

2012

Grammatical structure

Edited by :om yazan 1920

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Lecture 1 – lecture 14



Lecture 1

The Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Simple Present Tense: Uses

Everyday activities: What do you do every day?

Routines, habits

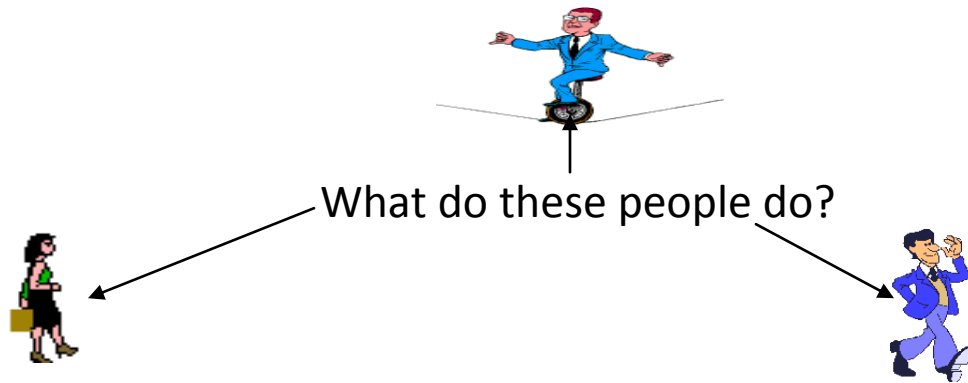
General truths

استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط:

النشاطات اليومية: ماذا تفعل يوميا؟

الروتين، والعادات الحياتية

الحقائق العامة



Bake

يخبز



cut / style hair

يقص اّسرح شعر



Build

يبنّي



Deliver

يوصل



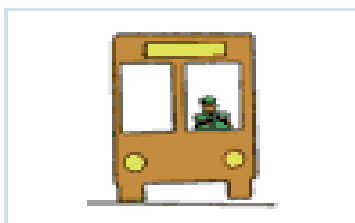
draw / design

يرسم | يصمم



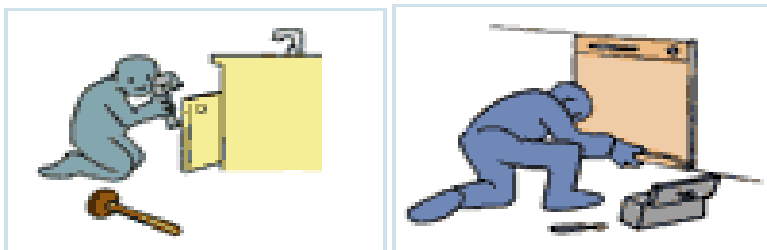
Drive

يقود



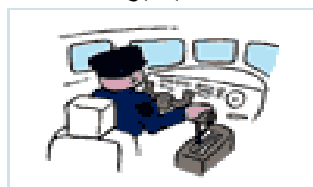
fix / repair plumbing, appliances

يجري صيانة/ يصلح السباكة او المعدات



Fly

يطير



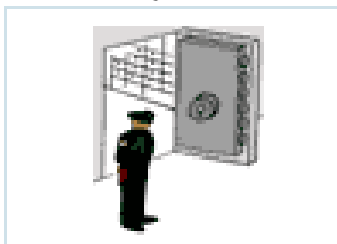
Garden

تزرع



Guard

يجرس



manage / supervise

يديرا/ يشرف



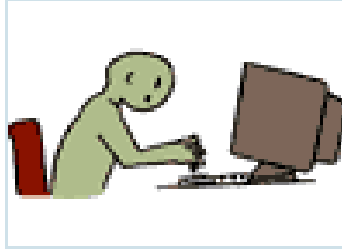
Paint

يرسم



use a computer / program

يستخدم الكمبيوتر | يبرمج



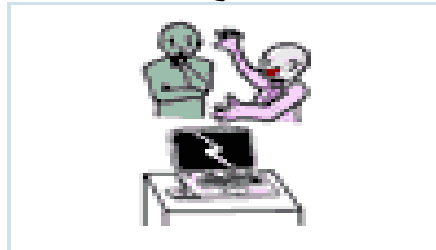
answer telephone, type, file, take messages

ترد على الهاتف. تكتب. تفرز. تتلقى الرسائل.



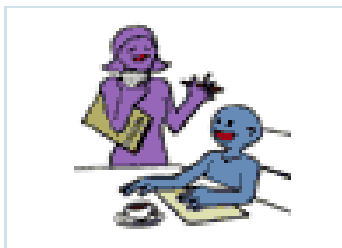
Sell

يبيع



serve, help customers

يخدم ويساعد الزبائن



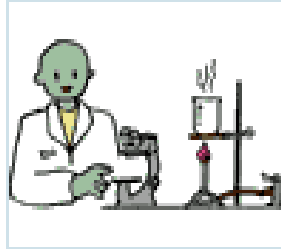
Teach

يدرس



research, do experiments

يجري ابحاث. يقوم بتجارب



wash dishes

يغسل الصحون



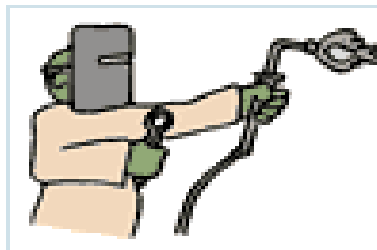
clean, wax

ينظف ، يلمع



Weld

يلحم



Third Person

He / She / It

Singular subject (my friend, the boss, a co-worker)

الشخص الثالث

هو | هي | هو (غير العاقل)

Verb + s

Goes, works, talks, does, speaks

نضيف (s) على الفعل عندما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط فقط عندما نستخدم الضمائر

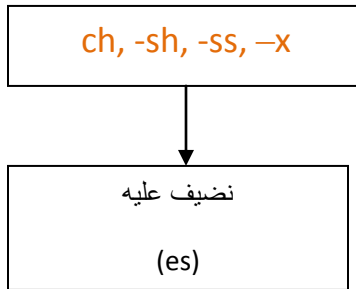
الثلاثة السابقة

Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense

Rule 1: verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, and -x + es

إذا أردنا تحويل الفعل الى مضارع بسيط فعلينا اتباع الآتي:

عندما ينتهي الفعل المضارع بأحد هذه النهايات:



1. teach → teaches
research → researches

- wash → washes
push → pushes
pass → passes

- fix → fixes
wax → waxes

Rule 2: final consonant + y -> - y + ies

عندما ينتهي الفعل المضارع بـ (y) نحذفها ثم نضيف عليه (ies)

2. Fly → ~~fly~~ → flies
Dry → ~~dry~~ → dries
Try → ~~try~~ → tries
Study → ~~study~~ → studies

هذه قاعدة سماعية .. تحفظ هكذا ..

3. Do → does
Go → goes
Have → has

Find and correct the mistakes:

- I'm work** for a very good company, and I also student at Mira Costa College.
I work for a very good company, and I also student at Mira Costa College.
- The manager **talkes** with all employees once a week.
The manager **talks** with all employees once a week.
- The manager and I **has** a meeting today.
The manager and I **have** a meeting today.

Negatives in Simple Present Tense

النفي في الفعل المضارع البسيط

Change these to negative:

غير هذه الجمل من مثبتة إلى منفية:

- I work. → I don't work.
- I like my job. → I don't like my job.
- They have benefits. → They don't have benefits.
- We have a nice boss. → We don't have a nice boss.
- She has a lot of experience. → She doesn't have a lot of experience.
- He drives to his work. → He doesn't drive to his work.
- The new employee comes early. → The new employee doesn't come early.
- My co-worker talks to me. → My co-worker doesn't talk to me.

