



قسم علوم القرآن والتربية الإسلامية

المرحلة الثانية مادة اللغة الانكليزية

**New Headway
Plus
Pre-intermediate**

**Assistant lecture:
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Tenses ازمنة الفعل

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

*السؤال في زمن المضارع يتبع 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 .

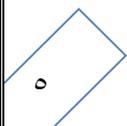
Q/ Rewrite the following in the simple present tense :-

(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 .

=====

"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**.

Question words/ wh- question

أدوات الاستفهام

Originally there are two types of questions in the English-language the, the first is a question whose answer is yes or no, and the second type is the question using the interrogative tools. the interrogative tools are a word that comes at the beginning of the question such as(where, when, what, whom ,which ,why how) they are also call open ended questions because the number of possible response is limitless this means that the answer should contain more information on not just yes or no.

from the following examples it will become more clear to ask how to use the interrogative tools to formulate the question in the English language.

we begin the interrogative sentence first with interrogative instruments it is immediately followed by the auxiliary verb followed by the subject whether it is a noun or pronoun after that the sentence is completed as appropriate.

في الاصل، هناك نوعان من الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية الاول سؤال جوابه نعم او لا و النوع الثاني هو السؤال باستخدام ادوات الاستفهام. و ادوات الاستفهام هي كلمة تأتي في بداية السؤال مثل:

who/من (للسؤال عن الاشخاص)

-Who is at the door?

Tom is at the door

-who wants an apple?

I want an apple.

whom/من

-Whom is he dating?

He is dating Anna.

what/ماذا

-what is this?

This is a bird.

when/متى (تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمان)

-when does Anna arrive?

She arrives at 10:30.

🔥 where/اين (تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان)

-where does Anna live?

She lives in Miami.

🔥 why/لماذا (تستخدم للسؤال عن سبب ما)

-why is the street closed?

Because they are repairing it.

🔥 How /كيف

-how was your mother?

She was much better.

🔥 Which/أي

-which of these pens is the best?

The black one.

🔥 Whose/لمن

-Whose book is on the table?

That's Tom's book.

🔥 How many/ كم العدد (تستخدم مع الاسماء الجمع المعدودة)

How many, is used when we want to know the quantity of something. It's used only with plural countable nouns.

-How many days are there in the week?

-How many cousins do you have?

-How many countries are there in the world?

-How many pieces of chocolate would you like?

❖ **How much/**(كم العدد(تستخدم مع الاسماء الغير معدودة)

How much is used with uncountable noun.

- How much time do we have to finish the test?

- How much money did you spend?

- How much sugar would you like in your coffee?

- How much milk is in the fridge?

- How much paper will I need?

Word order

(ترتيب الكلمات)

❖ **Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1- buy/you/the/did/at/what/shops/?

What did you buy at the shop?

2- is/who/teacher/your/English/?

Who is your English teacher?

3- parents/moment/where/your/the/at/are/?

Where are your parents at the moment?

4- cinema/you/go/last/when/did/the/to/?

When did you last go to the cinema?

5- learning/you/why/English/are/?

Why are you learning English?

6- you/how/to/come/school/do/?

How do you come to school?

7- brothers and sisters/you/many/have/how/do/?

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

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 كلمة 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 .

SUFFIXES

اللاحقة

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added to the ending of words to change their meaning or function. These useful, shapeshifting tools can be as small as(**-s**, and **-ed**) or can be larger additions such as (**-ation**, and **-ious**).

the suffix (-ist) by adding this to a word you have changed the word to describe a person who performs or practices something.

So, **art** becomes **artist** .

اللاحق عبارة عن حرف أو مجموعة أحرف مضافة إلى نهاية الكلمات لتغيير معناها أو وظيفتها. يمكن أن تكون هذه الأدوات المفيدة والمتغيرة الشكل صغيرة مثل (s- أو ed-)

(، بإضافة هذا إلى ist. اللاحقة (-ious) و -ation أو يمكن أن تكون إضافات أكبر مثل (-) كلمة ، تكون قد غيرت الكلمة لوصف الشخص الذي يؤدي أو يمارس شيئاً ما. إذن ، الفن يصبح فناً.

◆*Some of the most common suffixes and their meanings are as follows:

فيما يلي بعض اللواحق الأكثر شيوعاً و معانيها

◆Noun Suffixes

(-er)

Meaning: someone who performs an action (وتعني شخص يقوم بعمل ما)

Examples:

Help=helper(مساعدة\يساعد)

Teach= teacher(يعلم\معلم)

Preach= preacher(يعظ\واعظ)

Dance= dancer(رقص\راقص)

(-ion)

Meaning: the action or process of.(وتعني عمل او عملية.)

