

ENGLISH

Second stage

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# UNIT ONE

## GETTING TO KNOW YOU

# SENTENCE

1- **the nominal** : the sentences without main verb but contain auxiliary verbs such as (is , are , am , was , were )

الاسمية هي الجمل التي لا تحتوي على فعل رئيسي بل  
تحتوي على فعل مساعد

2- **Actual sentences** : those sentence are with main verb such as ( play , read ,go )

الجملة الفعلية تحتوي على فعل رئيس

# How to make questions in English ?

There are two types of questions :

- 1- long question
- 2- short question

1- long question for actual sentence

Interrogative tool + aux. verb + subject + main verb + complement + ?

Where does he work his project? -

Which juice do you like to drink after fasting?

When did she go to the hospital last night ?

## 2- long question for nominal sentence

Interrogative tool + aux. verb + subject + complement  
+ ?

- 1- where is your father ?
- 2- how old are you ?
- 3- How many books were in the library ?
- 4- Who was your favour friends in the childhood ?

## 2- Short question :

Same role of the long question can be applied but without the Interrogative tools

- 1- Does he work his project now ?
- 2- Did she go to the hospital last night ?
- 3- Do you like orange juice ?

Is your father alive ?

Are you married ?

Were your friends clever like you ?

# UNIT TWO

The way we live 

# The Present Simple tense : I do

Role : subject ( singular ) + verb ( s\ es )  
subject ( plural ) + verb

Ex:

- He reads a story every week.
- Water boils at 100 degree Celsius.
- I read a story every week .

# Interrogative or question

We use the auxiliaries ( do \ does )

( do \ does ) + subject + verb + ?

Does he reads a story every week ?

Do you usually spend your evenings  
with your children?

# Negative :

We use ( don't \ doesn't ) before the main verb like:

**Subject + ( don't \ doesn't ) + main verb**

I don't usually spend my evenings with my children .

He doesn't read a story every week .

The frequently adverbs are used with the simple Present tense:

Always , often , daily , usually ,  
sometimes , really , normally

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق  
الثابتة او العادات والروتين اليومي او للتعبير عن  
المشاعر والاراء وايضا مع تتابع الاحداث .

# The Present Continuous Tense

Form:

subject +( is\ are\ am ) + v(ing) + com.

Ex :

- She is sleeping
- They are working .
- I am a student .

**Negative** : to negate , we have  
to put ( not ) after the ( Auxiliary  
v. )

**Subject + ( is \ are \ am ) + v . ( ing ) + com .**

**Ex:**

She isn't sleeping .

They aren't working .

I am not a student

**Interrogative:** we put the Aux. verb at the beginning of the sentence with question mark at the end.

( **Is\ are\ am** ) + **subject** + **v(ing)** + **com** + **?**

Is she reading ?

Are you working ?

The Present continuous used to express:

1- An activity happening now .

They are playing football in the garden.

2- an activity happening around now , but not at the moment of speaking.

She's studying math at university.

3- a planning future arrangement .

I'm meeting Ali at ten o'clock tomorrow.

Have( **formal**) \ have got(**informal**)

( I , you , they , we ) + ( have . Have got ) +  
**com**

We have a big house.                      we don't have a big house .

We have got a big house.              we haven't got a big  
house.

Do you have a big house ? Yes , I do

Have you got a big house ? No, I haven't

( he , she , it ) + ( has , has got ) +  
com.

Ali has a car .

Ali doesn't have a car .

Does Ali have a car ?

Ali has got a car.

Ali hasn't got a car

Has Ali got a car ?

## However , but

**But :-**

تستخدم للتضاد تاتي داخل نفس الجملة  
لا نضع قبلها نقطة

**Ex:**

I learn French easily , but I didn't like my teacher.

**However :**

تاتي في بداية جملة جديدة  
نضع قبلها نقطة وبعدها فاصلة

I learn French easily . However , I didn't like my teacher.

And :

تستخدم لربط فعلين مرتبطين مع بعض , اي جملتين  
مثبتتين

اضافة فكرة مشابهة

Ex. I bought some food and went to  
the library .

## So , because

So :

لذلك تستخدم لبيان النتيجة

It started to rain , so we stopped playing tennis.

Because :

لان تستخدم لبيان السبب

We stopped playing tennis because it started to rain.

## Unit three

It all went wrong

الماضي البسيط

Past simple

Form :

subject + verb + complement