Negatives in simple present tense

النفي في الفعل المضارع البسيط

1. I / you / we / they

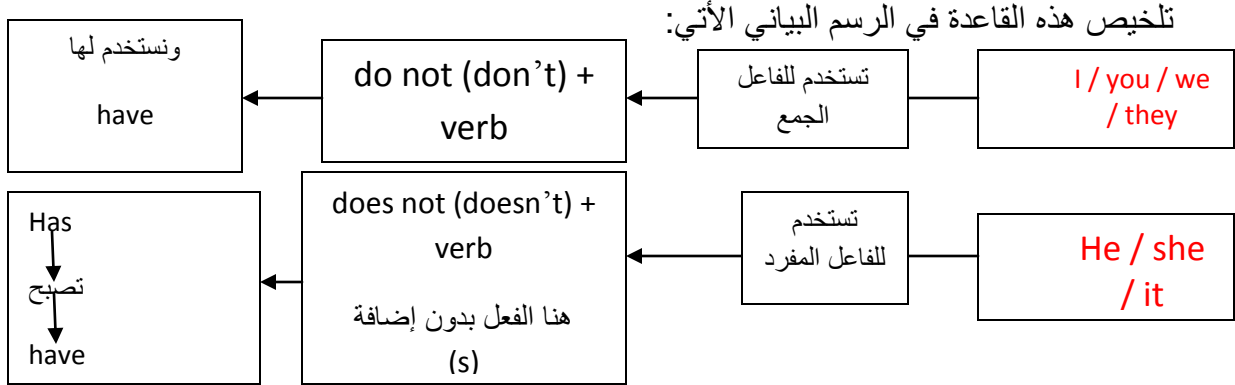
Plural subject (the workers, the people)

+ do not (don't) + verb

2. He / she / it

Singular subject

+ does not (doesn't) + verb (no -s)



Questions in Simple Present Tense

الأسئلة في الفعل المضارع البسيط:

Change these statements to questions:

غير هذه الجمل إلى أسئلة:

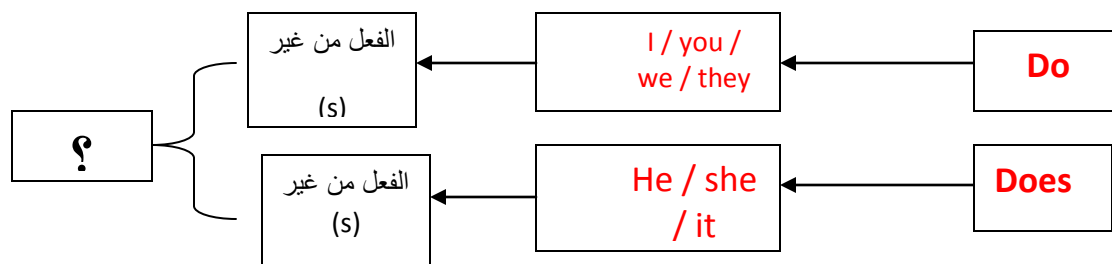
1. I work. → Do you work?
2. I like my job. → Do you like your job?
3. They have benefits. → Do they have benefits?
4. We have a nice boss. → Do you have a nice job?
5. She has a lot of experience. → Does she have a lot of experience?
6. He drives to his work. → Does he drive to his work?
7. The new employee comes early. → Does the new employee come early?
8. Your co-worker talks to you. → Does your co-worker talk to you?

Questions in Simple Present Tense

1. **Do** + I / you / we / they + verb + ?

2. **Does** he / she / it + verb + ?

تلخيص القاعدة في الرسم البياني الآتي:

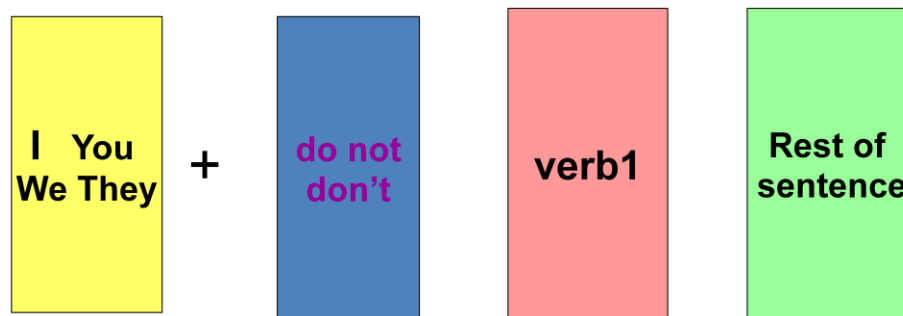


Lecture 2

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

And again



We don't visit the moon

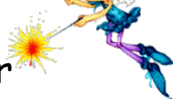
SNOB...

Don't forget the snobs. **He She It**. They are very tricky. They also take the verb DO it becomes DOES



But the verb loses **s**

It snow**s** in the winter.

It does not
doesn't snow~~s~~ in the summer 

LET'S PRACTISE

Write in negative

لنتمرن:

اكتبها منفية:

1. My cat has a swimsuit.
My cat doesn't have a swimsuit.
2. Dan and Dana catch frogs.
Dan and Dana don't catch frogs
3. Robots eat hot dogs
Robots don't eat hot dogs.

Simple Present Tense- Negative

Change these statements to questions:

1. I work.
2. I like my job.
3. They have benefits.
4. We have a nice boss.
5. She has a lot of experience.
6. He drives to his work.
7. The new employee comes early.
8. Your co-worker talks to you.

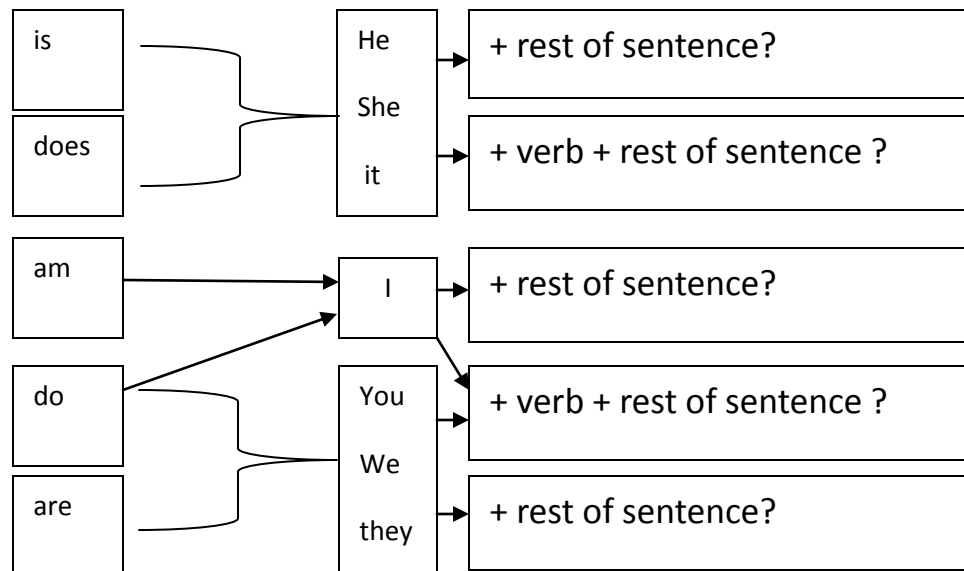
سبق حلها في الحاضرة السابقة..

Yes/ No Questions in Simple Present Tense

سؤال (نعم – لا) بواسطة الفعل المضارع البسيط:

1. **Do** + (I – you – we – they) + verb + rest of sentence ?
2. **Does** (he- she- it) + verb + rest of sentence ?
3. **IS** (he-she-it)+ rest of sentence?
4. **Are** (you-we-they)+ rest of sentence?
5. **AM** (I) + rest of sentence?

