she (phone) the police at once.

### The answers:-

1-while I was reading the paper, the doorbell rang.

2- I met an old friend as I was walking along the road.

3- when Salma saw the thief, she phoned the police at once.

### الافعال الشاذة A list of irregular verbs

Base form/present	Past simple	Past participle
Be	Was/were	been
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Do	Did	Done
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Find	Found	Found
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Get	Got	Got
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	Held
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	Kept	Kept
Learn	Learnt/learned	Learnt/learned
Leave	Left	Left
Let	Let	Let
Make	Made	Made
Meet	Met	Met
Ring	Rang	Rung

Run	Ran	Run
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen
Send	Sent	Sent
Sing	Sang	Sung
Sit	Sat	Sat
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Spend	Spent	Spent
Take	Took	Taken
Think	Thought	Thought
Write	Wrote	Written
Put	Put	Put

### ● Compound nouns

#### الاسماء المركبة

A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. A compound noun is usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun]

It is important to understand and recognize compound nouns. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

الاسم المركب هو اسم يتكون من كلمتين أو أكثر. عادة ما يكون الاسم المركب [اسم + اسم] أو [صفة + اسم]. من المهم فهم الأسماء المركبة والتعرف عليها. يعمل كل اسم مركب كوحدة واحدة ويمكن تعديله بالصفات والأسماء الأخرى.

☛ Here are some examples of compound nouns:

noun	+	noun	bus stop	Is this the <b>bus</b>
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				<b>stop</b> for the number 12 bus?
			fire-fly	In the tropics you can see <b>fire-flies</b> at night.
			football	Shall we play <b>football</b> today?
<b>adjective</b>	+	<b>noun</b>	full moon	I always feel crazy at <b>full moon</b> .
			blackboard	Clean the <b>blackboard</b> please.
			software	I can't install this <b>software</b> on my PC.
<b>verb(-ing)</b>	+	<b>noun</b>	breakfast	We always eat <b>breakfast</b> at 8am.
			washing machine	Put the clothes in the red <b>washing</b>



				<b>machine.</b>
			swimmin g pool	What a beautiful <b>swimming pool!</b>
<b>noun</b>	+	<b>verb(-ing)</b>	sunrise	I like to get up at <b>sunrise.</b>
			haircut	You need a <b>haircut.</b>
			train- spotting	His hobby is <b>train- spotting.</b>
<b>verb</b>	+	<b>preposition</b>	check-out	Please remember that <b>check-out</b> is at 12 noon.
<b>noun</b>	+	<b>preposition al phrase</b>	mother- in-law	My <b>mother-in- law</b> lives with us.
<b>prepositio n</b>	+	<b>noun</b>	underwor ld	Do you think the police accept money from the <b>underworld?</b>

noun	+	adjective	trunkful	We need 10 truckfuls of bricks.
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صيغة السؤال في الامتحان :

✿ Write one word to make three compound nouns.

1- **Blood** ( test, pressure, donor)

Blood test فحص الدم

Blood pressure ضغط الدم

Blood donor متبرع دم

2- **book** ( cover, case, shelf )

Book cover غلاف الكتاب

Book case خزانة الكتب

Book shelf رف الكتب

3- **water** ( fall, melon, skiing)

Water fall شلال

Watermelon بطيخ

Water skiing التزلج على الماء

4- **green** ( house, grocer, salad)

Green house البيت الاخضر



Greengrocer بائع الخضار

Green salad سلطة خضراء

5- **night** ( club, mare, time )

Nightclub ملهى\نادي ليلي

Nightmare كابوس

Nighttime وقت الليل

6- ( brief, suit, book ) **case**

Briefcase حقيبة

Suitcase حقيبة سفر

Bookcase خزانة الكتب

7- ( tea, plastic, shopping ) **bag**

Teabag باكت\علبة الشاي

Plastic bag حقيبة بلاستيكية

Shopping bag كيس التسوق

8- **rain** ( bow, coat, drop )

Rainbow قوس قزح

Raincoat معطف واق من المطر

Raindrop قطرة مطر

9- **sun** ( shine, rise, set )

Sunshine شروق الشمس

Sunrise شروق الشمس

 Sunset غروب الشمس



10- **road** ( works, sign, map)

Road works اعمال الطرق

Road sign علامة الطريق

Roadmap خارطة الطريق

11- **air** (line, port, mail )

Airline شركة الطيران

Airport مطار

Airmail بريد جوي

12- **day** ( light, break, dream)

Daylight ضوء النهار

Daybreak الفجر

Daydream احلام اليقظة

13- **hand** (shake, writing, bag)

Hand shake المصافحة

Handwriting خط اليد

Handbag حقيبة يد

14- **ice** ( cube, berg, rink)

Ice cube مكعب ثلج

Iceberg جبل جليدي

◇ التزلج على حلبة التزلج Ice rink



15-( birthday, credit, business) **card**

Birthday card بطاقة عيد ميلاد

Credit card بطاقة ائتمان

Business card بطاقة العمل

16-**land** (scape, lady, slide)

Land scape منظر طبيعي

Landlady صاحبة البيت المؤجر

Landslide انهيار ارضي

17- **sports** (shop, center, car)

Sports shop متجر\محل رياضي

Sports center المركز الرياضي

Sports car سيارة رياضية

18-(note, address, visitor's) **book**

Notebook دفتر\دفتر ملاحظات

Address book دليل\دفتر العناوين

Visitor's books سجل الزوار\الضيوف

## The parts of speech

### (أقسام الكلام)

♦ There are eight parts of speech تصنف الكلمات في اللغة الانكليزية الى ثمانية اقسام

#### **1-noun ( n. ):- الاسم-**

a noun is a word used as the name of any person or thing .

