



TENSES

2.1 Present simple tense

Rule 1: After I, you, we, and they simple form of verb is used.

Rule 2: After he, she it (3rd person singular) a final -(e)s is added to the simple form of the verb.

Exercises

1. They **drink** tea.
2. He **drinks** tea
3. The girls **go** to university every day.
4. The girl **goes** to university every day.
5. The **cats** catch mice.
6. It **catches** mice.
7. Mary **speaks** English every day.
8. We **watch** TV every evening.
9. My son **writes** a letter to me every week.
10. My father usually **leaves** home at 8 o'clock in the morning

Notes regarding verb "*to be*" and "*to have*"

To be: (I) am (he, she, it) is (you, we, they) are

Illustrative examples I am a boy. He is a boy. We are boys.

To have: (I, you, we, they) have (he, she, it) has

Illustrative examples I have two brothers. He has two brothers.



Spelling of –S and –ES

بالنظر إلى الأفعال السابقة، نلاحظ أننا مرة نضيف s إلى الفعل وأخرى es وثالثة نحول الـ y إلى i ونضيف es، فما القاعدة التي نسير عليها؟

1. أغلب الأفعال نضيف إليها s فقط:

likes- hates- eats- sleeps- runs

2. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (o- s- x- ch- sh) نضيف es:

wash- washes

watch- watches

fix- fixes

go- goes

3. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y يسبقها حرف ساكن (الحرف الساكن ليس بحرف علة)، نحول الـ y إلى i ونضيف es:

fly = fli + es= flies

try = tries

cry = cries

4. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y يسبقها حرف علة (حروف العلة (a, e, i, o, u) ،: نضيف s للفعل فقط:

play = plays

stay= stays

obey= obeys

employ= employs

a) work – works read – reads b) write – writes	talk – talks suggest – suggests believe – believes	Final –s is added to most verbs. Many verbs end in –e. Final –s is simply added.
c) -sh..... wash – washes d) -ch..... catch – catches e) -ss.....discuss – discusses f) -xfax – faxes g) -o do – does		The verbs ending in –sh, -ch, -ss, -x, -o get a final –es .
h) - consonant + y: cry – cries fly – flies try – tries		If the verb ends in a –y coming after another consonant letter, -y is omitted and –ies is added to the verb.
i) – vowel + -y : play - plays stay – stays pray – prays		If the verb ends in a –y coming after a vowel letter, -s is simply added to the verb; -ies is not used.



Exercises

2.2 Exercise: Put the verbs between brackets into the *Present simple tense*:

1. Sam _____(wash)his face every day.
2. She _____ (speak) English and French.
3. Dad often _____(carry)Susie’s books.
4. Nick _____(cook) dinner for his family every evening.
5. He _____ (brush)his hair every morning.
6. May often _____ (read)books.
7. Kitty _____ (wash) the dishes every night.
8. My bird _____(fly) beautifully.
9. The dog _____(like) eating bones.
- 10.My baby sister _____(cry) every night.
- 11.Jenny always _____(do) her homework on time.
- 12.Vincent _____(love) Flora.
- 13.Ron_____ (take) his dog for a walk every afternoon.
- 14.Mable usually _____(buy) vegetables at the market.
- 15.The lion _____(run) very fast.



2.3 Present continuous tense

Present continuous tense

This tense has **two** words.

be + -ing

Subject	Verb (be)	Main Verb (+ing)	
I	am / 'm	drawing	a picture.
He She It	is / 's	sleeping	in the room.
You We They	are / 're	watching	a film.

Exercises

1. I am studying now.
2. Look! He is hiding behind the tree.
3. Listen! They are quarrelling.
4. Today, we are playing tennis.
5. The flower smells good.

Exercise: Put the verbs between brackets into the present continues:

1. I (play) football now.
2. Listen! She (sing) beautifully.
3. Look! Ali (climb) the tree.
4. We (study) at this moment.
5. They (walk) in the garden
6. Mona (jump) in the class.
7. The birds (fly) above the house.
8. I (write) a letter to my mother.
9. Salwa (read) a good story.
10. Moneer (sit) in the chair.

