



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الأولى

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: اشكال الفعل في اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Verb Forms in English

محتوى المحاضرة الأولى

Verb Forms in English

Base	S-form	Simple Past Ed1	Past Participle Ed2	Present Participle -ing Gerund
Ask	Asks	Asked	Asked	Asking
Go	Goes	Went	Gone	Going
Cut	Cuts	Cut	Cut	Cutting
Stop	Stops	Stopped	Stopped	Stopping
Cry	Cries	Cried	Cried	Crying

Auxiliary Verbs

Be:

Base	Present	Past	Ed2	-ing
Be	Is, am, are	Was, were	Been	Being
	1- he, she, it (singular) + is 2- I + am 3- We, they, you (plural) + are	1- he, she, it, I (singular) + was 2- We, they, you (plural) + were		

-If + verb (lexical) = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ing} = \text{progressive (Ali is playing tennis now.)} \\ \text{ed2} = \text{passive voice (The window is broken.)} \end{array} \right.$

Auxiliary Verbs

Do:

Base	Present	Past	Ed2	ing
	Do, Does 1- I, we, you, they, (plural) + do 2- he, she, it (singular) + does	Did All pronouns	Done	Doing

Aux. { **Negative:** She does not speak English fluently.
Questions: Does she speak English fluently?

Main: I usually do my homework at night.

- If + Verb (lexical) = base.

Auxiliary Verbs

Have:

Base	Present	Past	Ed2	- Ing
	Have, has	Had	Had	Having
	1- He, she, it + has			
	2- I, we, you, they + have			

Main: possess: I have a new house.

If + Verb = ed2 = (perfect): Layla has written a very good story.

Auxiliary Verbs

- **Modal auxiliaries:**

- Will, would
- Shall, should
- Can, could
- Must, ought to
- May, might

= Do not have s-form, ed2 or ing

- **If + verb = base:** You should come early.
- It will rain heavily.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الثانية

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع البسيط/المضارع المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: Simple Present/Present Progressive

محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

-Simple Present:

Rule:

1- I, we, you, they (Plural) + Base form.

I (we, you) come to school by bus everyday.

2- he, she, it + s-form.

S/he works in a factory.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Uses:

1- The simple present expresses daily/usual habits.

= Ann **takes** a shower every day.

= I usually **read** the newspaper in the morning.

2- The simple present expresses general statements/facts.

= Birds **fly**.

= Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

3- The simple present is used with timetables.

= The train **leaves** to Baghdad at 10 o'clock.

= The first lecture **begins** at 9 AM.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

- Negative (Simple Present):
- Use (do/does) to make negative
- = It **does** not **snow** in Bangkok.
- = I **do** not **go** away very often.

- Question (Simple Present):
- Use (do/does) to make questions:
- = **Does** the teacher **speak** slowly?
- = **Do** they **drive** very fast?

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Contractions:

Pronoun + be	I + am = I'm You, we, they + are = you're, we're, they're He, she, it + is = he's, she's, it's
Do + not	Does + not = doesn't Do + not = don't
Be + not	Is + not = isn't Are + not = aren't Am + not = am not (not contracted)



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الثالثة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع البسيط/المضارع المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: Simple Present/Present Progressive

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة

Chapter 1 Simple Present/Present Progressive

- Present Progressive:

Rule:

1- I + am + V.ing.

I **am teaching** you English grammar now

2- He, she, it + is + V.ing.

Ali wants to work in Italy, so he **is learning** Italian.

3- You, we, they (plural) + are + V.ing.

You **are working** hard today.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Uses:

1- The present progressive expresses an activity that is in progress (happening/occurring) right now. (the action is not complete.)

= I **am teaching** you English grammar now

2- The present progressive indicates that someone is in the middle of doing something now.

= Suha **is doing** her homework in the library right now.

3- The present progressive expresses an action happening around the time of speaking.

= They **are building** a new school in our city.

4- The present progressive is used to express changing situations.

= The population of the world **is increasing** very fast.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

- Negative (Present Progressive):
- It is not snowing right now.

- Question (Present Progressive):
- Is the teacher speaking right now?