تلخيص القاعدة في الرسم البياني الآتي:



Simple Present Tense- Questions

Change these statements to questions and then answer them

1. I work.
DO I work?
2. You like my job.
DO you like my Job?
3. He has cats.
Does he have cats.

Lecture 3

The Present Simple & Progressive

المضارع البسيط و المتقدم

- Using the textbook to answer the exercises

- استخدم الكتاب لحل التمارين.

Lecture 4

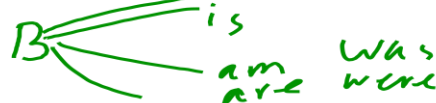
The Present Progressive (Continuous)

المضارع المتقدم (المستمر)

The Present Progressive (Continuous)



When you see verb **to be** you have to think of **ing**



Noun (pronoun) + Verb to be (is- am -are) + (verb) = verb_{ing}

Majid **is** play**ing** tennis

Sara **is** sleep**ing**

كل ما يحصل الآن .. هو مضارع مستمر.

عندما نجد (is , am , are >>> was , were) عليك ان تفكر بإضافة (ing)

Present Continuous Affirmative

المضارع المستمر المثبت

I	am	Eating (v+ing)
You	are	
He She It	is	
We You They	are	

Present Continuous Interrogative

المضارع المستمر الاستفهامي

Am	I	eating ?
Are	you	
Is	he she it	
Are	We You They	

في هذا النوع نجعل (Is , am , are >>> was, were) في البداية وبعدها نضع الضمير المناسب ثم الفعل

Present Continuous Negative

المضارع المستمر المنفي

I	am not	eating
You	aren't	
He She It	isn't	
We You They	aren't	

هنا نضيف (not) على (is , am , are >>> was , were) فقط

Present Continuous- Signal words

المضارع المستمر .كلمات الإشارة التي تدل عليه..مثل..

Now- right now

Look!

Listen!

At the moment

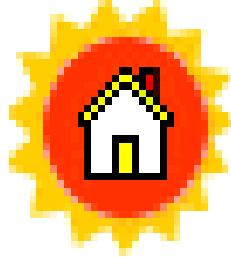
يعني هذه الكلمات تبين لنا ما إذا كان المضارع مستمر أم بسيط فإذا كانت موجودة فهو مستمر..

I am Reading



What are they doing?

ماذا يفعلون؟



rvtech.com

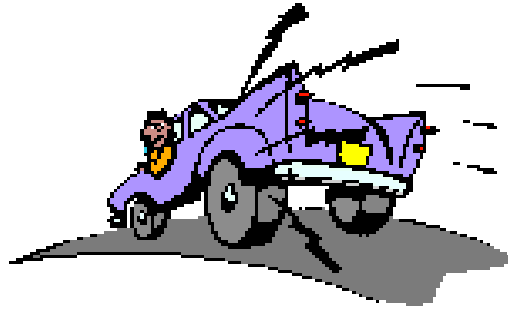
They are boxing انهم يلاكمون



He is cooking انه يطبخ



He is doing judo انه يؤدي الجودو



He is driving انه يقود السيارة



He is falling down انه يسقط



He's playing golf انه يلعب الجولف



They are playing hockey انهما يلعبان الهوكي



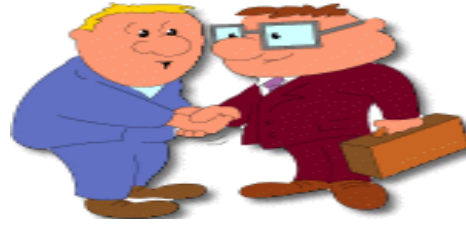
He's looking انه ينظر



He's riding a bike انه يقود الدراجة



It is eating انه يأكل



They are shaking hands انهما يتصافحان بالأيدي



He is skateboarding انه يتزلج



He is weightlifting انه يرفع الاثقال



He's playing rugby انه يلعب الركبي



انه يعمل على الكمبيوتر *He's working on the computer*



انه يركب الامواج *He's windsurfing*



انه يمارس الركمجة *He's surfing*



انهم يغردون *They are singing*

Test-Taking Strategies

تمارين للتقوية:

The boys _____ to the gym everyday
 a) going ~~✗~~ b) go c) goes

Sary is _____ to the radio right now.
 a) listening b) listens c) listen

Mubarak and Huda usually _____ their parents
 a) Visits ~~✗~~ b) visiting ~~✗~~ c) visit

Salim _____ a lexus car
 a) drives b) driving ~~✗~~ c) drive

Reem _____ to a new house.
 a) moving ~~✗~~ b) is moving c) move ~~✗~~

Jamal _____ at 9.30pm
 a) sleeping b) sleep c) sleeps ~~✗~~

We _____ a new house
 a) buy ~~✗~~ b) are buying c) buys ~~✗~~

Maha _____ as a manager.
 a) working ~~✗~~ b) works c) work ~~✗~~

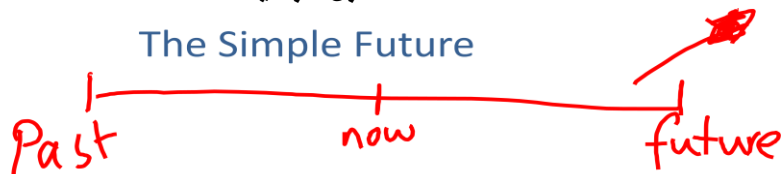
I _____ drinking milkshakes
 a) Like b) liking ~~✗~~ c) likes ~~✗~~

Lecture 5

The Simple Future

المستقبل البسيط

The Simple Future

**Pre-Test (Affirmative Sentences)**

Select the best answer.

- ___ 1. The stores ___ at noon today.
 (A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close
- ___ 2. The secretary ___ the documents tomorrow morning.
 (A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax
- ___ 3. Esteban ___ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.
 (A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet
- ___ 4. I ___ a health club next month.
 (A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join
- ___ 5. The meeting ___ in 15 minutes.
 (A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin

Pre-Test (Negative Sentences)

- ___ 6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona ___ their home near the beach.
 (A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) aren't going to build
- ___ 7. Some friends ___ to our welcome party next Friday.
 (A) isn't going to come (B) aren't going to come (C) am not going to come
- ___ 8. I ___ at any fast food restaurant this week.
 (A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) am not going to eat
- ___ 9. Elizabeth ___ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit

them.

(A) isn't going to send (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send

___ 10. Luis fractured his ankle. He ___ basketball this basketball season.

(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) isn't going to play

Pre-Test (Yes/No Questions)

___ 11. ___ George ___ from California to Mexico next summer ?

(A) Is, going to drive (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive

___ 12. ___ you ___ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?

(A) Are, going to wear (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear

___ 13. ___ the students ___ their e-mails this afternoon ?

(A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) Are, going to read

___ 14. ___ the train ___ in twenty minutes ?

(A) Am, going to leave (B) Is, going to leave (C) Are, going to leave

___ 15. ___ I ___ my reimbursement check next Friday ?

(A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) Am, going to receive

Pre-Test (Information Questions)

___ 16. Where ___ Anita ___ her job interview tomorrow morning ?

(A) am, going to have (B) is, going to have (C) are, going to have

___ 17. When ___ Paul ___ the yard ?

(A) are, going to clean (B) is, going to clean (C) am, going to clean

___ 18. Who _____ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?

(A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) is going to take

___ 19. What ___ you ___ next weekend ?

(A) are, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) am, going to do

___ 20. Why ___ the manatees probably ___ in the future ?

(A) is, going to disappear (B) are, going to disappear (C) am, going to disappear

Pre-Test Answer Key: مفتاح الحل:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. C |
| 4. A | 14. B |
| 5. B | 15. C |
| 6. C | 16. B |
| 7. B | 17. B |
| 8. C | 18. C |
| 9. A | 19. A |
| 10. C | 20. B |

Pre-Test Evaluation: قيم نفسك:

Total Correct Answers:

مجموع اجاباتك

20 Excellent: Go to the Post Test. ممتاز: مستعد للاختبار.

19 Very Good: Review the incorrect answer and go to the Post Test.

جيد جدا: راجع اجاباتك.. وستكون مستعدا.

