

المرحلة الثانية

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جامعة بغداد – كلية التربية للبنات

مدرس المادة: م.م. حسن ثامر حسن

NEW HEADWAY PLUS

Level Two

Grammar
&
Vocabulary

Asst. Lect Hasan Thamer

Unit one: Social expressions

1. 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!

2 What are these words? Write *noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, or past tense*.

bread _____
hot _____
write _____
quickly _____

beautiful _____
in _____
never _____
went _____

on _____
came _____
eat _____
letter _____

3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

Word	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Book	I'm reading a good book	I booked a room at a hotel
Kind		
Can		
Mean		
Play		
Train		
Ring		
Gum		

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

Word	Job الوظيفة	Word	Job الوظيفة
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

5. **What is the meaning of the following words?** معاني الكلمات

Comb, medicine, primary school, business, economics, café, parents, beach, emigrate, message, face, hand, nose, paint, head, animals, bees, whale, elephants, information, food, monkey, fact, joke, language, fish, scissors, eye.



Quiz: Write a paragraph about yourself.

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. We use the adverb (**every**) with the present simple.

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

Go+ s= goes	wash +s=washes	watch +s= watches
Have +s= has	study +s= studies	fly +s= flies
Do+ s= does	teach +s= teaches	catch +s= catches
Try +s= tries	carry+ s= carries	miss +s= misses

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

➤ Wh question 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 sports do you enjoy? I enjoy swimming and football.

➤ **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: Daily life** الحياة اليومية

Match the verbs and nouns.

have	a film on TV
wash	to my friends
watch	my hair
talk	breakfast

make	to music
listen	my homework
relax	a cup of tea
do	on the sofa

have	posters on the wall
clear up	the mess
do	a shower
have/put	the washing-up

cook	magazines
go	a meal
put on	make-up
read	to the toilet

➤ **Annoying habits:** عادات مزعجة

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

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

For examples,

- ✚ I don't like people who talk too loudly.
- ✚ I hate it when employees arrive late.
- ✚ I hate it when children are bullying against each other.
- ✚ It really annoys me when my sisters/brothers leave things on the floor.

- **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	Now
They We You	are ('re) aren't	reading a novel	at the moment

❖ **Wh question 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.

- 1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

a

exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is _____. The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian _____. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and _____ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country _____ wine and wool – it has more than 60 million sheep!

b

favourite variety has only

This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of _____ 30 million. It is so big that there is a _____ of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes – it _____ more lakes than any other country. Their _____ sports are baseball and ice hockey.

c

elephants grows black climate

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are _____ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm _____. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It _____ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, _____, zebras, and giraffes.

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** 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.

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 were 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	Noun →	Adjective
Explain يشرح	Explanation	Fame شهرة	Famous
Invite يدعو	Invitation	Laziness كسل	Lazy كسول
Translate يترجم	Translation	Patience الصبر	Patient صبور
Decide يقرر	Decision	Happiness	Happy
Enjoy يستمتع	Enjoyment	Care اهتمام	Careful حذر
Improve يحسن	Improvement	Difference اختلاف	Different مختلف
Discuss يناقش	Discussion	Beauty	Beautiful
Organize ينظم	Organization	Guilt ذنب	Guilty مذنب
Imagine يتخيل	Imagination	Importance أهمية	Important
		Danger خطر	Dangerous خطير

4. 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 on the table on the floor	in the morning in the evening in the afternoon in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time in the bag in the car	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

Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock	___ Saturday	___ 1995
___ last night	___ December	___ the weekend
___ Monday morning	___ summer	___ two weeks ago
___ the evening	___ yesterday evening	___ January 18

Unit four: countable & uncountable nouns

1. Countable (count) & uncountable (uncount)nouns:

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
A cup	Water
A girl	Sugar
An apple	information
An egg	Butter
A pound	Music
A dollar	Money
A friend	Courage

- Count nouns can be singular or plural:

This is a cup.
These are cups.

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

The water is cold.
The weather was terrible.

