

Unit Three

University of Anbar

جامعة الانبار

College of Education for Humanities

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

Department of Educational

قسم

and Psychological sciences

العلوم التربوية والنفسية

Third Year

المرحلة الثالثة

English Language

اللغة الانكليزية

المحاضرة الثالثة

Unit 3

Telling tales

اخبار القصص

مدرس المادة

م. م. مثنى نجيب حميد المرسومي

Assist. Lec. Mothana Najeeb Hameed

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Telling tales

وحدات هذا الكتاب تتضمن مواضيع معينة وهذا الوحدة سوف نتناول الاتي:

Past tenses – Passive/ Art and literature / Giving opinions

Each unit includes certain subjects. This unit deals with the following subjects: **Past tenses – Passive/ Art and literature / Giving opinions**

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

Match the sentences and pictures .

1. When Mark arrived home , Carol cooked dinner .
2. When Mark arrived home , Carol was cooking dinner .
3. When Mark arrived home , Carol had cooked dinner .



What is the difference in meaning ?

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A NATIVE AMERICAN FOLK TALE

Past tenses

1. Look at the pictures . They tell the story of Gluskap , a warrior from the Algonquian tribe of North America . What can you see ?
What do you think the story is about?

THE TALE OF GLUSKAP AND THE BABY

Gluskap the warrior was very pleased with himself because he (1)____. He boasted to a woman friend: 'Nobody can beat me!' 'Really?' said the woman. 'I know someone who can beat you. His name is Wasis.' Gluskap (2)____. He immediately wanted to meet him and fight him. So he was taken to the woman's village. The woman pointed to a baby who (3)____ on the floor of a teepee.

'There,' she said. 'That is Wasis. He is little, but he is very strong.' Gluskap laughed and went up to the baby. 'I am

Gluskap. Fight me!' he shouted. Little Wasis looked at him for a moment, then he opened his mouth. 'Waaah! Waaah!' he screamed. Gluskap (4)____. He danced a war dance and sang some war songs. Wasis screamed louder. 'Waaah! Waaah! Waaah!' Gluskap covered his ears and ran out of the teepee. After he (5)____, he stopped and listened. The baby (6)____. Gluskap the fearless was terrified. He ran on and was never seen again in the woman's village.



2. Read the story on p23 and the phrases below . Complete the story with the phrases .

- had run a few miles.
- had fought and won so many battles.
- was still screaming.
- had never heard such a terrible noise.
- was sitting and sucking a piece of sugar.
- had never heard of Wasis.

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Past tenses – Passive

The **past tense** is used to talk about what has already happened.

The **passive voice** is used when you want to emphasize what an action is done to, rather than what has done the action (active).

زمن الماضي البسيط

يُسْتَعْمَدُ الماضي البسيط – والذي يُطَلَقُ عليه أحياناً صيغة الماضي – للتعبير عن فِعْلٍ مَكْتَمِلٍ في فترة زمنية قبل الآن. يُعَدُّ الماضي البسيط الصيغة الأساسية للتعبير عن الماضي في اللغة الإنجليزية. عند استخدام الماضي البسيط فإننا نشير إلى حَدَثٍ في الماضي القريب أو الماضي البعيد أو قد يَكُونُ من غير الهام ذِكر وقت وقوع الحَدَثِ.

المبني للمجهول لزمن الماضي البسيط

نستعمل المبني للمجهول عندما لا نريد ذكر الفاعل في الجملة، كما أننا نستعمله عندما لا نعلم الفاعل أو عند التركيز على المفعول به أكثر من الفاعل لأهميته وعند ذكر الفاعل في جملة المبني للمجهول نستعمل التالي

by+agent

ويكون دائماً الفعل الرئيس بصيغة التصريف الثالث للفعل

1. A new house was bought last year.

2. The taxi was checked yesterday

Explanation:

The past tense is used when you want to talk about something that has already happened. There are two main categories in the past tense: perfect and imperfect. The perfect is sentences like

I have gone
you have been
we have seen
they have lent

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which use an auxiliary verb (*have*) and a past participle (*gone, been, seen, lent*).