18-12 Good: Review the incorrect answers, study the rules presented in this module, do the practice exercises and then go to the Post Test.

جيد: راجع اجاباتك وادرس القواعد ثم طبق التمارين وستكون مستعدا.

11 or less You Need More Practice: Study the module, review the rules carefully and do the practice exercises. When you improve your score, you may go to the Post Test.

تحتاج إلى تدريب أكثر: ادرس القواعد بجد أكثر وحل التمارين بتركيز اكبر وحينما يرتفع معدل درجاتك في هذا الاختبار فأنت مستعد.

Simple Future Tense

زمن المستقبل البسيط:

You use the Simple Future Tense when you talk about future events or plans.

نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط حينما نتكلم عن أحداث أو خطط مستقبلية.

You also use the Simple Future Tense when you want to make a prediction or make a promise. ☺

نستطيع أيضا استخدام زمن المستقبل البسيط حينما نريد التنبؤ أو قطع وعود.

There are two (2) ways to make the Simple Future Tense

هناك طريقتان لإنشاء المستقبل البسيط:

Pattern # 1:

SUBJECT + BE + GOING TO + VERB (BASE FORM)

I am going to study

الطريقة #1:

Pattern # 2:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB (BASE FORM)

I will study

الطريقة #2:

Pattern # 1

هذه قاعدة الطريقة الاولى:

Subject + BE (am, is, are) + going to + Verb (base form)...

Example:

I am going to graduate next May.

Future Time Expressions:

تعابير مستقبلية:

tomorrow
tomorrow ▶ morning ▶ afternoon ▶ evening ▶ night
the day after tomorrow
next ▶ Monday ▶ week ▶ weekend ▶ month ▶ year ▶ semester ▶ summer ▶ Eid

today
this ▶ afternoon ▶ Friday ▶ week ▶ month ▶ year ▶ Thanksgiving...
in ▶ ten minutes ▶ three days ▶ two weeks ▶ nine months ▶ a few years ▶ a little while...
soon
tonight

Affirmative Sentences :

الجملة المثبتة:

Affirmative Sentences			
SUBJECT + BE	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	Time
I'm	going to	study	tomorrow.
you're			
he's			
she's			
we're			
you're	going to	rain	
they're			
it's			

Affirmative Sentences

Examples:

1. I'm going to watch a movie *tonight*.
2. You're going to see the doctor *tomorrow*.
3. Miguel is going to fix his car *later today*.
4. Sarah and Daniel are going to buy a laptop *next month*.
5. The dog is going to eat its food *soon*.
6. We're going to move to Florida *next year*.
7. The game is going to begin *in 10 minutes*.
8. Mrs. Medina is going to sign the house contract *next Monday*.

Negative Sentences

الجمل المنفية:

Negative Sentences

Negative Sentences				
SUBJECT + BE	NOT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	TIME
I'm	not	going to	study	tomorrow.
You're				
He's				
She's				
We're	not	going to	rain	
You're				
They're				
It's				

/ will not study //

Negative Sentences

Examples:

1. I'm not going to watch a movie *tonight*.
2. You're not going to see the doctor *tomorrow*.
3. Miguel is not going to fix his car *later today*.
4. Sarah and Daniel are not going to buy a laptop *next month*.
5. The dog is not going to eat its food *soon*.
6. We're not going to move to Florida *next year*.
7. The game is not going to begin *in 10 minutes*.
8. Mrs. Medina is not going to sign the house contract *next Monday*.

Use of Contractions

استخدامات الاختصارات:

Contractions: A contraction is the combination of two words into one. In contractions, letters are replaced with an apostrophe (').

الاختصار: هو تركيب كلمتين لتصبحا كلمة واحدة ولنعمل ذلك لا بد من حذف أحرف واستبدالها بفواصل (،).

Examples:

→ I am not = I'm not
 you are not = you're not / you aren't
 he is not = he's not / he isn't
 she is not = she's not / she isn't
 it is not = it's not / it isn't
 we are not = we're not / we aren't
 they are not = they're not / they aren't

لدينا طريقتين :
 1: إما أن نحذف أول حرف من الكلمة الثانية .
 2: أو نحذف حرف (o) من كلمة (not)

وطبعاً في كل الأحوال لابد من استبداله بالفاصلة.
 ماعدا المثال الأول فلا يجوز تطبيق الطريقة الثانية .. بل لابد من الأولى فقط.

Examples of Contractions in Negative Sentences

1. I am not going to watch a movie tonight.
 2. You're not going to see the doctor tomorrow.
 3. We're not going to move to Florida next year.
 4. The game is not going to begin in 10 minutes.
-
1. I'm not going to watch a movie tonight.
 2. You aren't going to see the doctor tomorrow.
 3. We aren't going to move to Florida next year.
 4. The game isn't going to begin in 10 minutes.

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

YES/NO Questions					
BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	TIME	?
Am	I	going to	study	tomorrow	?
Are	you				
Is	he she				
Are	you we they				
Is	it	going to	rain	tomorrow	?

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

SHORT ANSWERS	
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, you are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is. Yes, she is.	No, he's not. / No, he isn't. No, she's not. / No, she isn't.
Yes, you are. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't. No, we're not. / No, we aren't. No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
Yes, it is.	No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

Examples:

أمثلة:

1. **Are you going to watch** a movie tonight?
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
2. **Are you going to see** the doctor tomorrow?
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
3. **Is Mike going to fix** his car later today?
Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he isn't.
4. **Are Sarah and Daniel going to buy** a laptop next month?
Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
5. **Is the dog going to eat** its food soon?
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
6. **Are you going to move** to Florida next year?
Yes, we are. / No, we're not. / No, we aren't.
7. **Is the game going to begin** in 10 minutes?
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
8. **Is Mrs. Medina going to sign** the house contract next Monday?

Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.

Wh-Questions (Information Questions)

أسئلة المعلومات:
الجدول الأول السؤال عن الفاعل

WH-QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SUBJECT

WH-WORD	BE	GOING TO	VERB (Base Form)	TIME	?	SHORT ANSWERS
Who	is	going to	come	tomorrow	?	Robert and his family.
What			happen			There is going to be a cancer detection clinic.

Wh-Questions (Information Questions)

أسئلة عن المعلومات:
أسئلة عن أشياء أخرى

OTHER WH-QUESTIONS						
WH-WORD	BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	TIME	?
1. What	is	she	going to	do	tomorrow	?
2. Where	is	the plane		land		
3. When	are	you		arrive		
4. Why	are	we		shop		
5. Who	are	they		visit		
6. How	am	I		finish		

More Examples:

أمثلة أخرى:

1. (Q) **What** are you going to watch tonight?
(A) **A terror movie.**
2. (Q) **When** are you going to take a test?
(A) **Tomorrow at 9:30 am.**
3. (Q) **What** is Mike going to fix today?
(A) **His car.**
4. (Q) **Where** are you going to move to next year?
(A) **To Florida.**
5. (Q) **Who** is going to sign the house contract next Monday?
(A) **Mrs. Medina.**

Practice Exercises (Affirmative Sentences)

تمرين (الجمل المثبتة):

Select the best answer.