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Contractions:

Pronoun + be	I + am = I'm You, we, they + are = you're, we're, they're He, she, it + is = he's, she's, it's
Do + not	Does + not = doesn't Do + not = don't
Be + not	Is + not = isn't Are + not = aren't Am + not = am not (not contracted)



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الرابعة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع البسيط/المضارع المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: Simple Present/Present Progressive

محتوى المحاضرة الرابعة

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

- Comparison:

Simple Present	Present Progressive
- Used for things in general/happen repeatedly	- Used for things happening at the time of speaking
- Used for permanent situations.	- Used for temporary situations.
= I live in Ramadi.	= I'm living with some friends until I find a new place.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Frequency Adverbs:

Positive: {always, almost always, usually, often, frequently, generally, sometimes, occasionally}

Negative: {seldom, rarely, hardly ever, almost never, not ever, never}

Position:

Sometimes I get up at 6:30. (**beginning**)

I sometimes get up at 6:30. (**middle**)

I get up at 6:30 sometimes. (**final**)

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Frequency Adverbs:

- Rules:

1- Frequency Adverbs usually come between the subject and the lexical verb

= Karen **always tells** the truth.

2- Frequency Adverbs usually come after verbs to be.

= Karen **is always** on time.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

3- In questions, frequency adverbs come directly after the subject

= Do you **always** eat breakfast?

4- In negative sentences, most frequency adverbs come in front of a negative verb (except **always** and **ever**)

= Ann **usually** does not eat breakfast.

= Sue does not **always** eat breakfast.

5- Negative adverbs (**seldom**, **rarely**, **never**) are **NOT** used with a negative verb.

= Sue **never** eats meat.

= Sue **does not** never eat meat.* (Incorrect)

6- 'Ever' is used in negative and questions, but **NOT** in statements.

= I **don't** ever walk to work.

= **Do you** ever take the bus to work?

= I **ever** walk to work.* (Incorrect)



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الخامسة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع البسيط/المضارع المستمر

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: Simple Present/Present Progressive

محتوى المحاضرة الخامسة

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

- Singular/Plural:

Singular	Plural
One 'bird'.	Two 'three, four' birds.
- A singular verb follows a singular subject.	- A plural verb follows a plural subject.
= A bird sings.	= Birds sing.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Spelling of Final -s/-es:

A. Final -s NOT -es is added to most verbs	Visits, speaks
B. Many verbs end in -e, add final -s only.	Rides, writes
C. Final -es is added to words that end in 'ch, sh, -s, -x, and -z'	Catches, washes, misses, fixes, buzzes
D. If a word ends in a consonant + -y, change the -y to -i and add -es	Fly = flies
E. If a word ends in a vowel + -y, only add -s	Pay = pays
F. Do not mix these verbs with plural nouns	'goes, does, has'

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Non-Action Verbs:

(hear, see, sound, believe, think, understand, know, mean, own, have, possess, belong, want, prefer, like, hate, love, forget, remember, agree, disagree)

-Verbs of sensation are not used in the progressive	a. I know Ms. Chen. b. I want a sandwich.
- When 'think' express a thought that is going through the speaker's mind, it can be used in the progressive.	- I am thinking about grammar right now.
- When 'have' does not mean 'own', it can be used in the progressive.	- I am having a good time.

Chapter 1

Simple Present/Present Progressive

Present Verbs: Short Answers to Yes/No Questions:

	Question	Short Answer	Long Answer
Questions with DO.	Does Bob like tea?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea.
	Do you like tea?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.
Questions with BE.	Are you studying?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, I am studying. No, I'm not studying.
	Is Yoko a student?	Yes, she is. No, she's not/she isn't.	Yes, she is a student. No, she's not a student. No, she isn't a student.
	Are they studying?	Yes, they are. No, they're not. No, they aren't.	Yes, they are studying. No, they're not studying No, they aren't studying.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: السادسة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: الزمن الماضي

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Past Time

محتوى المحاضرة السادسة

Chapter 2

Past Time

- **The Simple Past:**
- The simple past is used to talk about activities/situations that began and ended in the past (yesterday, last night, in 2010, two days ago)
- Mary **walked** downtown **yesterday**.