Examples:

Celebrate= celebration(احتفالية)

Decide=decision(قرار)

Revise=revision(أعادة\مراجعة)

(-ment)

Meaning: the action or result of (وتعني نتيجة او فعل لشيء ما)

Examples:

Move= movement حركة

Retire= retirement تقاعد

Establish=establishment تأسيس

(-ness)

Meaning: a state or quality تعني الصفة

Examples:

Fond=fondness (مغرم\مولع\ولع)

Aware= awareness (واع\ الواعي)

Kind=kindness (طيبة القلب\ اللطف)

Dark= darkness (داكن\الظلام)

(-or)

Meaning: a person who is doing something و تعني الشخص الذي يفعل شيء ما

Examples:

Distribute= distributor نشر\ موزع

investigate=investigator تحقيق\ محقق

Translate=translator ترجمة\ مترجم

Conduct=conductor سلوك\ موصل

(-sion)

Meaning: state or being و تعني الحالة

Examples:

Depress=depression خفض \ كآبة

Confuse= confusion يربك \ الالتباس

Tense=tension توتر

HAVE AND HAVE GOT

(حالة الاثبات) Positive form

I, we, you, they	Have got (don't have) (haven't got)	Two brothers
He, she	Has got (doesn't have) (hasn't got)	

(حالة السؤال) Question form

do	I, we, you, they	Have a car?
does	He, she, it	

(حالة النفي) Negative form

Have	I, we, you, they	Got a car?
Has	He, she	

The difference between have and have got in English

Often when you listen to a foreign movie, you hear the verb have, which means "have or have", and other times you hear have got, and you find the verb have to, which means "must" = "have got to." The difference between them is not great, but the verb have is used with The American accent, and have got is used with the British accent, and there is no difference between the two in meaning, the two words have the same meaning.

Note the examples

I have a sister. = I have got a sister

I have a sister

.I have a car = Own a car".

.The difference between them is very simple
have got does not come except in the simple present tense, it -
cannot come in the past tense or the future tense.

-I had a headache yesterday.

-I had got a headache yesterday.

-"I had a headache yesterday".

(The difference in the question)

with the verb have when the question we use the auxiliary verb
(do, does if it is in the present tense and did if it is in the past).

With the verb have got, we ask with have because here it is an .
auxiliary verb and not an essential verb.

Note the following:-

-He has a car.

-Does he have a car?

-Does he own a car?

-He has got a car.

-Has he got a car?

-Does he own a car?

The differences In negation:-

with the verb (**have**) we use the auxiliary verb when negating, but with the verb (**have got**) we do not use the auxiliary verb and negate with haven't.

notice the following:-

-I have a car.

-I don't have a car.

-I don't own a car.

-I haven't got a car.

-I don't own a car.

الفرق بين have و have got باللغة الانكليزية

The Difference Between Have And Have Got

في كثير من الأحيان عندما تستمع إلى فيلم أجنبي تسمع الفعل have وهو بمعنى "يمتلك أو لديه" وأحيانا اخرى تسمع have got، وتجد الفعل have to بمعنى "يجب أن" = "have got to" فالفرق بينهما ليس كبير، ولكن الفعل have يستخدم مع اللكنة الأمريكية، و have got تستخدم مع اللكنة البريطانية، ولا يوجد اختلاف بينهما في المعنى، فالكلمتان لهما نفس المعنى، لاحظ الأمثلة:

-I have a sister. = I have got a sister
"لدي أخت"

-I have got a car. = I have a car
"امتلك سيارة"

الاختلاف بينهما بسيط جدا.
- have got لا تأتي إلا في زمن المضارع البسيط، لا يمكن أن تأتي في زمن الماضي ولا زمن المستقبل.

-I had a headache yesterday.

-I had got a headache yesterday
"كان عندي صداع أمس"

في حالة في السؤال:

مع الفعل have عند السؤال نستخدم فعل مساعد (do, does) إذا كانت في المضارع و did إذا كانت في الماضي)
أما مع الفعل have got نسأل ب have لأنها هنا فعل مساعد وليست فعل أساسي.
لاحظ الآتي:

-He has a car

-Does he have a car?

"هل يملك سيارة؟"

-He has got a car

-Has he got a car?

"هل يملك سيارة؟"

في حالة النفي:

مع الفعل have نستخدم فعل مساعد عند النفي، أما مع الفعل have got لا نستخدم فعل مساعد وننفي ب haven't

لاحظ الآتي:

-I have a car.

-I don't have a car

"لا امتلك سيارة"

-I have got a car

-I haven't got a car

"لا امتلك سيارة"

(صيغة السؤال في الامتحان)

Q\ Complete the sentences in two ways, once with has\doesn't have and once with has got\hasn't got.

❖ she **has** a CD player.