اختر الإجابة الأفضل:

- ___ 1. I ___ the laundry this afternoon.
(A) is going to do (B) am going to do (C) are going to do
- ___ 2. Eliezer ___ to a pool party next Saturday.
(A) is going to go (B) are going to go (C) am going to go
- ___ 3. We ___ at the new Italian restaurant tomorrow night.
(A) am going to eat (B) is going to eat (C) are going to eat
- ___ 4. The tutors ___ the students in the English class next week.
(A) is going to help (B) are going to help (C) am going to help
- ___ 5. Carolyn ___ her baby next month.
(A) is going to have (B) am going to have (C) are going to have

Practice Exercises (Negative Sentences)

- ___ 6. My mother ____ dinner tonight.
 (A) am not going to cook (B) isn't going to cook (C) aren't going to cook
- ___ 7. The temperature ____ in the 90s tomorrow.
 (A) isn't going to be (B) am not going to be (C) aren't going to be
- ___ 8. Bob and his family ____ at the lake next weekend.
 (A) aren't going to fish (B) isn't going to fish (C) am not going to fish
- ___ 9. I ____ new decorations for the house this Christmas.
 (A) aren't going to buy (B) am not going to buy (C) isn't going to buy
- ___ 10. The meeting ____ at three o'clock. It's going to end later.
 (A) am not going to end (B) isn't going to end (C) aren't going to end

Practice Exercises (Yes/No Questions)

- ___ 11. ___ you and your family ___ your house before you sell it?
 (A) Is, going to remodel (B) Am, going to remodel (C) Are, going to remodel
- ___ 12. ___ Henry ___ in the university next semester?
 (A) Is, going to register (B) Am, going to register (C) Are, going to register
- ___ 13. ___ your parents ___ their wedding anniversary next July?
 (A) Am, going to celebrate (B) Are, going to celebrate (C) Is, going to celebrate
- ___ 14. ___ Julian and Carol ___ a business next year?
 (A) Is, going to own (B) Am, going to own (C) Are, going to own
- ___ 15. ___ Wal-Mart ___ until 10:00 pm next Sunday?
 (A) Am, going to open (B) Are, going to open (C) Is, going to open

Practice Exercises (Information Questions)

- ___ 16. Who ___ your sister ___ to her wedding?

(A) are, going to invite (B) is, going to invite (C) am going to bring

___ 17. When ___ the students ___ their science projects?

(A) are, going to finish (B) am, going to finish (C) is, going to finish

___ 18. What trick ___ the dolphin ___ next?

(A) am, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) are, going to do

___ 19. Why ___ Peter ___ his sports car next month?

(A) am, going to sell (B) are, going to sell (C) is, going to sell

___ 20. How ___ the engineers ___ houses in the future?

(A) are, going to design (B) am, going to design (C) is, going to design

Practice Exercise Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. B |
| 4. B | 14. C |
| 5. A | 15. C |
| 6. B | 16. B |
| 7. A | 17. A |
| 8. A | 18. B |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. B | 20. A |

Practice Exercise Evaluation

Total Correct Answers:

- 20 Excellent:** Go to the Post Test.
- 19 Very Good:** Review the incorrect answer and go to the Post Test.
- 18-12 Good:** Review the incorrect answers, consult the module again and then go to the Post Test.
- 11 or less You Need More Practice:** Study the module, review the rules carefully and do the practice exercises again.

When you understand the rules and improve your score, you may go to the Post Test.

Post Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

اختر الاجابة الافضل:

الحل بعد انتهاء التمرين:

- ___ 1. The stores _____ at noon today.
(A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close
- ___ 2. The secretary _____ the documents tomorrow morning.
(A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax
- ___ 3. Esteban _____ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.
(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet
- ___ 4. I _____ a health club next month.
(A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join
- ___ 5. The meeting _____ in 15 minutes.
(A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin

Post Test (Negative Sentences)

- ___ 6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona _____ their home near the beach.
(A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) aren't going to build
- ___ 7. Some friends _____ to our welcome party next Friday.
(A) isn't going to come (B) aren't going to come (C) am not going to come
- ___ 8. I _____ at any fast food restaurant this week.
(A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) am not going to eat
- ___ 9. Elizabeth _____ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit them.
(A) isn't going to send (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send
- ___ 10. Luis fractured his ankle. He _____ basketball this basketball season.

(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) isn't going to play

Post Test (Yes/No Questions)

- ___ 11. ___ George ___ from California to Mexico next summer ?
 (A) Is, going to drive (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive
- ___ 12. ___ you ___ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?
 (A) Are, going to wear (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear
- ___ 13. ___ the students ___ their e-mails this afternoon ?
 (A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) Are, going to read
- ___ 14. ___ the train ___ in twenty minutes ?
 (A) Am, going to leave (B) Is, going to leave (C) Are, going to leave
- ___ 15. ___ I ___ my reimbursement check next Friday ?
 (A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) Am, going to receive

Post Test (Information Questions)

- ___ 16. Where ___ Anita ___ a job interview tomorrow morning ?
 (A) am, going to have (B) is, going to have (C) are, going to have
- ___ 17. When ___ Paul ___ the yard ?
 (A) are, going to clean (B) is, going to clean (C) am, going to clean
- ___ 18. Who _____ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?
 (A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) is going to take
- ___ 19. What ___ you ___ next weekend ?
 (A) are, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) am, going to do
- ___ 20. Why ___ the manatees probably ___ in the future ?
 (A) is, going to disappear (B) are, going to disappear (C) am, going to disappear

Post Test Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. C |
| 4. A | 14. B |
| 5. B | 15. C |
| 6. C | 16. B |
| 7. B | 17. B |
| 8. C | 18. C |
| 9. A | 19. A |
| 10. C | 20. B |

Post Test Evaluation**Total Correct Answers:**

- 20** **Excellent:** Congratulations! You have successfully completed this module. You may work with a different module if necessary.
- 19** **Very Good:** Review the incorrect answer. You may work with a different module if necessary.
- 18-12** **Good:** Review the incorrect answers, review the areas of difficulty and take the Post Test again.
- 11 or less** **You Need More Practice:** I recommend that you review the complete module and take the Post Test again.

Lecture 6

The Past

الماضي

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1. It is used for actions completed in the past at a definite time:

- ❖ For a past action when the time is given
Ex: *I met him yesterday*
- ❖ When the action clearly took place at a definite time even though this time is not mentioned
Ex: *I bought this car in Montreal*
- ❖ It is used for an action whose time occupied a period of time now terminated
Ex: *I worked in that bank for four years*

زمن الماضي البسيط:

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث انتهت في الماضي في وقت محدد.
* من اجل حدث ماضي وحينما يعطى الوقت.

e.g. *I met him yesterday.*

* حينما يكون الحدث قد وقع في زمن محدد في الماضي حتى لو لم يذكر الزمن بالتحديد.

e.g. *I bought this car in Montreal.*

* حينما يكون الحدث قد وقع في الماضي واستمر لفترة من الزمن ثم توقف.

e.g. *I worked in that bank for four years.*

SOME SIGNAL WORDS. . .

