

Unit one: Social expressions**➤ Social expressions: عبارات اجتماعية**

Social expression	The answer
Good morning	Good morning
I'm sorry I'm late.	Don't worry. Come and sit down.
How are you?	Fine, thanks.
How do you do?	How do you do?
Excuse me!	Yes. Can I help you?
Bless you!	Thanks.
See you tomorrow!	Bye!
Nice to meet you	You too.
Have a good weekend!	Same to you!
Thank you very much indeed	Not at all. Don't mention it
Make yourself at home	That's very kind. Thank you.
Good night!	Sleep well!

➤ Jobs: add a suffix (إضافة نهائية): -r, -er, -ian, -ist, -man, -woman to the words to make jobs

Word	الوظيفة Job	Word	الوظيفة Job
Music	Musician	Interpreter يفسر	Interpreter مترجم (شفوي)
Art فن	Artist فنان	Electric له علاقة بالكهرباء	Electrician عامل كهرباء
Science	Scientist	Photograph	Photographer
Journal	Journalist	Police الشرطة	Policeman/ policewoman
Politics علم السياسة	Politician سياسي	Post البريد	Postman/ postwoman
Manage يدير	Manager مدير	Reception استقبال	Receptionist موظف الاستقبال

➤ Match the questions with answers:

1 What do you do?	a Thirty dollars.
2 Who did you go out with last night?	b Twenty-five.
3 Where do you live?	c Fine. And you?
4 When's your birthday?	d Maria and Pedro.
5 Why are you wearing a suit?	e I'm a teacher.
6 How many students are there in the class?	f <i>The Times</i> .
7 How much did you pay for your shoes?	g It's today!
8 How are you?	h I'm sure it's mine.
9 Whose is this money?	i In a flat in the centre of town.
10 Which newspaper do you read?	j Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant.

➤ **What + noun**

➤ **How + adjective or adverb**

A	B	C
How	colour	shoes do you take?
What	far	did you get up this morning?
	tall	do you read?
	sort	is it from your house to the town centre?
	much	are you?
	often	is your hair?
	size	do you go swimming?
	long	does a hamburger cost in your town?
	newspaper	of music do you like?
	time	does your English lesson last?

Unit two: present tense (simple/continuous)

- **Simple present:** this tense is used to express facts, routines, habitual events and permanent things. It is called simple because the simple (base) verb is used in the sentence.

يجب الانتباه الى بعض الأفعال عندما نضيف لها ال s مع she- he- it

Go+ s= goes
Have +s= has
Do+ s= does
Try +s= tries

wash +s=washes
study +s= studies
teach +s= teaches
carry+ s= carries

watch +s= watches
fly +s= flies
catch +s= catches
miss +s= misses

Positive	Negative	Question
I have lunch at 3:00	I <u>don't have</u> lunch at 3:00	<u>Do I have</u> lunch at 3:00?
We live in Iraq	We <u>do not live</u> in Iraq	<u>Do we live</u> in Iraq?
Vegetarians eat vegetables	They <u>don't eat</u> meat	<u>Do they eat</u> meat?
You study English	You <u>don't study</u> English	<u>Do you study</u> English?
He works in a bank	He <u>does not work</u> in a bank	<u>Does he work</u> in a bank?
Linda smokes a lot	She <u>doesn't smoke</u> a lot	<u>Does she smoke</u> a lot?
Sun rises in the east	It <u>doesn't rise</u> in the west	<u>Does it rise</u> in the east?

➤ Question words with simple present:

- Where do you live? I live in Iraq.
- How many brothers do you have? I have three brothers.
- When does he arrive? He arrives at night.
- Which movie do you want to watch- Star war or Batman? I want to watch Batman.

➤ Yes/ No questions with simple present:

Does it rain heavily every day? Yes, it does.

No, it doesn't.

Do they export di amond? Yes, they do.
No, they don't.

➤ **Adverbs of frequency:** ظروف التكرار

We use adverbs of frequency with present simple: **never, rarely, often, not often, sometimes, usually, always.** They come before the main verb.