Regular Verbs	+ ed (stayed, landed, asked)
Irregular Verbs	No rule (ate, took, put, spoke)

Chapter 2

Past Time

Forms of the Simple Past: Regular Verbs

Statement	I, you, we, he, she, it, they worked yesterday.
Negative	I, you, we, he, she, it, they did not (didn't) work yesterday.
Question	Did I, you, we, he, she, it, they work yesterday?
Short Answer	Yes, I, you, we, he, she, it, they did. Or No, I, you, we, he, she, it, they didn't.

Forms of the Simple Past: Be

Statement	I, he, she, it was in class yesterday. We, you, they were in class yesterday.	
Negative	I, he, she, it was not (wasn't) in class yesterday. We, you, they were not (weren't) in class yesterday.	
Question	Was I, he, she, it in class yesterday? Were We, you, they in class yesterday?	
Short Answer	Yes, I, he, she, it was. No, I, she, he, it wasn't.	Yes, we, you, they were. No, we, you, they weren't.

Chapter 2

Past Time

Spelling of -ing and -ed Forms

1. If the verb ends in –e, drop the –e and add –ing. For –ed, just add -d	Smile = smiling , hope = hoping Smile = smiled, hope = hoped
2. If the verb ends in two consonants, just add –ing or –ed.	Help = helping, learn = learning Help = helped , learn = learned
3. If the verb ends in two vowels + a consonants, just add -ing or –ed.	Rain = raining, heat = heating Rain = rained, heat = heated
4. If the verb has one syllable and ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add –ing or –ed.	Stop = stopping, plan = planning Stop = stopped, plan = planned
5. If the first syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, do not double the consonant.	Visit = visiting, offer = offering Visit = visited, offer = offered
6. If the second syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, double the consonant.	Prefer = preferring, admit = admitting Prefer = preferred, admit = admitted

Chapter 2

Past Time

Spelling of -ing and -ed Forms

7. If the verb ends in a vowel + -y, keep the -y and add -ing or -ed.

**Play = playing, enjoy = enjoying
Play = played, enjoy = enjoyed**

8. If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, keep the -y for the -ing, but change the -y to -i for -ed.

Worry =worrying, study = studying
Worry = worried, study = studied

**9. If the verb ends in -ie, change the -ie to -y and add -ing.
For the -ed, just add-d.**

Die = dying, tie =tying
Die = died, tie = tied



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: السابعة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: الزمن الماضي

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Past Time

محتوى المحاضرة السابعة

Chapter 2

Past Time

- Regular Verbs: Pronunciation of -ed Endings

1. Final -ed is pronounced /t/ after voiceless sounds. (/k/, /p/, /s/, /ch/, /sh/)

Talked = talk/t/
Stopped = stop/t/
Hissed = hiss/t/
Watched = watch/t/
Washed = wash/t/

2. Final -ed is pronounced /d/ after voiced sounds. (/l/, /n/, /v/, /b/)

Called = call/d/
Rained = rain/d/
Lived = live/d/
Robbed = rob/d/
Stayed = stay/d/

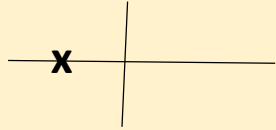

3. Final -ed is pronounced /əd/ after "t" and "d".

Waited = wait/əd/
Needed = need/əd/

Chapter 2

Past Time

- Simple Past and Past Progressive:

<p>The simple past is used to talk about an activity or situation that began and ended in the past (yesterday, last night, in 2007, two days ago)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mary walked downtown yesterday.- I slept for 8 hours last night.	
<p>The past progressive expresses an activity that was happening at a point of time in that past, or at the time of another action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I was eating dinner when Tom came.- We were sleeping when the phone rang.	

Rule: I, she, he, it + was + -ing

You, we, they + were + -ing

* Someone was in the middle of doing something.

Chapter 2

Past Time

- Forms of the Past Progressive:

Statement	I, she, he, it You, we, they	was working. were working.
Negative	I, she, he, it You, we, they	was not (wasn't) working. were not (weren't) working.
Question	Was I, she, he, it Were You, we, they	working? working?
Short Answer	Yes, I, she, he, it No, I, she, he, it	was. Yes, You, we, they wasn't. No, You, we, they were. weren't.