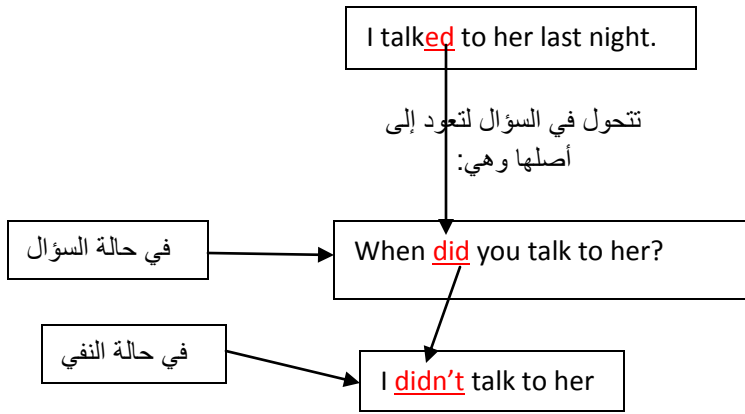
- ❖ Yesterday
- ❖ Last Night
- ❖ Last Week
- ❖ Last Year
- ❖ A month ago. . .
- ❖ Two years ago. . .

الكلمات في الشريحة السابقة هي إشارة عن الفعل الماضي .أي إذا وجدت فإنه فعل ماض بسيط.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative: I **talked** to her last night
 Question: **When did you talk** to her?
 Negative: I **didn't** talk to her

شرح الشريحة السابقة يتلخص فيما يأتي:

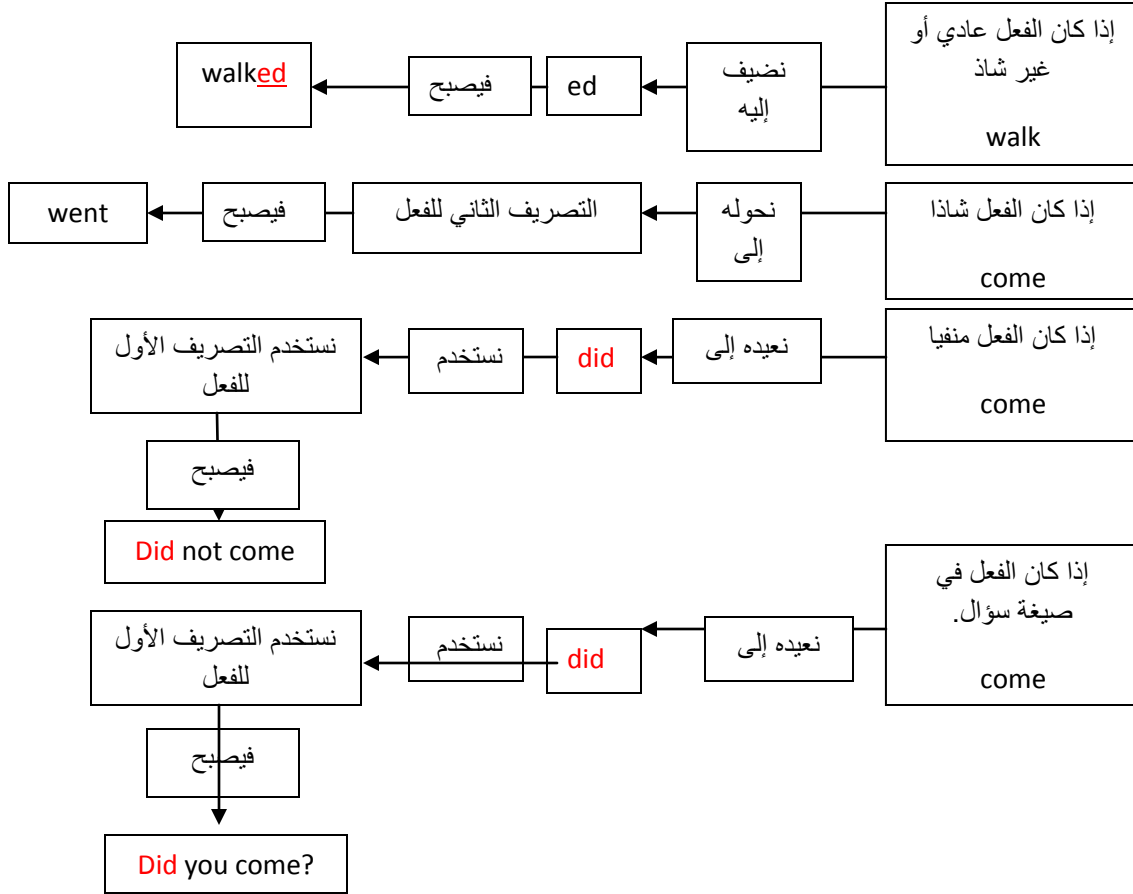


FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST

- ❖ For regular verbs, add **-ed** to the simple form of the verb.
- ❖ For irregular verbs, change the verb.
- ❖ For negatives, use **did not or didn't** with the simple form of the verb.
- ❖ For questions, use **did** before the simple form of the verb.

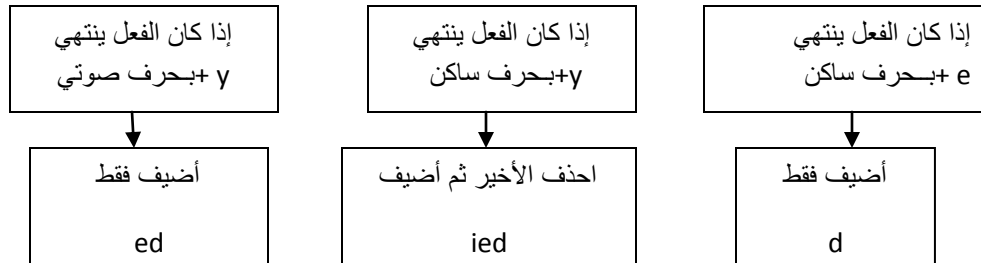
- ❖ *I visited New Orleans last year*
- ❖ *I went to the movies yesterday*
- ❖ *She didn't come to class*
- ❖ *Did he call you last night?*

شرح الشريحة السابقة يتلخص في ما يلي.. تشكيل الفعل الماضي:



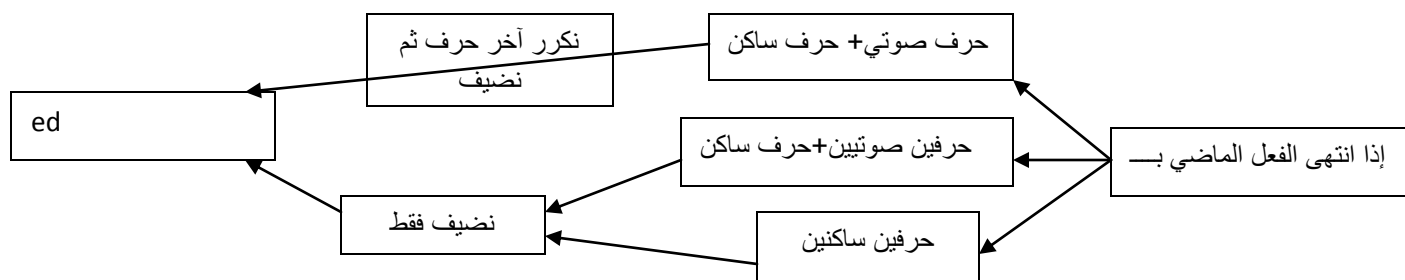
SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (1)

VERB ENDING	ED FORM
1. CONSONANTS + e Change	ADD -d Changed
2. CONSONANTS + y Study	DROP -y, ADD -ied Studied
3. VOWEL + y Play	ADD -ed only Played



SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (2)

VERB ENDING	ED FORM
4. ONE VOWEL + ONE CONSONANT <i>Stop</i>	DOUBLE THE CONSONANT AND ADD -ed <i>Stopped</i>
5. TWO VOWELS + ONE CONSONANT <i>Clean</i>	ADD -ed only <i>Cleaned</i>
6. TWO CONSONANTS <i>Return</i>	ADD -ed only <i>Returned</i>