Spelling of -ing



	END OF VERB ----- -ING FORM
RULE 1:	A consonant + -e ----- Drop the -e and ADD -ing dance ----- dancing ride ----- riding take ----- taking
RULE 2:	One vowel + One consonant ----- Double the consonant and ADD - ing cut ----- cutting plan ----- planning run ----- running NOTE: Do not double w,y,and x snow ----- snowing fix ----- fixing pay ----- paying
RULE 3:	Two vowels + One Consonant ----- ADD -ing ; do not double the consonant keep ----- keeping read ----- reading
RULE 4:	Two consonants ----- ADD -ing ; do not double the consonant sing ----- singing wash ----- washing

2.4 Past simple tense

I You He She It We You They	played football yesterday	studied English this morning	went to the cinema last night
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Illustrative Exercises

1. He arrived late yesterday.(past of arrive.
2. I met him five years ago. (past of meet)

Exercises: correct the verb between the brackets:

- **Example:** I (**do**) my homework one hour ago.
 I **did** my homework one hour ago.

 1. Yesterday, I (go) to the cinema.
 2. He (is) a boy, but now, he is a man.
 3. Last month, my mother (visit) my uncle.
 4. He (break) his leg yesterday.
 5. She (walk) to school with her friend yesterday.
 6. They are here now, but they (are) absent yesterday.



7. He (eat) and (drink) one hour yesterday

Spelling of -ed

	END OF VERB ----- -ED FORM
RULE 1:	<p>A consonant + -e ----- ADD -d</p> <p>dance ----- danced</p> <p>erase ----- erased</p> <p>place ----- placed</p>
RULE 2:	<p>One vowel + One consonant ----- Double the consonant and ADD -ed</p> <p>plan ----- planned</p> <p>stop ----- stopped</p> <p>NOTE: Do not double w and x</p> <p>snow ----- snowed</p> <p>fix ----- fixed</p>
RULE 3:	<p>Two vowels + One Consonant ----- ADD -ed ; do not double the consonant</p> <p>rain ----- rained</p> <p>need ----- needed</p>
RULE 4:	<p>Two consonants ----- ADD -ed ; do not double the consonant</p> <p>help ----- helped</p> <p>add ----- added</p>
RULE 5:	<p>Consonant + -y ----- CHANGE -y TO -i, ADD -ed</p> <p>Worry ----- worried</p> <p>Reply ----- replied</p>
RULE 6:	<p>Vowel + -y ----- ADD -ed; DO NOT CHANGE -y TO -i</p> <p>play ----- played</p> <p>stay ----- stayed</p>



2.4 Future Simple Tense

I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY	will eat a hamburger	'll write a letter
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I	am going to	write a letter.	wash the car.
He She It	is going to		
We You They	are going to		

Illustrative exercises

1. He will return tomorrow.
2. They will be absent the day after tomorrow.
3. I will go to the cinema.
4. I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow.
5. He is going to study after one hour.
6. They are going to go to Paris next week.

Exercise: Put the verbs between brackets into the present simple:

1. I (open) the door. —————> I will open the door.
2. She (study) her lessons after one hour.
3. Ahmed travel to UK next week.
4. We (be) home after two hours.
5. Tomorrow, I (sing) at the opera.
6. Next week, he (come) home.
7. Soon, she (travel) her baby.
8. In the future, everything (be) automatic.



LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

3.1 Apologizing

- I am very sorry to be late. With justification
- I am sorry I can't
- I am sorry I couldn't
- Pardon or I beg our pardon: for not catching a phrase.
- Respond to apologize: never mind or well, that's all right.

For example:

- 1- You are late for attending the meeting. There was a traffic jam. (apologize)
 - I am very sorry to be late. There was a traffic jam.
- 2- Apologize for coming home late. Your car was broken on the way.
- 3- Apologize for coming late to school. Give a reason.
- 4- Apologize for not attending the meeting (use: sick).
- 5- You are invited to a birthday party, but you can't go. You have an exam. (apologize)
- 6- Smith has a lot of work to do. You are unable to help him. Apologize for that and use (tired) as a reason.
- 7- There is an important meeting tomorrow. You don't want to attend it. Apologize using bus as justification.
- 8- I am sorry for losing your book. Accept this apologize.



3.2 Opinion

- **Asking opinion**

- What is your opinion of -----?
- What do you think of -----?
- 1- Ask your friend his opinion of T.V programme?
- What is your opinion of T.V programme?

- **Opinion expression**

- 1- Express your opinion regarding the new songs. (nice)
 - I think the new songs are nice.
- 2- What do you think of summer in Iraq?
 - I think it is very hot.
- 3- Express your opinion on the old films. (boring)
 - I believe they are boring.