Chapter 2

Past Time

- Expressing Past Time: Using Time Clauses

- 1. **After I finished my work,** I went to bed.
- 2. I went to bed **after I finished my work.**

After I finished my work = a time clause.
I went to bed = main clause

- I went to bed **after I finished my work.**
- Before I went to bed,** I finished my work.
- I stayed up **until I finished my work.**
- As soon as I finished my work,** I went to bed.
- The phone rang **while I was watching TV.**
- When the phone rang,** I was watching TV.

These words introduce time clauses

- After
- Before
- Until
- As soon as
- While
- When

+ subject and verb + a time clause

When the phone **rang,** I **answered** it.

Both actions happened in the past, yet the when clause happened first.

While I **was doing** my home work, my friend **was watching** TV.

Two actions were in progress.

Chapter 2

Past Time

- Expressing Past Habits: *Used To + base form*

1. **Used to** expresses a past situation or habit that no longer exists at present.

- I **used to live** with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment.
- Ann used to be afraid of dogs, but now she likes dogs.

2. **Question:** Did + subject + used to + base?
Did + subject + use to + base?

- Did you **used to live** in Paris?
- Did you **use to live** in Paris?

3. **Negative:** didn't used to + base.
didn't use to + base.

- I **didn't used to** drink coffee at breakfast.
- I **didn't use to** drink coffee.

4. **Never** is more frequent in negative than **NOT**.

- I **never** used to drink coffee at breakfast.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الثامنة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: زمن المستقبل

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Future Time

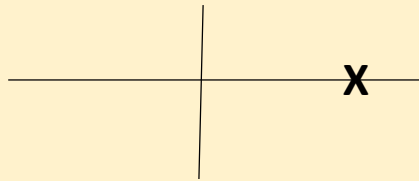
محتوى المحاضرة الثامنة

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Expressing Future Time: Be Going To and Will

1. **Be going to** and **will** are used to express future time.



- I am going to leave at nine tomorrow morning.
- I will leave at nine tomorrow morning.

2. Today, tonight, this + morning, afternoon, evening, week, etc. Can express present, past or future time.

- Sam **is** in his office **this morning**.
- Ann **was** in her office **this afternoon**, but now she's at a meeting.
- Bob **is going to be** in his office **this morning** after his dentist appointment.

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Forms with Be Going To

1. Be Going To is followed by the Base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- We are going to be late.- She is going to come tomorrow.									
<table border="0"><tr><td>Am I</td><td rowspan="3">} going to be late?</td></tr><tr><td>Is he, she, it</td></tr><tr><td>Are we, you, they</td></tr></table>	Am I	} going to be late?	Is he, she, it	Are we, you, they	2. Question form: Be + subject + going to +?					
Am I	} going to be late?									
Is he, she, it										
Are we, you, they										
<table border="0"><tr><td>I</td><td>am</td><td>not going to be late.</td></tr><tr><td>He, she, it</td><td>is</td><td>not going to be late.</td></tr><tr><td>We, you, they</td><td>are</td><td>not going to be late.</td></tr></table>	I	am	not going to be late.	He, she, it	is	not going to be late.	We, you, they	are	not going to be late.	3. Negative form: Be + not + going to.
I	am	not going to be late.								
He, she, it	is	not going to be late.								
We, you, they	are	not going to be late.								
"Hurry up! We're gonna be late"	4. Be going to is more common in speaking and informal writing than in formal writing. It is pronounced "gonna" /gənə/ which not a written form.									