A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
SIMPLE	<p>She worked yesterday.</p>	<p>She works every day.</p>	<p>She will work again tomorrow.</p>
	<p>She was working at 9 AM this morning.</p>	<p>She is working right now.</p>	<p>She will be working at 6 PM tonight.</p>
PERFECT	<p>When she retired, she had worked all her life.</p>	<p>So far, she has worked all her life.</p>	<p>When she retires, she will have worked all her life.</p>
	<p>When she retired, she had been working for 40 years.</p>	<p>She has been working for 40 years.</p>	<p>When she retires, she will have been working for 40 years.</p>

A-2

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ANGLAIDE

Lecture 7

Practices

تمارين

Unit 1

Referring to the book Unit 1

Pages 13-34

إشارة إلى الوحدة الأولى
من صفحة 13 إلى صفحة 34**Lecture 8**

Practices

تمارين

Unit 1

Referring to the book Unit 1

Pages 46-43

إشارة إلى الوحدة الأولى
من صفحة 34 إلى صفحة 46**Lecture 9****Count and Noncount nouns**

NONCOUNT NOUNS الاسماء الغير معدودة

- Whole groups or whole masses. المجموعات كاملة أو الكتل

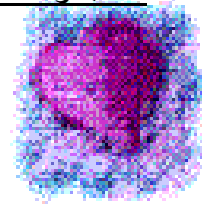
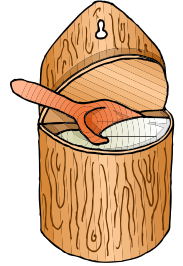
Furniture, coffee and sugar. مثل: الأثاث، القهوة، السكر.

- Abstract concepts. المفاهيم المجردة:

Love, wisdom, spirituality. مثل: الحب، الحكمة، الروحانية.

- Phenomenon of Nature ظواهر الطبيعة:

Sunshine, rain, snow. مثل: شروق الشمس، المطر، الثلج.



SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS بعض الأسماء الغير المعدودة المنتشرة:

المجموعات الكاملة المتكونة من اشياء متشابهه Whole groups made up of similar items



Fluids السوائل



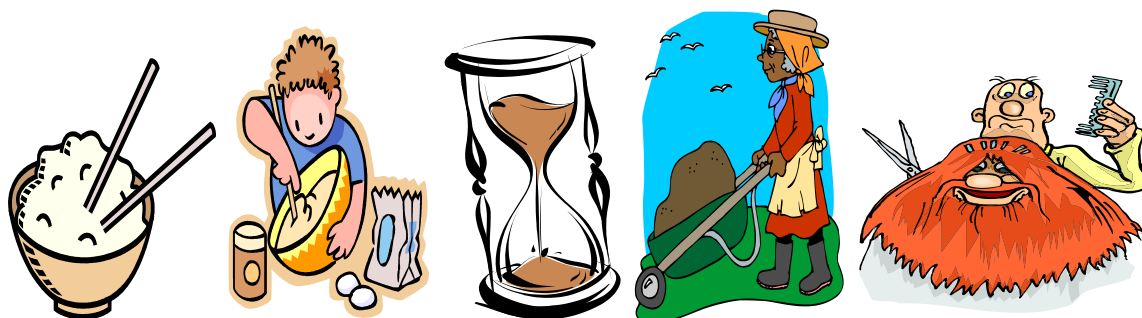
Solids الجمادات



Gases الغازات



Particles الجزيئات



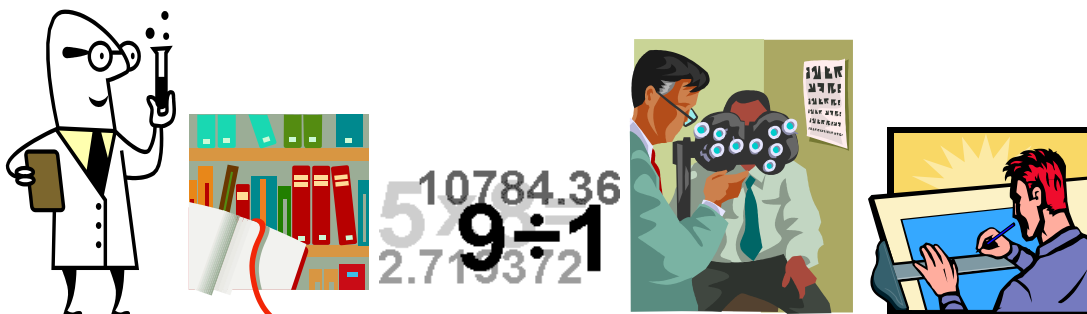
Abstractions. التجريدات.. مثل الوقت. الموسيقى. الاخبار.



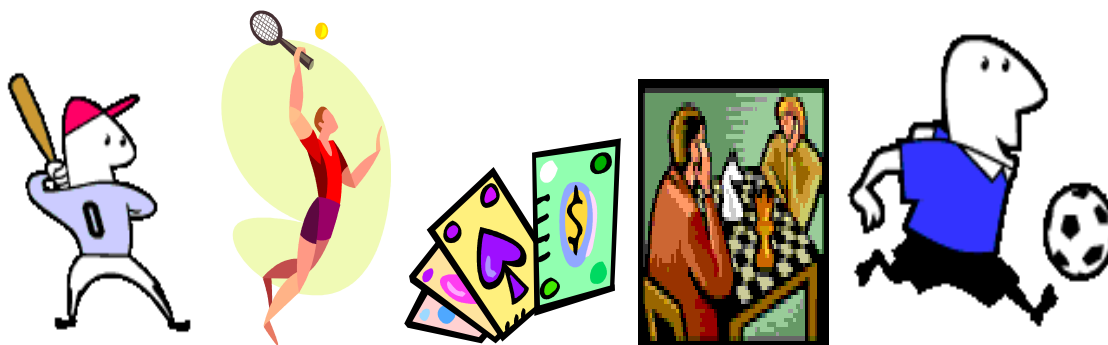
Languages اللغات



المواد العلمية.. او الحقول الدراسية Fields of Study



التسلية والاستجمام Recreation



الانشطة Activities



Natural Phenomena الظواهر الطبيعية



Generic Nouns الاسماء العامة

Articles are used to make generalizations.

A is used for singular nouns

A banana is yellow.

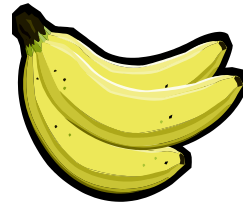
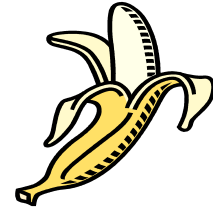
An umbrella

An egg

O is used for plural nouns and noncount nouns


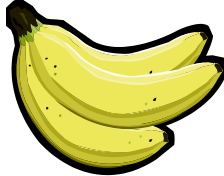

O Bananas are yellow.

O Fruit is good for you



هنا يتكلم عن (a,an) واستخداماتها. وأننا نستخدمها في حالة المفرد فقط أما في الجمع فنستغني عنها.




Indefinite Nouns الاسماء غير واضحة العدد.. او مجهولة العدد

Singular 	I ate a banana.
Plural count noun (two, a few, several)	I ate some bananas. 
Noncount noun (a little, a lot of)	I ate some fruit. 

في حالة الأسماء الغير
معدودة نستخدم...

في حالة الأسماء المعدودة
غير معروفة العدد نستخدم...