- I usually start school at 9.00
- She never eats meat.
- We sometimes go shopping on Monday.
- He always goes to bed late.
- They rarely go out.
- You often visit your grandfather every week.

▪ **Homework: Vocabulary:** الحياة اليومية Daily life

Match the verbs and nouns.

have wash watch talk	a film on TV to my friends my hair breakfast	make listen relax do	to music my homework a cup of tea on the sofa
have clear up do have/put	posters on the wall the mess a shower the washing-up	cook go put on read	magazines a meal make-up to the toilet

➤ **Annoying habits:** عادات مزعجة

When people do annoying habits/things we can use the following expressions:

- 1) Subject + **drive/drives me mad** (يقودني للجنون – يخبطني) + when+ complement.

- 2) **I don't like** لا احب + subject + who + complement.
- 3) **I hate it** اكره + when + subject + complement.
- 4) **It really annoys me** انه يز عجنني بالفعل + when + subject + complement.

For examples,

- ✚ I don't like people who talk too loudly.
- ✚ I hate it when employees are never on time.
- ✚ I hate it when children are bullying against each other.
- ✚ It really annoys me when my sisters/brothers leave things on the floor.
- ✚ My daughter drives me mad when she is always on the phone.
- ✚ The guests drive me mad when they always arrive late.

- **Present continuous:** this tense is used to express an activity happening now or an event continues for a specific time.

Subject + auxiliary verb (am, is, are) + v. ing + adverb (optional)

I	am('m) 'm not	playing football	Now
He She It	is ('s) isn't	studying English at university	
They We You	are ('re) aren't	reading a novel	at the moment

❖ **Question words with present continuous:**

- What is she doing now? She is studying English now.
- Why are you laughing? I am laughing because I heard a joke.
- Where are they going? They are going to the museum.
- When is he coming? He is coming now.

❖ **Yes/ No questions with present continuous:**

Are you working? Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Is Anna going? Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

- **Have** يملك: is used for possession (formal).

I We They You	Have	two brothers a car
She He It	Has	brown hair

- **Negative with *have*:**

I We They You	don't have	any money a car
She He It	doesn't have	a laptop

- **Questions with *have* and short answers:**

Do	I, we, they, you	have	a computer?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Does	She, he, it			Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Unit three: past simple & past continuous

1. **Past simple:** refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

Positive: Subject + past verb + complement + adverb of time.

Subject	Past verb+ complement	Adverb of time
I	finished my work	Yesterday
We	played tennis	last week
They	studied hard	yesterday evening
You	went to Canada	last year
She	cleaned her room	two hours ago
He	got up late	last day
It	caught a rat	

Negative: Subject + didn't + base verb + complement + adverb of time.

Subject	Did not (didn't) + base verb + complement	Adverb of time
I	didn't finish my work	
We	didn't play tennis	yesterday
They	didn't study hard	last week
You	didn't go to Canada	two days ago
She	didn't get up late	last year
He	didn't catch a rat	last day
It		

Yes/ No question with past simple:

Did you go to work yesterday? Yes, I did
No, I didn't.

Did it rain last night? Yes, it did
No, it didn't.

Did they carry the goods? Yes, they did
No, they didn't.

Wh- Questions in the past simple:

- What **did** you **do** last weekend? I **visited** my grandmother last weekend.

- What **did** you **do** yesterday? We **paid** the bills yesterday.
- What **did** you **have** at dinner? I **had** pizza at dinner.
- What **did** she **write** last week? She **wrote** a short story last week.
- Where **did** he **go** last year? He **went** to Canada last year.
- When **did** Rose and Jack **arrive**? They **arrived** last night.
- Who **did** you **meet** at the restaurant? We **met** our friend at the restaurant.

2. **Past continuous:** expresses a past activity that has duration or an activity in progress in the past.