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Forms of Will:

Statement	I, she, he, it, you, we, they	will come tomorrow.
Negative	I, she, he, it, you, we, they	will not (won't) come tomorrow.
Question	Will I, she, he, it, you, we, they	come tomorrow?
Short Answer	Yes, I, she, he, it, you, we, they No, I, she, he, it, you, we, they	will. won't.
Contractions	I'll, she'll, it'll we'll, you'll, he'll, they'll	

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Certainty About the Future:

100% Sure	I will be in class tomorrow. I am going to be in class tomorrow.	- Use will or be going to when you feel sure about the future activity. Stating a fact about the future.
90% Sure	Po will probably be in class tomorrow. Po is probably going to be in class tomorrow. Ann probably won't be in class tomorrow. Ann probably isn't going to be in class tomorrow.	- The speaker uses probably to say that he expects Po to be in class tomorrow, but he is not 100% sure.
50% Sure	Ali may come to class tomorrow. Ali may not come to class tomorrow. Maybe Ali will come to class, and maybe he won't . Maybe Ali is going to come to class, and maybe he isn't .	- The speaker is guessing. - May expresses future possibility. - Maybe + will/be going to gives the same meaning as may. - Maybe comes at the beginning of a sentence.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: التاسعة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: زمن المستقبل

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Future Time

محتوى المحاضرة التاسعة

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Be Going To vs. Will

1. **Be going to** and **will** mean the same when used to make predictions about the future.

- She **is going to** succeed because she works very hard.
- She **will** succeed because she works very hard.

2. **Be going to** (NOT **will**) is used to express a prior plan.

- I bought some wood because I **am going to** build a bookcase for my apartment.

2. **Will** (NOT **Be going to**) is used to express a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

- This chair is too heavy for you to carry. **I'll** help you.

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Expressing the Future in Time Clauses and If-clauses

<p>1. Before I go to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.</p> <p>2. I'm going to eat breakfast before I go to class tomorrow.</p>	<p>Before After When As soon as Until While</p> <p>} + subject and verb = a time clause.</p>
<p>Before I go home tonight, I'm going to stop at the market. After I eat dinner, I'm going to study in my room. I'll give Rita your message when I see her. As soon as the rain stops, I'm going to walk downtown. I'll stay home until the rain stops. While you're at school tomorrow, I'll be at work.</p>	<p>1. The simple present is used to express a future time clause. Will and be going to are not used in a future time clause. *Incorrect: Before I will go to class, I'm going to eat breakfast.</p>
<p>3. Maybe it will rain tomorrow. If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to stay home.</p>	<p>If + subject and verb = an if clause When the meaning is future, the simple present (NOT will or be going to) is used in an if clause.</p>

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Using the Present Progressive to Express Future Time

1. The present progressive can be used to express future time.

2. The present progressive describes definite plans for the future, plans that were made before the moment of speaking.

3. The present progressive is NOT used for predictions about the future time.

- Tim **is going to come** to the party tomorrow.

- Tim **is coming** to the party tomorrow.

- **We're going to go** to a movie tonight.

- **We're going** to a movie tonight.

- **I'm going to stay** home this evening.

- **I'm staying** home this evening.

- **You're going to laugh** when you hear this joke.

- ***Incorrect: You're laughing when you hear this joke.**

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Using the Simple Present to Express Future Time

1. The simple present can express future time when events are on a definite schedule or timetable.

- My plane arrives at 7:30 tomorrow evening.
- Tim's new job starts next week.
- The semester ends in two more weeks.
- There is a meeting at ten tomorrow morning.

2. Some verbs Cannot be used in the simple present to express future time.

- **I am wearing/am going to wear** my new suit to the wedding next week.
- ***Incorrect: I wear** my new suit to the wedding next week.

Chapter 3

Future Time

- Immediate Future: Be About To

The idiom **Be About To** do something expresses an activity that will happen in the immediate future, usually within minutes or seconds.

- Ann's bags are packed, and she is wearing her coat. She **is about to leave** to the airport.
- The movie **is about to begin**.

- Parallel Verbs:

Often a subject has **TWO** verbs that are connected by **AND**. The two verbs are parallel.

- Jim **makes** his bed **and cleans** up his room every morning.
- Anita **called and told** me about her new job.

It is not necessary to repeat the auxiliary when **TWO** verbs are the same tense and are connected by **AND**.

- Ann **is cooking** dinner **and (is) talking** on the phone at the same time.
- I **will stay** home **and (will) study** tonight.
- I **am going to stay** home **and (am going to) study** tonight.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: العاشرة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع التام والماضي التام

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Present Perfect and Past Perfect

محتوى المحاضرة العاشرة

Chapter 4

Present Perfect

- Rule:

He, she, it + **has** + V. ed2.

