

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

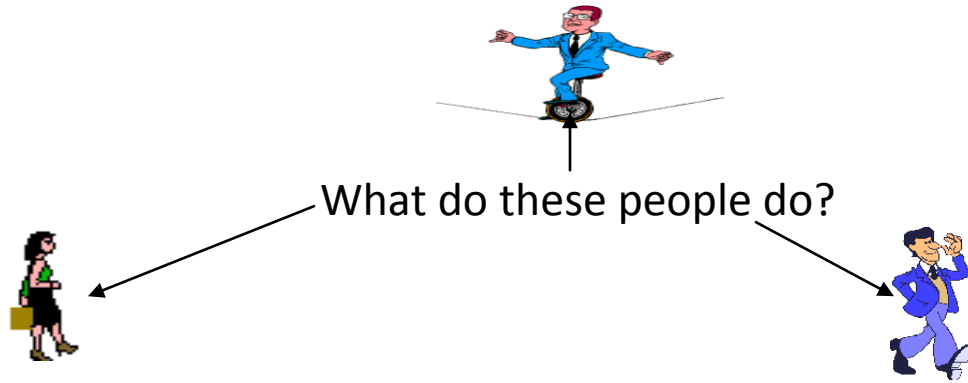
General truths

استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط:

النشاطات اليومية: ماذا تفعل يوميا؟

الروتين، والعادات الحياتية

الحقائق العامة



Bake

يخبز



cut / style hair

يقص اّسرح شعر



Build

يبنى



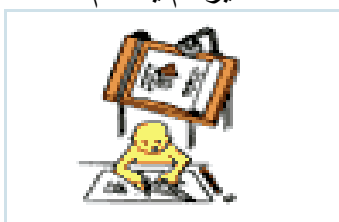
Deliver

يوصل



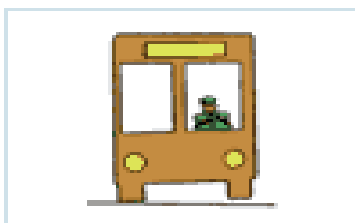
draw / design

يرسم | يصمم



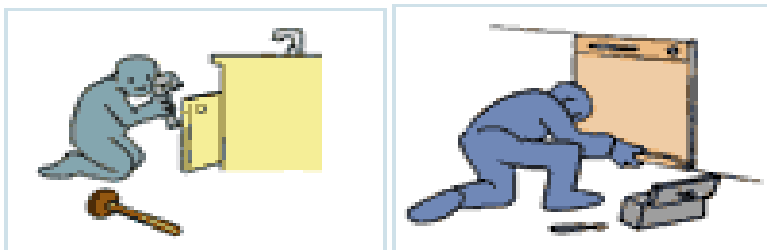
Drive

يقود



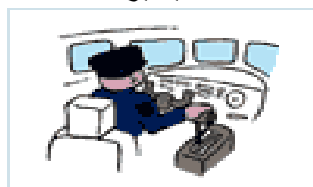
fix / repair plumbing, appliances

يجري صيانة/ يصلح السباكة او المعدات



Fly

يطير



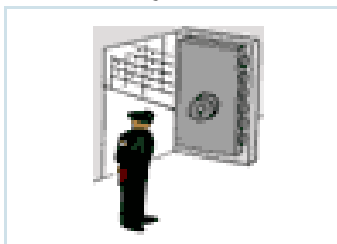
Garden

تزرع



Guard

يجرس



manage / supervise

يديرا/ يشرف



Paint

يرسم



use a computer / program

يستخدم الكمبيوتر | يبرمج



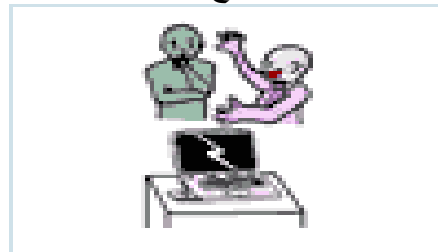
answer telephone, type, file, take messages

ترد على الهاتف. تكتب. تفرز. تتلقى الرسائل.