2. Much and many:

- **We use much with uncount nouns in questions and negatives:**

How much money will I need?
There isn't much milk left.

- **We use many with count nouns in questions and negatives:**

How many people were at the meeting?
I didn't take many photos on holiday.

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

- I'd like some sugar.
- There are some books on the shelf.
- I've got something for you.
- I met somebody in the library.

4. Any and the other compound expressions (anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything) are used in questions and negatives; count and uncount nouns:

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

Articles – (a) and (an)

5. The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular and count nouns

I bought a hat
There is a supermarket in our street.
She is an architect.
This is an interesting story.

6. Homework: Put (*a*) or (*an*) before the countable noun, and put (*some*) before the uncountable noun:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. chair. | 6. Tomato. |
| 2. sugar. | 7.tomato soup. |
| 3.stamp. | 8. information. |
| 4.petrol. | 9. glass of water. |
| 5. air. | 10. Cheese. |

Unit five: Future tense

❖ Future tense: will & going to

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

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 their friend You won't regret for this	later next week

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.

b. Yes/ No questions and short answers with will

Will they call me?	Yes, they will
Will she arrive next day?	Yes, she'll
Will he visit us?	No, he 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.

❖ **Homework:** Match a verb from A with a suitable word from B

A	B
Wear	a bill
Tell	a film on TV
Pay	a suit
Order	a letter
Watch	a story
Post	a photograph
Take	a meal

❖ **Re-arrange the following words in the correct order to make sentences:**

1. Swimming, on, I, go, usually, Saturday.
2. They, in, flat, a, live.
3. English, are, they, learning.
4. Cinema, did, when, go, you, the, to.
5. She, meet, will, tomorrow, me.

Unit six: Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

➤ Comparative & superlative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	Cheap Small Big	Cheaper Smaller Bigger	Cheapest Smallest Biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	Funny Early Heavy	Funnier Earlier Heavier	Funniest Earliest Heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	Careful Boring Expensive Interesting	More careful More boring More expensive More interesting	Most careful Most boring Most expensive Most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Far Good Bad Little Much	Further Better Worse Less More	Furthest Best Worst Least Most

- We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another, i.e. between two things or two persons.
 - London is more expensive than Rome.
 - She is taller than me.
- Than is used after a comparative adjective.
 - ✓ I'm younger than Alison.
 - ✓ Alison is more intelligent than Sarah.
- We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.
 - ✚ She is the tallest one in the class.
 - ✚ It's the most expensive hotel in the world.
- The is used before superlative adjectives.
 - He's the funniest boy in the class.
 - Which is the tallest building in the world?
- The comparative and superlative adjectives for **hot** are **hotter** and **hottest**, and for **fat** are **fatter** and **fattest** because the last sound is a consonant sound preceded by a vowel sound.
 - ❖ August is hotter than July.
 - ❖ August is the hottest month.

➤ **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 مدهش	Delicious = tasty لذيذ
Stupid = idiot	Brave = courageous
Bad = awful	Clever = intelligent
Messy = untidy غير مرتب	Bored = fed up ضجر - زهكان

➤ **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.
- He is an intelligent student.
- The chef makes delicious pasta.

➤ **Antonyms: المتضادات او المتعاكسات**

The antonym is a word has the opposite meaning of another word. كلمات متعاكسة في المعنى.

Awful فظيع – مريع	Nice جيد
Tidy مرتب – منظم	Messy فوضوي
Poor فقير	Rich غني
Old قديم	New جديد
Expensive ثمين – غالي	Cheap رخيص – بخس
Noisy ضوضائي	Quiet هادئ
Miserable/ sad تعيس – حزين	Happy سعيد
Stupid غبي	Clever ذكي
Right يمين	Left يسار

Unit seven: present perfect

➤ present perfect

Present perfect means that an action happened (before now), but it does not express when it happened exactly or whether it is finished or not. The form is:

Subject + has/have + pp. + complement + adverb of time (optional).