We, I, they, you + **have** + V.ed2.

- She **has** written a short story.

- They **have** arrived early.

- Use: to express situations that began in the past and their effect continues to the present.

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Present Perfect with Since and For

The present perfect is used in sentences with **since** and **for** to express situations that began in the past and continue to the present.

- **Since**: is followed by a specific point of time; an hour, a day, a month, a year,.....

- It refers only to the beginning of that point of time.

- I am living here **since** May.*
- I live here **since** May.*
- I lived here **since** May.*
- I was here **since** May.*

Incorrect

- I have been in class **since** 10 o'clock.
- We have known Ben **for** 10 years.

- I have been here **since** 8 o'clock.

- I have lived in Ramadi **since** I was a child.

- **The present progressive isn't used.**
- **The simple present isn't used.**
- **The simple past isn't used.**

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Since and For

main clause (present perfect)	since clause (simple past)
<p>- I have lived in Ramadi</p> <p>I have been here for 10 minutes. for two hours. for 5 days. for a long time.</p>	<p>since I was a child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- For is followed by a length of time; 3 hours, 2 days, 10 years.- If the noun ends in 's' (hours, days, weeks) use for NOT since.- For refers to the beginning and end of the duration of time.

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Negative, Questions and Short Answers.

- I have not (haven't) seen Tom since lunch.	Have/has + not + ed2.
- Have you seen Tom? - Has Ann eaten anything?	Have/has + subject + ed2?
- Have you ever met a famous person? - No, I've never met a famous person.	- Questions with 'Ever' frequently use the present perfect. 'Ever' = in your lifetime. - When answering questions with ever, use never with the present perfect.
- Have you seen Tom? - Yes, I have. Or No, I haven't. - Has Ann eaten lunch? - Yes, she has. Or No, she hasn't.	- The aux. in the short answer is not contracted with the pronoun. - Incorrect: Yes, I've. Or yes, he's

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

Present Perfect with Unspecified Time

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jim has just eaten lunch- Toshi has recently changed jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Present Perfect expresses an activity that occurred (or did not occur) before now, at some unspecified time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned.- Common time words that express this idea are; just, recently, already, yet, ever, never.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pete has eaten at that restaurant many times.- We have eaten there twice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- An activity may be repeated two, several , or more times before now, at unspecified time in the past.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pete has already left (or has left already).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Already is used in affirmative sentences. It can come after the aux. or at the end of the sentence.- Already = something happened before this time.

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

Present Perfect with Unspecified Time

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Min hasn't left yet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yet is used in negative sentences and comes at the end. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Have you already left?- Have you left already?- Have you left yet? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yet = something did not happen before now, but may happen in the future.- Both yet and already can be used in questions. |



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الحادية عشر

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المضارع التام والماضي التام

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Present Perfect and Past Simple

محتوى المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Chapter 4

Present Perfect

- Present Perfect and Past Simple

<p>- Simple Past 1. I finished my work 2 hours ago.</p> <p>- Present Perfect 1. I have already finished my work.</p>	<p>- At a specific time in the past.</p> <p>- At unspecified time in the past.</p>
<p>- Simple Past 1. I was in Europe last year.</p> <p>- Present Perfect 1. I have been in Europe many times.</p>	<p>- At a specific time in the past.</p> <p>- At unspecified time in the past</p>
<p>- Simple Past 1. Ann was in Europe for two weeks.</p> <p>- Present Perfect 1. Ann has been in Europe for two weeks.</p>	<p>- An activity that began and ended in the past.</p> <p>- An activity that began in the past and continues to the present.</p>

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Present Perfect Progressive
- Rule: have/has been + V. ing.

- The present perfect progressive talks about how long an activity has been in progress before now.
- **Since** and **for** are frequently used here.

Question:
Have/has + subject + been + V. ing?

- **Statement: have/has + been + V.ing.**
- **They have been driving since 2 o'clock.**
- **They have been driving for 2 hours.**
- **Have They been driving for 2 hours?**
- **How long have you been driving?**

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive

Present Progressive:

- Po is sitting in class right now.

- Describes an activity that is in progress right now. It does not indicate the duration(length of time).