(girl , tree , the moon , ....)

-politeness is a good quality .

#### **2- pronoun(pron.)/- الضمير**

A pronoun is a word which stands for a noun

الضمير هو كلمة تستعمل بدلا عن الاسم

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

-he bought a book for her .

**3-adjective (adj. )** :- is a word used to qualify a noun or pronoun.

الصفة : و تستعمل لوصف الاسم او الضمير

-Suha is clever

-he is rich

**4-adverb (adv.):-** is a word used to describe adverb ,an adjective or another adverb . it's usually formed by adding "ly" to the adjective .



الظرف:- و يستخدم لوصف ظرف او صفة او ظرفا آخر و يتكون الظرف عادة بأضافة **ly** الى الصفة.

Quick : quickly

Haste : hastily

Danger : dangerously

-I thanked her warmly .

**5-verb ( v. ) :-** is a word which describes an action or a state of being . it usually comes after the subject .

الفعل: و يستخدم لوصف حدث او حالة ما. و يأتي عادة بعد الفاعل.

-They play in the garden.

**6-preposition ( prep. ) :-** a word which shows relationship between objects or actions .

حروف الجر: هي كلمه تستخدم لتبين العلاقة بين المفعول به او الحدث

( in , on , with , of , into , from , without , through ....)

-The book on the table .

**7-conjunction ( conj. ) :-** is a word that connects words , clauses , or sentences .

ادوات الربط: و تستخدم لربط الكلمات و العبارات و الجمل

( but , and , when , however , if , so , or .... )

-They want water and tea.

**8-interjection ( inter. ) :-** is a word expressing sudden or strong feeling .



اداة التعجب: كلمة تستخدم للتعبير عن شعور مفاجئ

-oh ! how glade I am to see you again .

## Phrasal verbs

## أشباه الجمل الفعلية

### Phrasal verbs and their definitions:-

- 1-Find out = discover (اكتشف)
- 2- Break up = end a relationship (ينفصل \ يقطع علاقته بـ)
- 3- Hold on = wait a minute (انتظر)
- 4- Speak up = talk louder (تحدث بصوت اعلى)
- 5-Set off= begin a journey (انطلقت \ بدأت الرحلة)
- 6-Stay in = not go out, stay at home (البقاء فـ \ البقاء في المنزل)
- 7- Settle down= have a calmer, more stable life (يهدأ \ يستقر)
- 8- turn up = arrive (وصل)
- 9- Cheer up = be happier (أبتسم)
- 10- Shut up = be quiet (أصمت)





# OPPOSITE MEANINGS

## معاني معاكسة

absent × present

accept × refuse

agree × disagree

alive × dead

ancient × modern

answer × question

appear × disappear

arrive × depart

artificial × natural

awake × asleep

bad × good


beautiful × ugly

before × after

begin × end

below × above

best × worst

 big × small

black × white

borrow × lend

boy × girl

build × destroy

calm × windy

cheap × expensive

happy × sad

clever × stupid

closed × open

cold × hot

come × go

correct × wrong

dangerous × safe

dark × light

day × night

dead × alive

down × up

dry × wet

early × late

east × west

 easy × hard

false × true

famous × unknown

far × near

fast × slow

fat × thin

forget × remember

found × lost

friend × enemy

girl × boy

good × bad

happy × sad

hard × easy

hate × love

heaven × hell

humble × proud

large × small

laugh × cry

long × short

noisy × quiet

north × south



peace × war

plural × singular

private × public

rare × common

slim × fat

start – finish

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## Tail – questions \ Question- tags

### الاسئلة الذيلية

In spoken English here is a form of question added to a statement. It's called tail- question or a question-tag.

- السؤال الذيلي سؤال مختصر يضاف عند التحدث الى نهاية الجملة لغرض التأكد و معناه (أليس كذلك؟).

- يكون السؤال الذيلي عكس الجملة : فإذا كانت الجملة مثبتة، يكون السؤال الذيلي منفيًا ، و اذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت.

Are \ aren't

Is \ isn't

Do \ don't



Does \ doesn't

Was\wasn't

Were\ weren't

Will\ wont

Shall \ shan't

Would\wouldn't

Can\ can't

Could\couldn't

Has\hasn't

Have\haven't

Must\ mustn't

Ought\ oughtn't

### EXAMPLES:-

●Tom is at home.

- isn't he?

●This pen isn't yours.

Is it?

●Zaid and Ali played well.



Didn't they?

●Selma didn't buy the dress.

Did she?

●last night was such a hot night.

Wasn't it.

Zainab al-delfi

**Assistant lecture:-**

**Zainab Salim Dakhil**