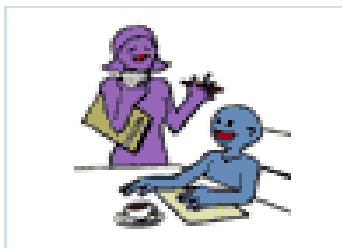
Sell

يبيع



serve, help customers

يخدم ويساعد الزبائن



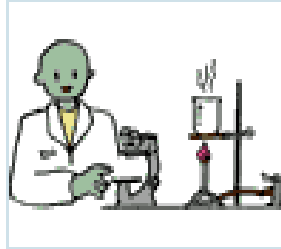
Teach

يدرس



research, do experiments

يجري ابحاث. يقوم بتجارب



wash dishes

يغسل الصحون



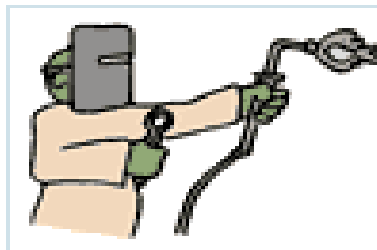
clean, wax

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

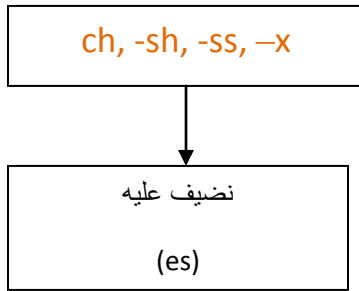
الثلاثة السابقة

**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

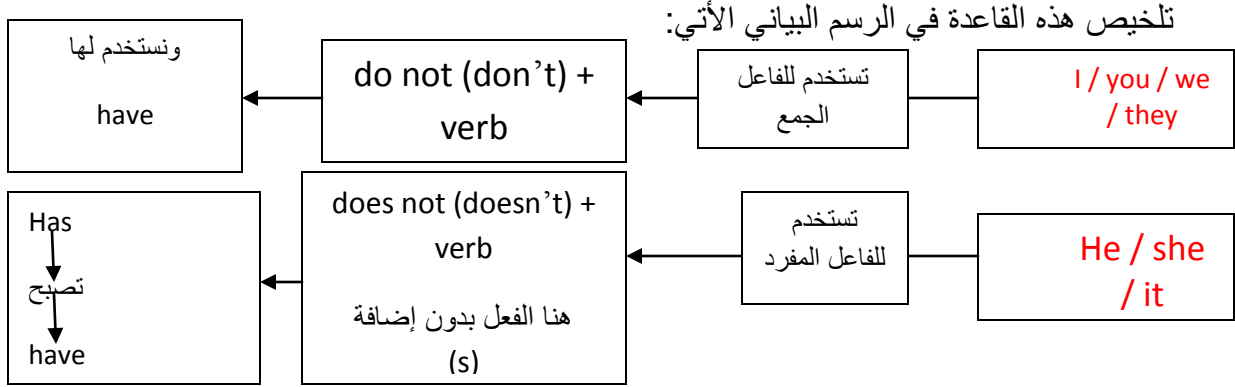
Plural subject (the workers, the people)

+ 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:

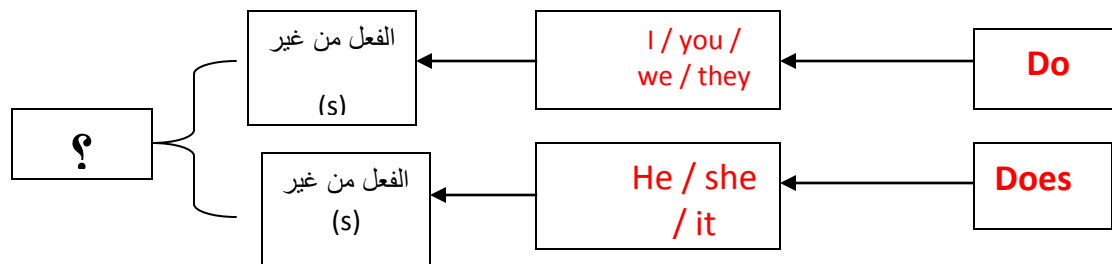
1. I work. → Do you work?
2. I like my job. → Do you like your job?
3. They have benefits. → Do they have benefits?
4. We have a nice boss. → Do you have a nice job?
5. She has a lot of experience. → Does she have a lot of experience?
6. He drives to his work. → Does he drive to his work?
7. The new 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:

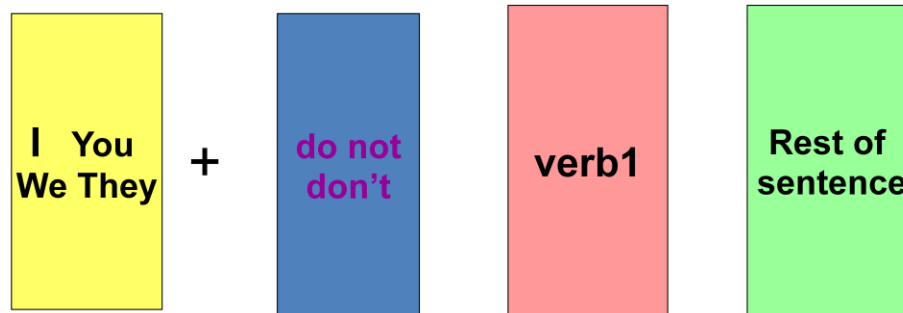


Lecture 2

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

And again



We don't visit the moon

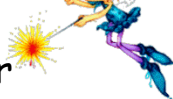
**SNOB...**

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.

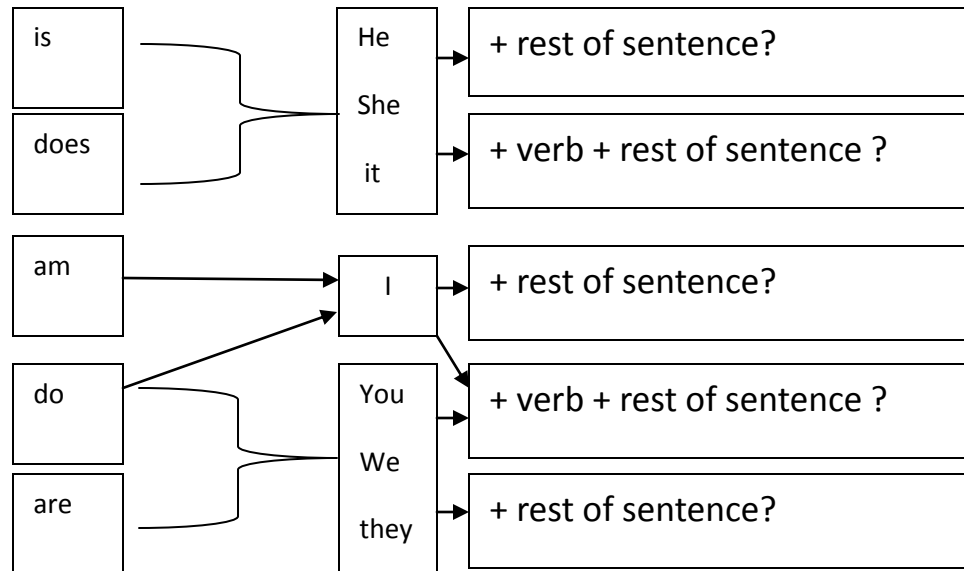
سبق حلها في الحاضرة السابقة..

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

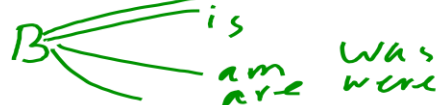
The Present Progressive (Continuous)

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<sub>ing</sub>

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<br>(v+ing) |
| You               | are |                   |
| He<br>She<br>It   | is  |                   |
| We<br>You<br>They | are |                   |

## Present Continuous Interrogative

المضارع المستمر الاستفهامي

|     |                   |          |
|-----|-------------------|----------|
| Am  | I                 | eating ? |
| Are | you               |          |
| Is  | he<br>she<br>it   |          |
| Are | We<br>You<br>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<br>She<br>It   | isn't  |        |
| We<br>You<br>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

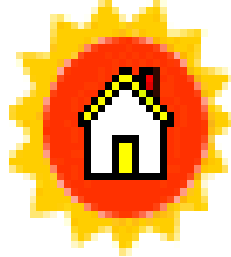
يعني هذه الكلمات تبين لنا ما إذا كان المضارع مستمر أم بسيط فإذا كانت موجودة فهو مستمر..

*I am Reading*



What are they doing?