Present Perfect Progressive:

- Po has been sitting in class since 9 o'clock.

- Po has been sitting in class for 2 hours.

- Expresses the duration (length of time) of an activity that began in the past and is in progress right now.

- Incorrect: Po is sitting in class since 9 O'clock.

- Correct: I know Yoko.

- Incorrect : I am kowing Yoko.

- Correct: I have known Yoko for 2 years.

- Incorrect: I have been kowing Yoko for 2 years.

- Non-action verbs are not used in the progressive.

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect Progressive:

- Gina and Tarik have been talking on the phone for 20 minutes..

- Expresses the duration of present activities. The activity began in the past and is still in progress.

Present Perfect :

- Gina has talked to Tarik on the phone many times.

- **Incorrect** : Gina has been talking to Tarik on the phone many times.

- Gina has known Tarik for 2 years.

- **Incorrect**: Gina has been knowing Tarik for 2 years.

- Expresses;

1. Repeated activities over unspecified times in the past

1. The duration of present situations

Chapter 4 Present Perfect

- Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect Progressive and Present Perfect:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I have been living here for 6 months. Or- I have lived here for 6 months.
- Ed has been wearing glasses since he was ten. Or- Ed has worn glasses since he was ten.- I have been going to school ever since I was 5 years old. Or- I have gone to school ever since I was 5 years old. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The duration can be expressed by either the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.
- Either tense can be used with verbs that express duration of usual or habitual activities/situations (live, work, teach, smoke, wear glasses, play chess, ...). |
|---|--|

Chapter 4 Past Perfect

- Past Perfect:
- Rule: had + V.ed2.

- When Sue arrived, Jack was not there. He **had left**.
- Jack **had left** when Sue arrived.
- Jack **had left** before Sue arrived.
- Jack left before Sue arrived.

- The Past Perfect is used when the speaker is talking about two different events at two different times in the past.
- One event ends before the second event happens.
- With **before and after**, the time relationship is already clear, so either the **past perfect** or the **simple past** is used.
- In formal writing, the **past perfect** is more common.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الثانية عشر

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: صياغة الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Asking Questions

محتوى المحاضرة الثانية عشر

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

- Yes/No Questions and Short Answers
- Rule: aux. + subject + complement + ?

	Yes/No Questions	Short Answers
- A yes/no question is a question that can be answered by yes or no .	Do you like tea?	- Yes, I do. (I like tea) - No, I don't. (I don't like tea)
- in affirmative short answers (yes), a helping verb is not contracted with the subject.	Did Sue call?	- Yes, she did. (Sue called) - No, she didn't. (Sue didn't call)
- Incorrect : yes, I've. - Incorrect : Yes, it's. - Incorrect : Yes, he'll.	Have you met Ali?	- Yes, I have (I have met Ali) - No, I haven't (I haven't met Ali)

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

- Information Questions:
- Ask for information by using a question word;
- (where, when, why, who, whom, what, which, whose, how)

Wh-Word	Aux.	Subject	Main V.
Where	does	Ann	live?
When	will	you	graduate?
Who(m)	did	they	see?
Where	is	Sara	studying?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- When asking with Who or What, use this rule;- Who/what + main V. + C+ ?			
- Who	came to	dinner?	
- What	happened	yesterday?	

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

(where, when, why, who, whom, what time, which, whose, how come,)

Question	- Answer	- Use
Where did he go?	- Home.	- Where asks about places.
When did he leave?	Last night. Two days ago.	When asks about any time expression in general.
What time did he leave?	7:30	What time asks about clock.
- Why did he leave?	Because he is sick.	Why asks about reason.
- What did he leave for?		
- How come he left?		
Rule: subj. before the verb & there is no aux.		

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

(who, whom, what)

Question

- **Answer**

- **Use**

Who came?

- **Ali came.**

- **Who is the subject of the question.**

Whom did you see?

- I saw Ali.

- **Whom is the object of the question.**
(in formal English only)

- **What happened?**

Something happened.

- **What** can be the **subject** or the **object**.

- **What did you see?**

I saw **something**.

With **who** and **what** as the subject, no aux. is used.