- she **has got** a CD player

❖ she **has** a tennis racket.

- she **has got** a tennis racket.

❖ she **doesn't have** a lot of CDs.

- she **hasn't got** a lot of CDs.

❖ she **has** a television.

- she **has got** television.

- ❖ she **has** a computer.
 - she **has got** a computer.
- ❖ she **doesn't have** an iPod.
 - she **doesn't got** an iPod.

Third person singular

التصريف الثالث للفعل

Write the third person singular of the following verb:-
اكتب صيغة التصريف الثالث للفعل للأفعال التالية

Help	Helps
Watch	Watches
Want	Wants
Go	Goes
Carry	Carries
Catch	Catches
Think	Thinks
Crash	Crashes
Wash	Washes
Read	Reads
Do	Does
Fly	Flies
Study	Studies
Miss	Misses
Eat	Eats
Have	Has
cry	cries

Adverbs of frequency

ظروف التكرار

تنقسم الظروف الى قسمين (منفية و مثبتة):-

●* الظروف المثبتة (always, usually, often, sometimes)
●* الظروف المنفية (never)

We use adverbs of frequency (like sometimes, often, always, never, sometimes and usually), to indicate how often we do things, or how often things happen. It is used with the present simple tense.

(نستخدم ظروف التكرار لتوضيح عدد المرات التي نقوم فيها بالأشياء ، او عدد مرات حدوث الأشياء و هي تستخدم مع زمن المضارع البسيط.

لاستخدام ظروف التكرار (sometimes, never) نتبع القاعدة التالية

Subject+ auxiliary + adverb +main verb

- she can sometimes beat me in a race.
- they might never see each other again.

●* **always** :- (دائما) تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء يحدث بشكل مستمر و معناه (دائما)

- I always go to bed before 11p.m
- I always play basketball.

●* **usually** :- (عادة) تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء يحدث عادة ما و معناه (عادة)

- I usually have cereal for breakfast.
- I usually play football in the playground.

●* **never**

- I never go to the supermarket.
- I sometimes forget my books.
- I often surf the internet.

◆ They are usually come before the main verb, or between the auxiliary verb and the main verb, But they come after the verb to be (is, are, am)

We can use some adverbs of frequency at the beginning or end of a sentence to emphases.

تأتي ظروف التكرار عادة قبل الفعل الرئيسي ، أو بين الفعل المساعد (is,are,am) والفعل الرئيسي. لكنهم يأتون بعد الفعل (is,are,am) يمكننا استخدام بعض ظروف التكرار في بداية الجملة أو نهايتها للتأكيد.

◆ We can use (**usually, often, sometimes**)at the beginning of the sentence, and (**sometimes , often**)at the end.

يمكننا استخدام (usually, often, sometimes) في بداية الجملة، و (often و sometimes) في النهاية.

◆ But we have to be careful when using(**never**), it is already negative, so we cannot use it with not.

for example:-

-I never go to the supermarket with my mother.

لكن لا بد ان ننتبه عند استخدام (**never**)، فهي سلبية اصلاً، لذا لا يمكننا استخدامها مع not
مثلاً

-I never go to the supermarket with my mother.

لم أذهب أبداً إلى السوبر ماركت مع والدتي.

Q\ Put the words in the correct order:-

1-Cinema\ you\ to\ often\ go\ the\ do\ ?

- do you often go to the cinema?

2- Meat\ never\ eat\ i\ because\ don't\ i\ it\ like

-I never eat meat because I don't like it.

3-listen\ evening\ the\ to\ parents\ radio\ the\ my\ always\ in
- My parents always listen to the radii in the evening.

4-Holiday\ how\ do\ have\ often\ a\ you\?
-How often do you have a holiday?

5- Some times\ restaurant\ we\ Japanese\ go\ a\ to
- we sometimes go to a Japanese restaurant.

6- For\ late\ never\ am\ school\ I
- I'm never late for school.

Liking words

ادوات الربط

لكن But

مع ذلك However

☛ (**But** – **however**) can contrast ideas, but they are used differently. Compare these sentences.

❖ I learnt French easily, **but** I didn't like my teacher.

❖ I learnt French easily. **However**, I didn't like my teacher.

Q\ Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using (but, however).

1- we enjoyed the holiday. It rained a lot.

-we enjoyed the holiday ,**but** It rained a lot.

-we enjoyed the holiday. **However**, It rained a lot.

(وبالتالي)SO

(بسبب)Because

So is used to express the result of the statement before.

Because express the reason or cause of something.

❖ It started to rain, **so** we stopped playing tennis.

❖ We stopped playing tennis **because** it started to rain.

Q\ Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using(so, because)

1-She went home. She was tired.

-She was tired, **so** she went home.

-She went home **because** she was tired.