Positive & negative: subject + was(wasn't)/were(weren't) + v. ing + complement

Subject	Was(wasn't) – Were(weren't)	v. ing + complement	Adverb of time
I He She It	was (wasn't)	watching TV	at 7 p.m. yesterday.
We They You	were (weren't)	studying English	at night

Yes/ No questions with past continuous:

Was she studying last night? Yes, she was.
No, she wasn't.

Were you playing video games? Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.

Were you living in Paris? Yes, we were.
No, we weren't.

Wh- Questions in the past continuous:

- What was he doing at 11 p.m. yesterday? He was reading a novel at 11 p.m. yesterday.
- Where was you going when I met you? I was going to the café when you met me.

- When were they visiting the museum? They were visiting the museum at 5 p.m. last day.



When as a linking word: **when (عندما) + past simple**

- I was watching TV when the phone rang.
- When we arrived, she was making coffee.



While as a linking word: **while (بينما) + past continuous**

- While I was making salad, you knocked the door.
- I saw my friends while they were walking in the park.

3. Noun, verbs and adjectives endings:

Verb →	Noun
Explain يشرح	Explanation
Invite يدعو	Invitation
Translate يترجم	Translation
Decide يقرر	Decision
Enjoy يستمتع	Enjoyment
Employ يوظف	Employment
Improve يحسن	Improvement
Discuss يناقش	Discussion
Organize ينظم	Organization
Imagine يتخيل	Imagination
Advertise يعلن	Advertisement اعلان

Noun →	Adjective
Friendliness ود-لطافة	Friendly ودود
Fame شهرة	Famous
Laziness كسل	Lazy كسول
Patience الصبر	Patient صبور
Happiness	Happy
Care اهتمام	Careful حذر
Difference اختلاف	Different مختلف
Help مساعدة	Helpful خدوم
Beauty	Beautiful
Guilt ذنب	Guilty مذنب
Importance أهمية	Important

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Danger خطر	Dangerous خطير
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4. Antonymy: المتضادات

Adjectives →	Negative adjectives
Possible ممكن	Impossible
Tidy مرتب	Untidy فوضوي
Fair عادل	Unfair
Legal قانوني	Illegal
Polite مؤدب	Impolite
Valid – صالح قانونيا – نافذ	Invalid – غير صالح غير نافذ
Fortunately لحسن الحظ	Unfortunately لسوء الحظ

5. Prepositions in time expressions.

At	On	In	No preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at New Year at the weekend	on Saturday on Monday morning on New Year's Day on January 18	in the morning in the evening in the afternoon in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time	Today Yesterday Tomorrow The day after tomorrow The day before yesterday Last night Last week Two weeks ago Next month Yesterday evening Tomorrow evening This evening Tonight

6. Keep the base form and the past simple by heart: احفظي العمود الأول والثاني من الأفعال

Appendix 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost

✓ leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
✓ make	made	made
✓ meet	met	met
✓ pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
✓ read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
✓ say	said	said
✓ see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
✓ send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
✓ sleep	slept	slept
✓ speak	spoke	spoken
✓ spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
✓ steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
✓ take	took	taken
✓ tell	told	told
✓ think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
✓ write	wrote	written

Unit Four: Future tense: will & going to

1. **Will:** is used to express a future decision at the moment of speaking

Subject	Will	Infinitive without to + complement	Adverb of time
I He, she, it	Will ('ll)	I'll see you He'll visit his mother	Soon tomorrow
They, we, you	Won't	They won't leave You won't send this message	next day

- a. **Wh - Questions in future with will**

When will we go?	We will go tomorrow.
What will they eat?	They'll eat pizza.
Who will you meet?	I'll meet my friend. We will meet our neighbor.

- b. **Yes/ No questions and short answers with will**

Will they call me?	Yes, they will No, they won't
Will she arrive next day?	Yes, she'll No, she won't

2. **Going to:** is used to express a future plan or decision made before the moment of speaking.