Definite Nouns (the) الاسماء المحددة التي تبدأ بـ

مفرد	The banana I ate this morning was delicious.	Singular	
جمع	I got the apples from the tree.	Plural	
غير معدود	The fruit from that market is inexpensive.	Noncount	

Expressions of Quantity for Count nouns: تعبيرات للمعدود

One.....واحد

Each.....اي

Every.....كل

Two,three, etc.....اثنان، ثلاث...الخ

A couple of.....زوجين من..... او اثنين من

A few.....القليل

Manyكثير

Several.....عدة

A number of.....عدد من

Expressions of quantity for noncount nouns: تعبيرات لغير المعدود

A little....القليل

Much.....كثير

A great deal of.....من كبير

Expressions of quantity for both count and noncount nouns

تعبيرات للمعدود ولغير المعدود:

No.....لا...بمعنى لا يوجد تفاح.

Some/any.....بعض/أي

A lot of/lots of.....الكثير من

Plenty of.....الكثير من

Most ...معظم أو الجزء الأكبر

All.....جميع أو كل

Negative vs. Positive.....المنفي والمثبت

She has <i>few</i> friends.	She made <i>a few</i> friends.
I have <i>little</i> money.	I saved <i>a little</i> money.

Go to the book pp. 57

Page 96 important

Lecture 10

Modal Auxiliary

ماذا تعني؟؟؟ What do they mean?

Can- Could

will- Would

Shall- Should

Must- Have to – Ought to

May- Might

Modals Giving permission

أدوات نستخدمها لطلب الأذن

Would you please help me?.....؟ هلا ساعدتني رجاء؟

Could you help me.....؟ هل تستطيع المساعدة؟

Can you help me?.....؟ هل تستطيع المساعدة؟

Will you help me?.....؟ هلا ساعدتني؟

May I؟.....؟ هل بإمكانني؟

Modals Expressing ability

أدوات نستخدمها للتعبير عن الإمكانية....

I can speak English (present ability) استطيع التحدث بالانجليزية (إمكانية حاضرة)

Last year I could speak English (past ability)

في العام الماضي استطعت التحدث بالانجليزية (إمكانية ماضية)

I am able to (present)

بمقدوري.....(حاضر)

I was able to (past)

كان بمقدوري.....(ماضي)

I will be able to (future)

سيكون بمقدوري.....(مستقبل)

Modals Expressing expectation

أدوات للتعبير عن التوقع

The train should arrive now

يجب أن يصل القطار الآن

Ought to seldom used! (negative or questions only!) (يجب أن) نادرا ما تستخدم!

(في النفي والسؤال فقط)

Should – ought to – had better (express advice)

الثلاث الأدوات السابقة تستخدم للتعبير عن إساءة نصيحة..مثل:

You are sick. You should see a doctor!

You 'd better not stay home.

Modals Expressing preferences .. أدوات للتعبير عن التفضيلات. يعني ما تفضل فعله ..

I would like أفضل أن ...

I would rather to go to Costa rather than Blockbuster

أفضل أن أذهب إلى كوستا بدلا من بلاك بستر

Modals Expressing Need or obligation : أدوات للتعبير عن الحاجة والالتزام:

Must (You must have a driving license to drive)

يجب (يجب أن يكون لديك رخصة قيادة لكي تقود)

Must not to (you must not bother your parents)

يجب عليك ألا (يجب عليك ألا تزعج والديك)

Have to (You have to study for the exam.)

يجب أن (يجب أن تدرس للاختبار)

Not have to (You do not have to come with us.)

ليس واجبا أن (ليس واجبا عليك أن تأتي معنا)

Modals Expressing possibility and impossibility

أدوات تعبر عن إمكانية والاستحالة:

May --- may not

..ممكن ... غير ممكن

Might Might not

قد ... قد لا (قد يحدث .. قد لا يحدث)

Could ... could not

يستطيع.... لا يستطيع.....

.....have enough money

It can't be five! لايمكن أن تكون خمسة! او مستحيل أن تكون خمسة

That couldn't be my uncle! لايمكن أن يكون هذا غدائي! أو مستحيل أن يكون غدائي

Borrow & Lend

الاستعارة..والاقراض

Borrow = you take from some one الاستعارة = تأخذ من احد ما شيئاً

May I borrow your pen? هل أستطيع أن استعير قلمك؟

Borrowing a book from a library استعارة كتاب من المكتبة

Lend= you ask someone to give you something

إقراض = تطلب من أحد أن يقرضك شئ

Can you lend me your car? هلا أقرضتني سيارتك؟

Lending someone money إقراض شخص ما مالا

Modals Expressing preferences

أدوات تستخدم للتعبير عن التفضيلات

Go to the book pp. 135 (important)

راجع الكتاب ص 135

Lecture 12

Global Connections

التوصيلات

What do they mean?

ماذا تعني؟

They connect two sentences

تربط ما بين جملتين

And....و

But....لكن

Nor....ولا

Or.....أو

So.....إذن

Adverb clauses (condition/ contrast/ reason/ time)

العبارات الظرفية (الحال.النقيض،السبب.الوقت)

If	إذا	after/before	قبل/بعد
Unless	إلا إذا	until	حتى
Although	بالرغم	when/ since	عندما/ منذ
Even though	بالرغم		
So that	بحيث		
Because	لأن		

Transitions

التحويلات

For example

مثال

In addition/ furthermore

بالإضافة إلى ذلك / علاوة على ذلك

In fact/ as a matter of fact

في الواقع /في واقع الأمر

However/ in contrast

ولكن في المقابل/على النقيض من ذلك

Therefore/ as a result/ consequently



لذلك / نتيجة / وبناء على ذلك

First/ second/ third etc..

أولاً/ثانياً/ثالثاً.. الخ.....

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Lecture 14

The Passive voice

المبنى للمجهول

Active sentence

المبنى للمعلوم..

Noha made a cake

أعدت نهي كعكة..

Passive voice

المبنى للمجهول ..

The cake was made by Noha

أُعدَّت الكعكة بواسطة نهي ..

Structure of the passive voice

بناء المبنى للمجهول

Present

الحاضر

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

لاحظوا بأن المبنى للمجهول فعله يجب أن يكون بزمن الماضي. والحاضر هنا في هذه الجزئية..

Past

الماضي

Was/ were + verb ed + by

لاحظوا بأن المبنى للمجهول فعله يجب أن يكون بزمن الماضي. والماضي هنا في هذه الجزئية..

Example:

مثال:

The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

Passive voice with **it** ← المبنى للمجهول مع....People **believe** that the Earth is round. (active present)**It** is **believed** that the Earth is round. (passive present)People **thought** that English was a difficult language (active past)**It** was **thought** that English was a difficult language. (passive past)

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لاحظوا باننا حولنا الكلمة الأولى إلى (it) وجعلنا الفعل في التصريف الماضي.

The Final exam

الاختبار النهائي:

I bought _____ pepper yesterday.

- a) a few b) many
c) a little d) how much

_____ people are there in the hall?

- a) How many b) How much
c) How a few d) A few

Please give me _____ stamps to send these two letters

- a) much b) a little
c) how many d) a few

I eat _____ chicken every day.

- a) a little b) many
c) how much d) a few

_____ wood do you need to make a chair?

- a) How many b) How
c) A little d) How much

..... a business executive's life stressful?

- a. Are b. Is c. Am

The babyat the moment.

- a sleep b. are sleeping c. is sleeping d. is sleep

Fred is tired because

- a. she has failed her exams b. you haven't switched on c. he has worked all night

Yousefa book after lunch every day.

- a. read b. is reading c. reads d. are reading

.....go out last night?

- a. Do you b. Did you c. Does he d. Does you

..... that new film yet?

- a. Did you see b. Have you seen c. Was you see

She saw the police car while she to work.

- a. was driving b. drove c. drive

* حلّي للتمارين الأخيرة من اجتهادي وقد يتخللها الخطأ الرجاء مراجعة حل الدكتور للتأكد من الحل الصحيح. بالتوفيق