- **Who came?**

- **Incorrect: Who did come?**

- **Incorrect: What did happen?**

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using What + a Form of Do

Question

- What does Bob do every day?
- What did you do yesterday?
- What is Ann doing?

- He goes to class

- Ali came.

- I went downtown.

- She's studying.

- Use

- What + a Form of Do asks about activities.



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الثالثة عشر

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: صياغة الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Asking Questions

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using Whish and What Kind Of

Which: used to make a choice.

- Which pen do you want?
- Which one do you want?
- Which do you want?

Which can be used with singular or plural nouns.

- Which earrings are you going to buy?
- Which ones are you going to buy?

What kind of

Asks for information about a specific type in a category.

- What kind of shoes did you buy?
(boots, sandals, tennis shoes)
- What kind of fruit do you like best?
(apples, bananas, oranges)

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using Whose

Whose: asks about possession.

Which can be used with singular or plural nouns.

- **Whose book is this? It's John's (book)**
- **Whose books are these? They're mine (my books)**
- **Which do you want?**

- **Which earrings are you going to buy?**
- **Which ones are you going to buy?**

Who's whose : have the same pronunciation

Who's that? Mary Smith.
Whose is that Mary's

Who's = who + is
Whose = possession.

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using How

How: asks about means, ways of transportation .

- How did you get here?
(By car, by bus, on foot)

How is often used with adjectives:

- How old are you? (21 years)
- How tall is he? (about six feet)
- How big is your flat? (it has 3 rooms)
- How hungry are you? (I'm starving)

How is often used with adverbs:

- How soon will you be ready? (in 5 minutes)
- How well does he speak English? (very well)

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using How Often

How Often: asks about frequency.

- How often do you go shopping?
(Every day, once a week,)

How many times = How often

- How many times a day do you eat?
(three or four)
- How many times a week do you go shopping?
(two, three,)

Frequency Expressions:

A lot, occasionally, once in a while, not very often, hardly ever, almost never, never,

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using How Far

How Far: asks about distance.

- **How far is it from Ramadi to Baghdad?**
- **How far do you live from school?**

It is 120 kilometers **from** Ramadi **to** Baghdad.
It is 120 kilometers **to** Baghdad **from** Ramadi.

Four blocks.

Other ways beside How Far:

- **How many miles** is it from London to Paris?
- **How many kilometers** is it to Amman from here?
- **How many blocks** is it to the post office?



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الترجمة

المرحلة: الرابعة عشر

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : أساسيات النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Fundamentals of English Grammar

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: صياغة الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : Asking Questions

محتوى المحاضرة الرابعة عشر

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Length of Time: It + Take and How Long

It + take + (someone) + length of time + to infinitive.

It + take is used with time words to express length of time

- It takes 20 minutes to cook rice.
- It took Sara 2 hours to drive to work.

How long: asks about length of time

- How long does it take to cook rice?
- How long did it take Sara to drive to work.
- How long did you study last night?

How many (days, hours, weeks) can mean How long:

- How many days will you be in Hong Kong?

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

More Questions with How

- How do you spell 'coming'?
- How are you getting along?
- How are you doing?
- How is it going?
- How do you feel?
- How are you feeling?
- How do you do?

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Using How About and What About:

How About and What About have the same meaning and use (to make suggestions or offers)

Followed by a noun/pronoun or v-ing

How about you/what about you?

Used to ask question that refers to the information or question that just preceded it.

- We need one more player.
- What about /how about Jack?

- What time should we meet?
- What about/how about 3 o'clock?

- How about going to the zoo?
- What about asking Sara over for dinner?

- Are you hungry?
- No, what about you? (Are you hungry?)
- I'm tired.
- How about you? (Are you tired?)

Chapter 5

Asking Questions

Tag Questions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jill is sick, isn't he?- You didn't know, did you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Added onto the end of the sentence.- Uses an aux.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I'm late, aren't I?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I'm = aren't I in negative tags.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You know Bill, don't you? Yes.- Marie is from Paris, isn't she? Yes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Base sentence positive, tag negative.- Answer agrees with the base sentence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You don't know Tom, do you? No.- Marie isn't from Athens, is she? No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Base sentence negative, tag positive.- Answer agrees with the base sentence.