ماذا يفعلون؟



rvtech.com

They are boxing انهم يلاكمون

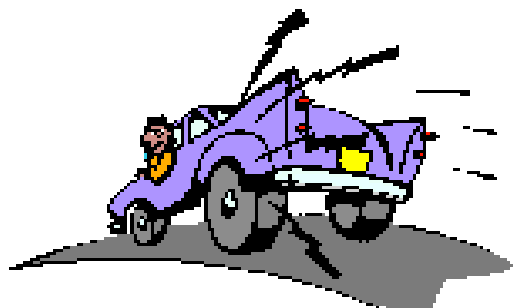


He is cooking انه يطبخ



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



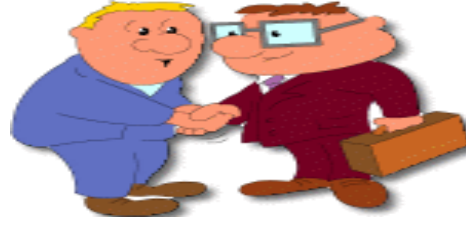
He's looking انه ينظر



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~~ ~~✓~~

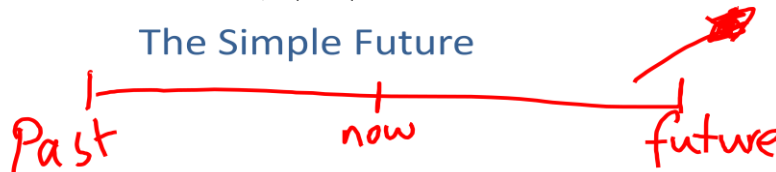
I \_\_\_\_\_ drinking milkshakes  
 a) Like ~~✓~~    b) ~~liking~~ ~~✓~~    c) ~~likes~~ ~~✓~~

**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<br>▶ afternoon<br>▶ evening<br>▶ night                                    |
| the day after tomorrow   |
| next ▶ Monday<br>▶ week<br>▶ weekend<br>▶ month<br>▶ year<br>▶ semester<br>▶ summer<br>▶ Eid |

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

Affirmative Sentences :

الجملة المثبتة:

| Affirmative Sentences |          |                     |           |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| SUBJECT + BE          | GOING TO | VERB<br>(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 )

وطبعا 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<br>(BASE FORM) | TIME     | ? |
| Am               | I                 | going to | study               | tomorrow | ? |
| Are              | you               |          |                     |          |   |
| Is               | he<br>she         |          |                     |          |   |
| Are              | you<br>we<br>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.<br>Yes, she is.                     | No, he's not. / No, he isn't.<br>No, she's not. / No, she isn't.  |
| Yes, you are.<br>Yes, we are.<br>Yes, they are. | No, you're not. / No, you aren't.<br>No, we're not. / No, we aren't.<br>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. . .**

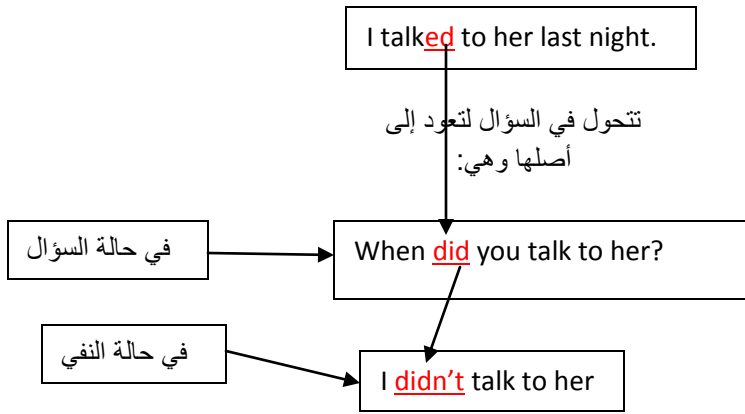
- ❖ Yesterday
- ❖ Last Night
- ❖ Last Week
- ❖ Last Year
- ❖ A month ago. . .
- ❖ Two years ago. . .

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:

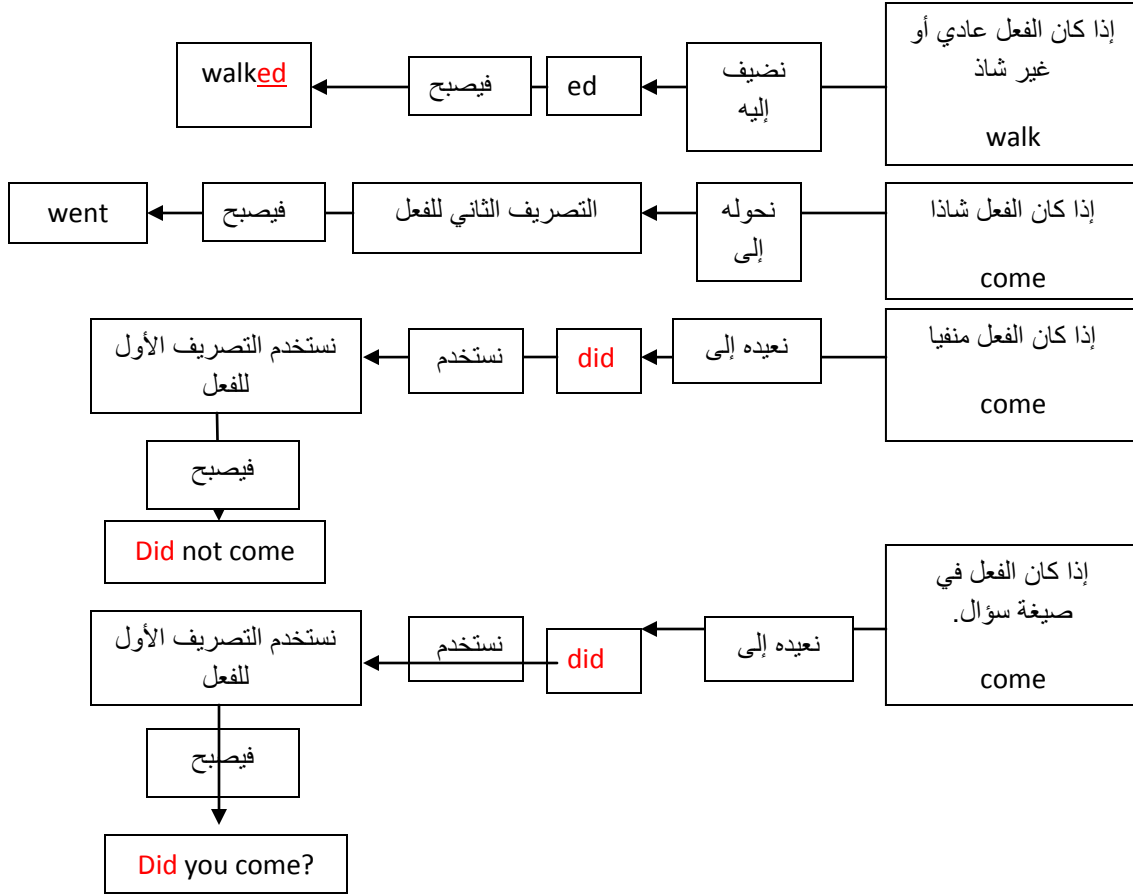


## FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST

- ❖ 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.

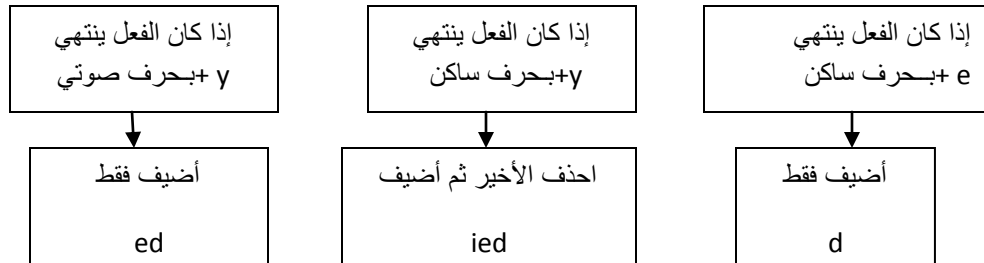
- ❖ *I visited New Orleans last year*
- ❖ *I went to the movies yesterday*
- ❖ *She didn't come to class*
- ❖ *Did he call you last night?*

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



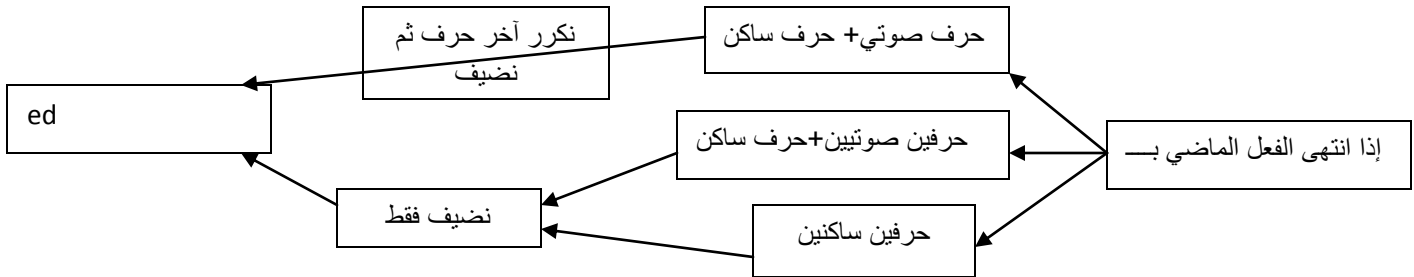
**SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (1)**