- **Agreement with opinion**

- I agree with you.

- **Disagreement with opinion**

- I'm afraid I don't agree with you.

- **Partial disagreement**

- Perhaps, but don't you think that ----- ?

Exercise

1. Ask Ali about his opinion of the story.
2. Express your opinion of sport's cars. (use: dangerous).
3. Express your opinion of English language.
4. Your friend thinks that English is difficult to learn. You agree but you think that it's grammar is easy.
5. I suppose we should go by a taxi.(Disagree Use: on foot)



Comprehensive reading

The Old Lady

An old lady went out shopping last Tuesday. She came to a bank and saw a car near the door. A man got out of it and went into the bank. She looked into the car. The keys were in the lock.

The old lady took the keys and followed the man into the bank.

The man took a gun out of his pocket and said to the clerk, "Give me all the money!" But the old lady did not see this.

She went to the man, put the keys in his hand and said, "Young man, you're stupid! Never leave your keys in your car: someone's going to steal it!"

The man looked at the old woman for a few seconds.

Then he looked at the clerk – and then he took his keys, ran out of the bank, got into his car and drove away quickly, without any money.



A) Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)? Write T or F.

1. An old lady went to the bank last Tuesday.
2. A man left his keys in the lock of his car.
3. The old lady gave the keys to the man.
4. Someone stole the man's car.
5. The bank clerk gave the man some money.
6. When the man went away, he did not take any money.

B) Answer these questions.

1. Where did the man go when he got out of his car?
2. What did the old lady see in the car?
3. What did she do then?
4. What did the man do in the bank?
5. What did the old lady do?
6. What did she say to the young man?
7. What did the man do then?
8. Did he steal any money from the bank?



Mary Goes to School

Mary was an English girl, but she lived in Rome. She was six years old. Last year her mother said to her, "You're six years old now, Mary, and you're going to begin going to a school here. You're going to like it very much, because it's a nice school."

"Is it an English school?" Mary asked.

"Yes, it is," her mother said.

Mary went to the school, and enjoyed her lessons. Her mother always took her to school in the morning and brought her home in the afternoon. Last Monday her mother went to the school at 4 o'clock, and Mary ran out of her class.

"We've got a new girl in our class today, Mummy," she said. "She's six years old too, and she's very nice, but she isn't English. She's German."

"Does she speak English?" Mary's mother asked.

"No, but she laughs in English," Mary said happily.

A) Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)? Write T or F.

1. Mary went to an English school.
2. She did not like her school.
3. Her mother took her to school.
4. The new girl in Mary's class was English.
5. The new girl in Mary's class was German.
6. The new girl laughed like an English girl.



B) Answer these questions.

1. Where did Mary live?
2. What did her mother say to her when she was six?
3. What did Mary ask?
4. What did her mother say?
5. How did Mary like her school?
6. What did she say to her mother last Monday?
7. What did her mother ask?
8. What did Mary say then?



Mr Jones and his hat

Mr Jones had a few days' holiday, so he said, "I'm going to go to the mountains by train." He put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train. He had a beautiful hat, and he often put his head out of the window during the trip and looked at the mountains. But the wind pulled his hat off.

Mr Jones quickly took his old bag and threw that out of the window too.

The other people in the carriage laughed. "Is your bag going to bring your beautiful hat back?" they asked.

"No," Mr Jones answered, "but there's no name and no address in my hat, and there's a name and an address on the bag. Someone's going to find both of them near each other, and he's going to send me the bag and the hat."

A- Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)? Write T or F.

1. Mr Jones had a day's holiday.
2. Mr Jones went to the mountains by train.
3. Mr Jones threw his hat out of the window.
4. There was a name and address on the bag.
5. The people in the carriage laughed at Mr Jones.
6. Someone sent Mr Jones the hat and the bag.

B- Answer these questions.

1. Where did Mr Jones go for his holiday?
2. How did he go there?
3. What did he often do during the trip?
4. What did the wind do then?
5. What did Mr Jones do?
6. What did the other people in the carriage do then?
7. What did they say?
8. And what did Mr Jones answer?





Conclusion

- I can tell by -----.
- It is obvious from ----.
- Subject + must be + (-ing – adjective)
- Subject + must + verb.