Subject	Have/has	Past participle (pp.)	Complement of the sentence	Adverb of time
I, we, they, you	have (‘ve) Haven’t	lived known won	in Rome Peter awards	<u>for</u> five years.
She, he, it	has (‘s) hasn’t	written watched	many stories Harry Potter movie	<u>since</u> 2007.

➤ Examples of present perfect with various adverbs:

- I have worked in a factory.
- He has met a lot of famous people recently.
- We’ve lived here for two years.
- She has already had breakfast.
- They haven’t got up yet. (yet is used in negative sentence).
- I’ve just had some good news.
- Has the doctor been yet? (yet is used in question).

➤ Yes/No questions and short answers in present perfect:

- Have you been to Egypt? Yes, I have.
No, I haven’t.
- Has she written poetry? Yes, she has.
No, she hasn’t.

➤ Adverbs

1. Many adverbs end in -ly:

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

- ✚ The turtle walks slowly.
- ✚ Jaguar runs quickly.
- ✚ My mother hugged me warmly.
- ✚ The child cries furiously.
- ✚ You did your work perfectly.

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

Too أيضاً-كثيراً	At last وأخيراً	Still لا يزال
Together سوياً	Hard صعب، قوي	Of course طبعاً- بالطبع

- ✚ I hate doing dishes. Me too.
- ✚ Heating the clay makes it hard.
- ✚ At last, you did what you want.
- ✚ Do you like children? Of course, I do. I adore them.
- ✚ She had her lunch, but she is still hungry.

Vocabulary:

Nouns refer to men and women:

Men	Women
Actor ممثل	Actress ممثلة
Bridegroom العريس	Bride العروس
Nephew ابن الأخ	Niece ابنة الأخ
Uncle عم – خال	Aunt عمة – خالة
Host مضيف	Hostess مضييفة

Unit eight: 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 won't believe this (right). He won'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 tonight. (advice).

- You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes. (advice).

➤ Have to & Has to يجب

Have to is an auxiliary verb expresses a strong obligation.

1. You have to have a driving license if you want to drive a car. (obligation by a law).
2. I have to start work at 8:00 a.m. (rules of the work).
3. The doctor says she has to do more exercise. (authority of a person).
4. My mother says he has to tidy up his room before leaving it. (authority of a person).

Subject	Have to/Has to	Infinitive without to
I, they, we, you	have to	work hard.
She, he, it	has to	come quickly.

➤ Illness and Symptoms الامراض والاعراض

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.

Unit nine: Conditional if

➤ Conditional sentences in English (if clauses)

There are many different ways of making sentences with *if*. It is important to understand the differences between sentences that express real situations and those that express unreal or hypothetical ones.

➤ Zero conditional:

Zero conditional sentences refer to (all time) not just the present or the future. They express a situation that is always true. It is related to scientific facts. The rule is:

Condition	Result
If + present simple,	present simple
If the wind blows,	the trees move.

If you leave ice- cream in the sun,	it melts.
If you heat water,	it boils.

➤ **First conditional:**

First conditional sentences express a real and possible condition and its probable result in the future.

Condition	Result
If +present simple,	will+ infinitive(base verb)
If you study hard, you will pass the exam.	
If she has enough money, she will buy a new car.	
If we don't leave soon, we'll miss the train.	

➤ **Second conditional:**

Second conditional sentences express unreal, imaginary or hypothetical conditions in the present or future.

Condition	Result
If + past simple,	would+ infinitive(base verb)
If I lived in a big house, I would invite all my friends.	
If I <u>were</u> you, I would study hard.	
If she <u>were</u> shorter, she would wear heels more.	
If I had a lot of money, I wouldn't spend it all.	

Note: with *if- clause* in the second hypothetical condition, we use were with (she- he- it) instead of was:

- If I were.
- If she were.
- If he were.

➤ **Third conditional:**

Third conditional sentences express unreal, imaginary or hypothetical conditions in the past. It is called the regret situation.

Condition	Result
If + (had + pp.),	(would have) + pp.
If I had known they were coming, I would have made more food.	
If I hadn't tripped, I would have won the race.	
If you had slept early, you wouldn't have had a headache.	