Subject	Auxiliary	Going to	Main verb	Complement of the sentence	Adverb of time
I	am ('m) 'm not	going to سوف	Travel	to America	next month
They We You	are ('re) aren't		Build Go	a new house to the beach	next year next summer
He She It	is ('s) isn't		Make Invite	a delicious meal us	this night next week

- a. **Wh- questions in future with going to**

When is she going to arrive?	She is going to arrive next week.
Where is he going to travel?	He is going to travel to Italy.
What are they going to build?	They are going to build a villa.

b. Yes/No questions and short answers with going to

Are they going to get married?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

Is she going to draw a design?

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

➤ **Synonyms: المترادفات**

Synonym is a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. كلمات لها نفس المعنى.

Beautiful = lovely	Strong = powerful قوي
Rich = wealthy	Happy = glad
New = modern	Old = ancient
Wonderful = amazing مذهش	Delicious = tasty
Stupid = idiot	Brave = courageous
Bad = awful	Clever = intelligent
Messy = untidy غير مرتب	Sad = miserable حزين أو تعيس

➤ **Adjectives + Noun**

When we write a sentence, we write the adjective before the noun. For example,

- She is a beautiful lady.
- This is an amazing building.
- Mark is a rich man.
- These are courageous soldiers.
- They are intelligent students.
- The chef makes delicious pasta.

3. Countable & Uncountable Nouns:

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
A cup	Water
A girl	Sugar
An apple	Milk
An egg	Butter
A pound	Music
A dollar	Money
A friend	Courage

- **Countable nouns can be singular or plural:**

This is a cup.

These cups are empty.

- **Uncountable nouns can only be singular:**

The water is cold.

The weather was terrible.

4. **Much and many:**

- **We use much with uncountable nouns:**

How much money will I need?

There isn't much milk left.

- **We use many with countable nouns:**

How many guests were at the party?

I didn't take many photos on holiday.

5. **Some and the other compound expressions (someone, somebody, somewhere, something) are used in positive sentences; countable and uncountable nouns:**

- I want some sugar.
- There are some books on the shelf.
- I have something for you.
- I met somebody in the library.

6. **Any and the other compound expressions (anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything) are used in questions and negatives; countable and uncountable nouns:**

- Is there any apple in the plate?
- We don't have any washing-up liquid.
- Hello? Is there anybody here?
- There isn't anywhere to go in my town.

➤ **Adverbs**

1. Many adverbs end with -ly:

Carefully بحذر	Usually عادة	Slowly	Quickly
Furiously بغضب	Badly بشكل سيئ	Happily	Finally أخيراً
Sadly بحزن	Suddenly فجأة	Perfectly بشكل مثالي	Warmly بدفء
Smoothly بسلاسة	Shortly باختصار	Proudly بفخر	Practically بشكل عملي

🦖 The turtle walks slowly.

🚪 The door is opened suddenly.

- ✚ Jaguar runs quickly.
- ✚ My mother hugged me warmly.
- ✚ The child cries furiously.
- ✚ Finally, we finished our exams.
- ✚ You did your work perfectly.

2. There are many other adverbs that do not end with -ly:

Too "أيضا- كثيرا"	At last "واخيرا"	Especially "وخصوصا"
Together "سوية"	Exactly "بالضبط - تماما"	Of course "طبعاً- بالطبع"

- ✚ I like all Russian novelists, especially Tolstoy.
- ✚ Bill and Tom work in the same place. They work together.
- ✚ Are you telling me that I am untidy person? Exactly.
- ✚ I hate doing dishes. Me too.
- ✚ At last, you did what you want.
- ✚ Do you like children? Of course, I do. I adore them.

Unit Five: Modal verbs

➤ Modal auxiliary verbs:

- They are verbs which help other verbs i.e. the main verb of the sentence.
- They are: **can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, must and ought to.**
- **There is no -s in the third person with modal verbs:**

He can swim (right). He can swims (wrong).
 She must go (right). She must goes (wrong).

- **There is no do/does in the question:**

May I ask a question? (right). May do I ask a question? (wrong).
 Shall she go? (right). Shall does she go? (wrong).