Exercises:

- 1- How can you know she is happy? (her expression)
 - I can tell by her expression.
 - It is obvious from her expression.
- 2- How do you know that she has a fever?(temperature)
 - I can tell by her temperature.
- 3- Ali looks unhappy. (tired)
 - He must be tired.
- 4- He looks sad. (have a bad life)
 - He must have a bad life.



Important Topics

Toic.1: Name

1. Who gave you your name?
2. Does your name have any particular (or special) meaning?
3. Do you like your name?
4. In your country, do people feel that their name is very important?
5. Would you like to change your name?
6. Is it easy to change your name in your country?
7. Who usually names babies in your country?
8. Do you have any special traditions about naming children?
9. What names are most common in your hometown?

Suggested answer:

My parents gave me my name, my father to be exact. Zhi means knowledge, and Lei means accumulation. So I guess my parents wanted to tell me that being knowledgeable depends on accumulation. You see they put a lot of pressure on my shoulders with this name.

I quite like my name, and I won't change it for the world, because it is unique. I don't think that anyone else in China has the same name. It's part of my identity, and it is meaningful to me.

People in my country pay great attention to their names because they believe that suitable names will bring them good fortune. Sometimes they even change their names for their business and family purpose.

In China, I believe that fathers are in the position of naming their children. Sometimes they will look through some Chinese classical literatures to seek the meaningful words for their children.

Oh, there are some nicknames that are very popular in China. For example, Lili means that their parents hope their daughters would be beautiful; and Kuan kuan, indicates that their sons would be magnanimous when they are grown up



Topic.2: Study/Work

1. Do you work or are you a student?
2. Is that a popular subject in your country?
3. What are the most popular subjects in China?
4. Why did you choose that university?
5. What are your favourite classes/ courses/ subjects at university?

Suggested answer:

I'm currently a student at a High School. Im studying A' Levels in order to go to a university in Britain. At my school we really focus on the science subjects and English. Since most students will apply to a foreign University

In my opinion business is probably the first choice for most students. Nearly everyone wants to be rich so they think that majoring in business would help them achieve this goal. I guess the second most prevalent subject would be computing. You know many students like to play computer games so there is no doubt that people are into that subject. I would love to go to Harvard University – I have an offer for that university right now.

Topic.3: Hometown

1. What's (the name of) your hometown (again)?
2. Is that a big city or a small town?
3. Please describe your hometown a little.
4. How long have you been living there?
5. Do you like your hometown?
6. Do you like living there?
7. What do you like (most) about your hometown?
8. Is there anything you dislike about it?
9. Do you think you will continue living there for a long time?

Suggested answer:

Well, my hometown is the city of Nanjing, which is a big modern city with an ancient history -its a pretty nice place to live. The weather there is quite pleasant all year round, in winter the temperatures are quite mild but in summer it can be hot and humid Although Nanjing has been developing quite a lot recently, and expanding every year, it is still a traditional Chinese City with a long history of which it is rightly proud. I think that as a tourist destination, it should preserve its own characteristics to attract the tourists. In addition, the food here is excellent. You can taste a lot of local snacks that cannot be tasted elsewhere. In sum, I believe my hometown is definitely worth a visit. I was born and raised there so I have lived there for about 19 years. Well, my hometown, Nanjing has a big reputation because of its long history as a capital of China. Also for events such as the Nanjing massacre during the 1940's.



Topic.4:Television

1. How much TV do you (usually) watch?
2. What's your favourite TV programme?
3. Did you watch much TV when you were a child? (How much?)
4. What (types of) programmes did you watch when you were a child?
5. Do you think television has changed in the past few decades?
6. (Possibly) Do you think television has changed since you were a child?
7. Has television changed your life in any way?

Suggested answer:

I seldom watch TV. I only turn on the TV to watch a football match on weekends. That is once a week. I am a big fan of football so I watch a lot of football matches. It's exciting and entertaining to see how players push their limits to win the games.

I also enjoy watching movies, especially when I connect my computer to the TV screen and watch movies in High Definition from my bed; it is really enjoyable at night. Lately I have tried to watch BBC programmes, because they are all in English and it can improve my listening.

Oh, yes, I really was a couch potato when I was younger. On weekends, when my parents went out to do other things, I was left alone at home with the TV all day long. Therefore, I became obsessed with various TV programmes, including the adverts. I can still remember my favourite cartoons like Transformers, Tom and Jerry, Dragon Ball, etc, which I watched all through my childhood.