Unit ten: Habits in the past

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 <u>didn't use to</u> smoke.
They used to go to the library.	They <u>didn't use to</u> go to the library.
She used to read novels.	She <u>did not use to</u> read novels.
I used to cook.	I <u>did not use to</u> cook.
We used to travel to Paris.	We <u>didn't use to</u> travel to Paris.

➤ **Infinitive: المصدر**

Infinitive = to + verb.

1. Infinitives are used to express purpose. They are used to answer the question (why?):

- ✚ Why do you learn English? I learn English to improve my language.
- ✚ Why does he borrow some money? He borrows some money to buy a new car.
- ✚ Why did you go to the hairdresser? I went to the hairdresser to have a haircut.

2. Infinitives are used after certain adjectives:

I'm / it's	Adjective	Infinitive
I'm	pleased surprised	<u>to see</u> you. <u>to hear</u> this news.
It's	Hard important impossible	<u>to learn</u> Chinese. <u>to eat</u> healthy food. <u>to avoid</u> problems.

➤ **-ed and -ing adjectives**

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

ممتع Interesting	The tourist lives an interesting life.
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Boring ممل	It was a boring movie 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 situation.
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 (يشعر بالتعب) تعب	She was really tired and went to bed early.
Bored يشعر بالملل	They 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.

Unit 11- 12: Passive voice

➤ **The passive voice**

1. Passive voice in the simple present

Passive voice = Object + is/are + pp. + (by + complement).

Active voice	Passive voice
We speak English all over the world	English is spoken all over the world
The police catch thieves	Thieves are caught (by the police)
Factories produce new cars	New cars are produced
I do my homework	My homework is done

2. Passive voice in the simple past

Passive voice = Object + was/ were + pp. + (by + complement).

Active voice	Passive voice
A young man stole my car last night	My car was stolen last night (by a young man)
A loud noise frightened the animals	The animals were frightened (by a loud noise)
Chinese invented paper	Paper was invented (by Chinese).
The driver injured my friend	My friend was injured (by the driver).

3. Passive voice in the present perfect

Passive voice = Object +has/ have + been + pp. + (by + complement).

Active voice	Passive voice
He has eaten an apple	An apple has been eaten (by him).
They have stolen bread	bread has been stolen.
Tom has written letters	Letters have been written (by Tom).
The team hasn't played football	Football hasn't been played.
I haven't invited boys to the party	boys haven't been invited to the party.



4. Homework: write a paragraph about your mother.

Unit 13- 14: present perfect continuous & past perfect

❖ Present perfect continuous

We use the present perfect continuous to express an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

Subject + have/has + been + v. ing.

Pronouns (subject)	Positive & negative	Complement
I We They You	Have ('ve) Haven't	been working
She He It	Has ('s) Hasn't	been studying

- I have been studying English for three years.
- They have not been waiting for him.
- She has been working in the university for ten years.

- He has been playing football since 2015.

❖ **Yes/No questions (short questions):**

Have you been running? Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Has he been shopping? Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

❖ **Past perfect:**

The past perfect is used to express an action happened in the **past** before another action in the **past**.
يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي قبل فعل آخر حدث في زمن الماضي البسيط.

➤ **Past perfect = Subject + had + pp.**

Pronouns (subject)	Positive & negative	Complement
I	had ('d)	won the race.
We/they/ you	had not (hadn't)	arrived before 10:00.
He /she/ it		

1. When I got home (simple past), my mother had cooked a meal (past perfect).
2. I had brushed my teeth (past perfect) before I went to bed (simple past).
3. They had already left when we arrived.
4. Lara gave me a lift because I had missed the bus.
5. I thanked her for everything she had done.

❖ **Yes/No question:**

✚ Had she left? Yes, she had.

No, she hadn't.

✚ Had they arrived? Yes, they had.

No, they hadn't.

Homework 2: read the following text and look up the words in a dictionary.
P: 51



The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World

Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called 'The Witch of Wall Street'. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

Homework 1: Read the following text and look up the words in the dictionary.

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvi ʃviat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II. There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.

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
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