- **There is no don't/doesn't in the negative:**

You shouldn't tell lies (right). You shouldn't don't tell lies (wrong).
 He can't believe this (right). He can't doesn't believe this (wrong).

- They are followed by an infinitive without to, except **ought to**:

It might rain (right).

It might to rain (wrong).

I could help you (right).

I could to help you (wrong).

He ought to go (right).

➤ **Must & Should (obligation):**

✚ **Must for (strong obligation). For example,**

- You must try harder. (authority of an adult person/ strong suggestion).
- You must not hit your baby brother. (authority of the mother or father).
- You must take exams. (authority of a teacher).

✚ **Should (mild obligation or an advice). For example,**

- You look very tired. You should go to bed. (mild obligation).
- He shouldn't work late again tonight. (advice).
- She should see a doctor. (advice).
- You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes. (negative advice).

➤ **Habits in the past: to express habits and actions happened in the past.**

Positive: S. + used to + infinitive (without to)

Negative: S. + didn't + use to + infinitive (without to)

Habits in the past (positive)	Habits in the past (negative)
He used to smoke.	He didn't use to smoke.
They used to go to the library.	They didn't use to go to the library.
She used to read novels.	She did not use to read novels.
I used to cook.	I did not use to cook.
We used to travel to Paris.	We didn't use to travel to Paris.

➤ **Collocations: words that go together** المتلازمات اللفظية

Word 1	Word 2	The expression	Word 1	Word 2	The expression
Alarm	Clock	Alarm clock (منبه) ساعة تنبيه	Hair	Drier	مجفف الشعر

Car	Park	Car park موقف سيارات	Sun	Set	Sunset غروب الشمس
Traffic	Lights	Traffic lights إشارات المرور	Ear	Ring	Earring حلق (تراجي)
Credit	Card	Credit card بطاقة ائتمان	Sign	Post	Signpost إشارة (علامة دالة)
Ice	Cream	Ice-cream ايس كريم	Book	Case	Bookcase خزانة كتب (مكتبة صغيرة)
Sun	Glasses	Sunglasses نظارة شمسية	Rush	Hour	Rush hour ساعة الذروة (ازدحام)
Time	Table	Timetable جدول زمني	Cigarette	Lighter	Cigarette lighter قداحة
Rain	Coat	Raincoat معطف واق من المطر	Earth	Quack	Earthquake هزة أرضية

➤ **-ed and -ing adjectives**

❖ **Adjectives end with -ing describe a person, thing, or situation.**

Interesting ممتع	The tourist lives an interesting life.
Boring مملاً	The movie was so boring that I fell asleep.
Exciting مثير	It was a really exciting match.
Annoying مزعج	These are annoying children.
Frightening مخيف	I dreamed that I was in a frightening place.
Worrying مقلق	Our financial situation is very worrying.

❖ **Adjectives end with -ed describe how people feel.**

Confused مرتبك - مشتت	He was confused about what had happened.
Surprised مندهش	I'm surprised to see her shouting.
Tired تعب (يشعر بالتعب)	She was really tired and went to bed early.
Bored يشعر بالملل	The students were so bored in that lecture.
Annoyed مزعج	I was annoyed when my brother took my car keys.
Frightened خائف	Some people are frightened to go out at night.

➤ **Illness and Symptoms الأمراض والأعراض**

Illness	Symptoms
Diarrhea اسهال	I keep going to the toilet.
Flu انفلونزا	I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.

Food poisoning تسمم غذائي	I have fever, vomit, and I have got diarrhea.
Cold (زكام) برد	I can't stop sneezing and my nose is running.
Sore throat التهاب الحلق	My glands are swollen, and it hurts when I swallow.
Fever (حمى) حرارة	My temperature rises, I am sweating, and shivering.

Homework: read the following text and look up the words in a dictionary

PEOPLE

the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.

Reading: read the following text and look the vocabulary up in a dictionary. Unit 3, page 22.

The burglars' friend

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder

His parents were fast asleep in bed

was. Russell showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50p. They finally left at 4 a.m.

They said, 'Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?' So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said, 'I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.'

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.