Yes, as the techniques have advanced in these years, the TV has also developed a lot. They have become thinner and clearer to be exact. I remember those old TV screens were made with a plasma panel, making the whole TV heavy and big. Then LCD technology and the LED display came out making the TV thinner and lighter so we can enjoy brighter and clearer programmes.

I believe that watching TV has benefited me in some way, as well as bringing me some detrimental consequences. Watching TV programmes had enabled me to broaden my horizons as

I was born and raised in a small county and there were many places and things I had no opportunities to experience. But the TV had helped me to see them. But spending too much time in front of TV also made addicted to it and unfortunately harmed my eyes. So I've had to wear glasses since middle school

Comparison



Regular forms

<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
1. Of one syllable, add <u>-(e)r/- (e)st</u> to form their comparative & superlative forms.	<i>small</i>	<i>smaller (than)</i>	<i>the smallest (of/in)</i>
	<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter (than)</i>	<i>the hottest (of/in)</i>
	<i>safe</i>	<i>safer (than)</i>	<i>the safest (of/in)</i>
2. Of two syllables ending in <u>-ly, -y, -w</u>, also add <u>-er/-est</u>.	<i>friendly</i>	<i>friendlier (than)</i>	<i>the friendliest (of/in)</i>
	<i>busy</i>	<i>busier (than)</i>	<i>the busiest (of/in)</i>
	<i>shallow</i>	<i>shallower (than)</i>	<i>the shallowest (of/in)</i>
3. Of two or more syllables, take <u>more/most</u>.	<i>serious</i>	<i>more serious (than)</i>	<i>the most serious (of/in)</i>
	<i>amazing</i>	<i>more amazing (than)</i>	<i>the most amazing (of/in)</i>

Usage

- We use the comparative to compare one person/ thing with another.
 e.g. Mary is prettier than Ann.
 This car is more expensive than the others.
- We use the superlative to compare one person/ thing with more than one of the same group.
 e.g. He is the fastest runner of all.
 She is the most intelligent child in the family.
- We often use than after a comparative. We normally use the before a superlative. We often use of or in after a superlative. We use in with places.
 e.g. She is shorter than you.
 This problem is more complicated than that one.
 I am the smartest of all.
 This room is the most comfortable one in the hotel.
- Certain adjectives form their comparative and superlative in both ways, either by adding -er/-est to the adjectives or by taking more/most. Some of these are: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, shallow, simple, stupid, quiet.



e.g. simple - simpler - the simplest ALSO
 simple - more simple - the most simple

	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>Adverbs</i>			
1. Adverbs having the same forms as their adjectives add <u>-er/-est</u>.	<i>long</i>	<i>longer (than)</i>	<i>(the) longest</i>
	<i>fast</i>	<i>faster (than)</i>	<i>(the) fastest</i>
	<i>early</i>	<i>earlier (than)</i>	<i>(the) earliest</i>
2. Two syllables or compound adverbs (adjectives+<u>-ly</u>, e.g. careful-carefully) take <u>more/most</u>.	<i>often</i>	<i>more often (than)</i>	<i>(the) most often</i>
	<i>slowly</i>	<i>more slowly (than)</i>	<i>(the) most slowly</i>
	<i>quickly</i>	<i>more quickly (than)</i>	<i>(the) most quickly</i>

Irregular forms

Adjectives/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good/ well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
much/ many/ a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
few	fewer	fewest
far	farther/further	farther/furthest

Exercise



<i>Adjective/ Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>e.g. high</i>	<i>higher</i>	<i>highest</i>
<i>1. loud</i>	<i>louder</i>	<i>loudest</i>
<i>2. large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>
<i>3. thin</i>	<i>thinner</i>	<i>thinnest</i>
<i>4. heavy</i>	<i>heavier</i>	<i>heaviest</i>
<i>5. quiet</i>	<i>quieter/ more quiet</i>	<i>quietest/ most quiet</i>
<i>6. quietly</i>	<i>more quietly</i>	<i>most quietly</i>
<i>7. intelligently</i>	<i>more intelligently</i>	<i>most intelligently</i>
<i>8. dependent</i>	<i>more dependent</i>	<i>most dependent</i>
<i>9. good/well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>10. difficult</i>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>most difficult</i>