The imperfect uses only one verb, which is the imperfect conjugation of the verb. For example,

I went / you were / we saw / they lent.

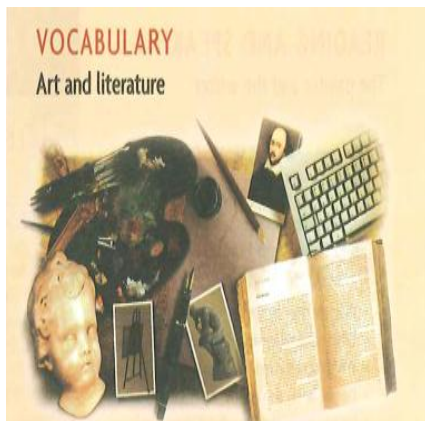
GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which tense is used in these two sentences? Which verbs are regular? Which are irregular?
He **laughed** and **went** up to the baby.
He **danced** and **sang**.
Find more examples in the story and underline them.
 - 2 What are the tenses in these sentences? What is the difference in meaning?
He **laughed** when he **saw** the baby.
He **was laughing** when he **saw** the baby.
He **laughed** when he'd **seen** the baby. (he'd = he had)
 - 3 Find two examples of the Past Simple passive in the story.
- ▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1–3.4 pp137–139

Art and literature

الأدب : هو أحد أشكال التعبير الإنساني عن مجمل عواطف الإنسان وأفكاره وخواطره وهو اجسه بأرقى الأساليب الكتابية التي تتنوع من النثر إلى النثر المنظوم إلى الشعر الموزون لتفتح للإنسان أبواب القدرة للتعبير عما لا يمكن أن يعبر عنه بأسلوب آخر.

Art and literature are two concepts that can sometimes be confusing. For instance, although we consider a novel as a piece of literature, this is also referred to as a work of art. Through this article let us comprehend the difference between art and literature. Art can be defined as the expression of



- 1 Write these nouns in the correct column. Which noun goes in both columns?

painter author poet poem sculpture novel
picture brush palette chapter biography
exhibition fairy tale portrait play art gallery
masterpiece novelist sketch act

ART	LITERATURE

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creative skill in a visual form. On the other hand, Literature refers to written works regarded as having artistic merit. The **key difference** between art and literature is that while **art generally tends to be visual and auditory, literature is not.** It is based on texts.

Reading and Speaking

PABLO PICASSO

HEMINGWAY

The Painter

The Writer

On page 26, 27

• Giving opinions

: للتعبير عن الرأي توجد عدة ادوات يمكن استخدامها

think باستخدام الفعل -1

جملة الرأي - think - الفاعل

I think education should be free

اعتقد ان التعليم يجب ان يكون مجانيا

I think you should read to educate yourself

اعتقد ان عليك ان تقرا اكثر لتثقف

suppose باستخدام الفعل -2

جملة الرأي - suppose - فاعل

I suppose he is a good fighter

افترض انه مقاتل جيد

I suppose she is a good cook

افترض انها طبخة جيدة

believe باستخدام الفعل -3

جملة الرأي - believe - الفاعل

I believe that you drinking alcohol damages people's health

انا اؤمن انه شرب الكحول يدمر صحة الناس

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4- استخدام العبارة I know for a fact that

جملة الرأي - I know for a fact that عبارة

I know for a fact that the plan won't succeed

اعلم يقيناً انا الخطة لن تنجح

She know for a fact that he is a good man

انها تعلم يقيناً انه رجل جيد

5- استخدام العبارة As far as I am concerned:

جملة الرأي - As far as I am concerned العبارة

As far as I am concerned, I am ready to help you

بقدر تعلق الامر بي انا مستعد لمساعدتك

As far as I am concerned , the plan is not well formed

بقدر تعلق الامر بي الخطة ليست معدة جيداً

6- استخدام العبارة As I see it ,

- العبارة As I see it ,

بقدر رؤيتي للامر النظرية غير قابلة للتطبيق As I see it , the theory is inapplicable

: الموافقة او عدم الموافقة على الرأي

للموافقة على الرأي : نقول

I agree with you او فقط I agree

: عدم الموافقة I don't agree

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