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



## SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS (2)

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



### A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

|                                 | PAST  | PRESENT   | FUTURE  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| S<br>A<br>M<br>P<br>L<br>E<br>S | <b>SIMPLE</b><br>She <b>worked</b> yesterday.   | <b>SIMPLE</b><br>She <b>works</b> every day.                            | She <b>will work</b> again tomorrow.                              |
|                                 | <b>PROGRESSIVE</b><br>She <b>was working</b> at 9 AM this morning.                        | <b>PROGRESSIVE</b><br>She <b>is working</b> right now.                  | She <b>will be working</b> at 6 PM tonight.                       |
| C<br>O<br>M<br>P<br>L<br>E<br>X | <b>PERFECT</b><br>When she retired, she <b>had worked</b> all her life.                   | <b>PERFECT</b><br>So far, she <b>has worked</b> all her life.           | When she retires, she <b>will have worked</b> all her life.       |
|                                 | <b>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</b><br>When she retired, she <b>had been working</b> for 40 years. | <b>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</b><br>She <b>has been working</b> for 40 years. | When she retires, she <b>will have been working</b> for 40 years. |

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

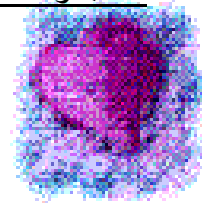
مثل: الأثاث، القهوة، السكر. Furniture, coffee and sugar.

- Abstract concepts. المفاهيم المجردة:

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

- Phenomenon of Nature ظواهر الطبيعة:

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



**SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS** بعض الأسماء الغير المعدودة المنتشرة:

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



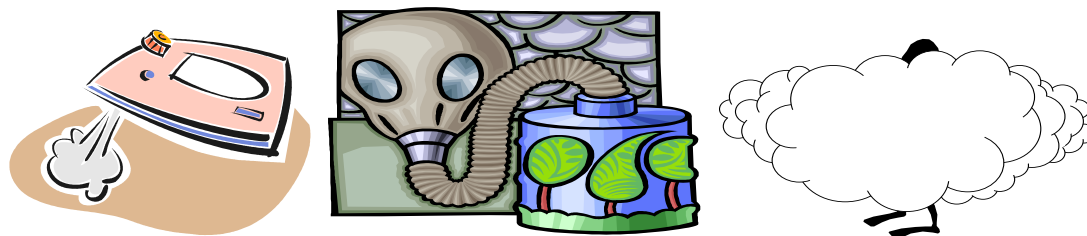
**Fluids** السوائل



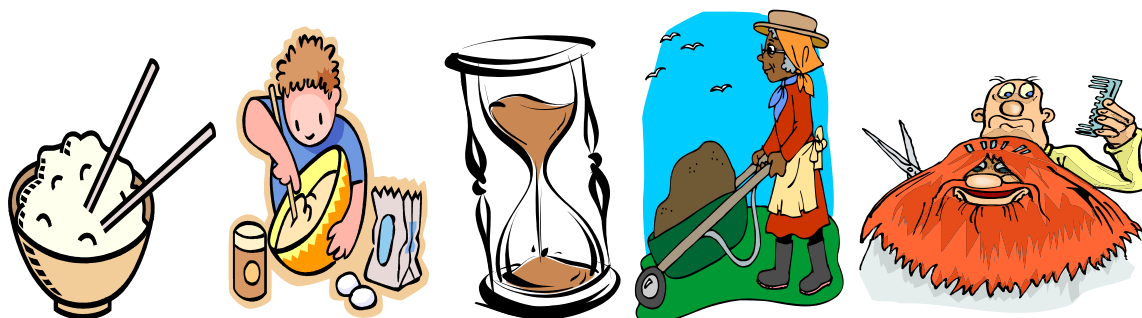
**Solids** الجمادات



Gases الغازات



Particles الجزيئات



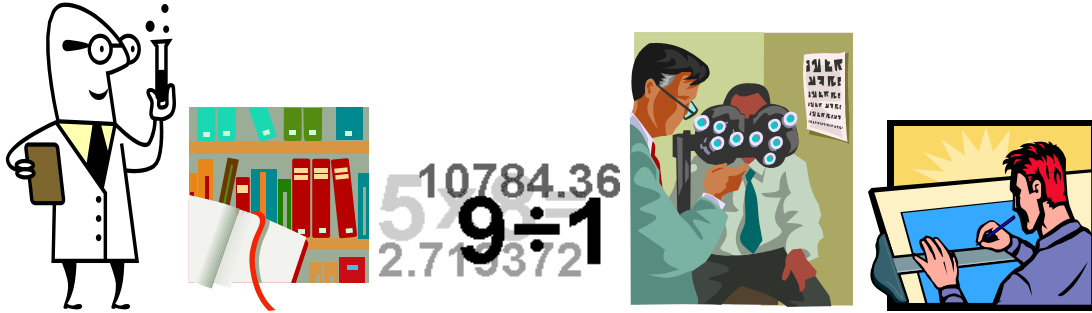
Abstractions. التجريدات. مثل الوقت. الموسيقى. الاخبار.



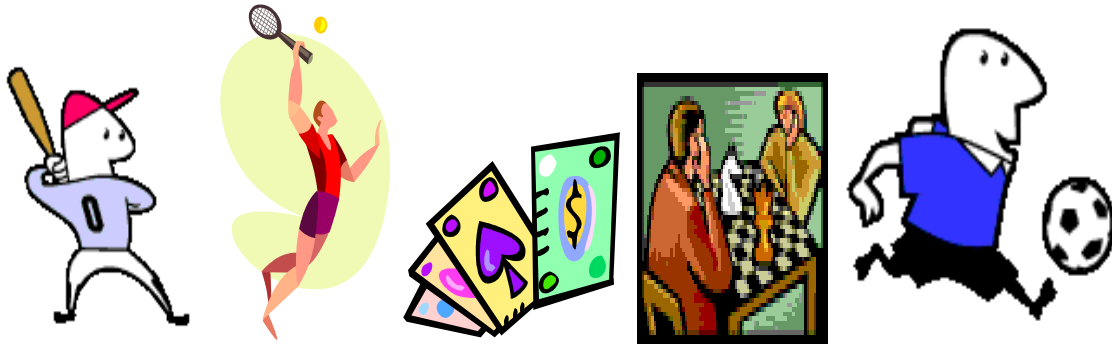
Languages اللغات



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.

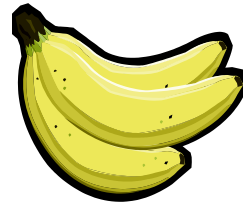
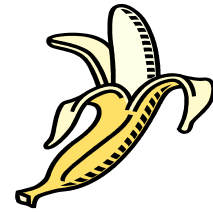
An umbrella

An egg

O is used for plural nouns and noncount nouns


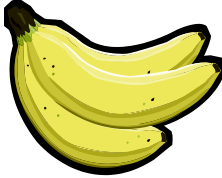

O Bananas are yellow.

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

في حالة الأسماء الغير  
معدودة نستخدم...

في حالة الأسماء المعدودة  
غير معروفة العدد نستخدم...

## Definite Nouns ( the ) الاسماء المحددة التي تبدأ بـ

|           |   |          |   |
|-----------|---|----------|---|
| مفرد      | <b>The banana</b> I ate this morning was delicious. | Singular |  |
| جمع       | I got <b>the apples</b> from the tree.              | Plural   |  |
| غير معدود | <b>The fruit</b> 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

Many ....كثير

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! أو 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.....

Go to the book page 259

راجع الكتاب صفحة 259

### Lecture 14

### The Passive voice

#### المبني للمجهول

Active sentence

المبني للمعلوم..

Noha made a cake

أعدت نهى كعكة..

Passive voice

المبني للمجهول ..

The cake was made by Noha

أعدت الكعكة بواسطة نهى ..

#### Structure of the passive voice

#### بناء المبني للمجهول

Present

الحاضر

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

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

Past

الماضي

Was/ were + verb ed + by

لاحظوا بأن المبني 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)

Go to the book page 293

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 baby .....at 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

Yousef .....a 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