

Pre-Intermediate Student's Book

Explanation New headway Plus pre intermediate

EL099

شرح جميل ورائع لمادة EL099

المحاضرات تم شرحها من قبل مدرس المادة

الأستاذ المبدع / محمد حسين

وذلك خلال الفصل الصيفي لعام ٢٠١٢م

الإضافات

قمت بإضافة عدة شروحات إضافية من عدة مواقع خاصة بتعليم اللغة الإنجليزية وايضاً اضافة تمارين جميلة تساعد على فهم المادة بشكل أكبر إعداد وكتابة وإضافة ومتابعة الشروحات في المحاضرة من قبل

الطالب / فهد الزارع

مستوى ممتع مع هذا الكورس
مع أمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق والنجاح...

الجامعة العربية المفتوحة

شرح كورس EL099

New Head Way

Plus Pre-Intermediate

إعداد وتقديم

فهد الزارع

falzarea@gmail.com

Explanation New headway Plus pre intermediate

EL099



Present

Simple

Verb

go / see / play

fact حقيقه

Habit عادات

He	S
She + verbs	—
it	es
do / does	(helping verb)

Key words:

Sometimes

Never

Often

always

كلمة Every تستخدم دائما
مع المضارع البسيط

For example: every week
I have breakfast everyday in
Restaurant

Continuous

am

is + v + ing

are

Now

future

Key words:

at the moment

Now

at present

Look !

this

Have / Have got

I have a computer.
I have got Computer.

I don't have a computer.
I haven't got a computer.

Do you have a computer?
Have you got a computer?

The difference between them

Have
American Language

Have got
British Language

Wh - W	Helping Verb	Subject	Main Verb	
Where	<u>do</u> does	you / they he she	come have?

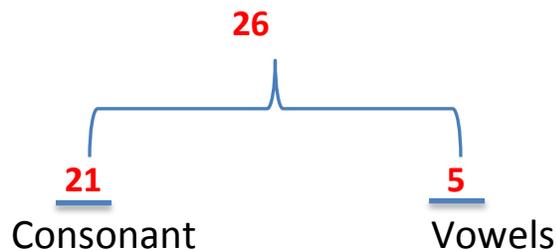
He comess

ch / sh / ss / o / x / = es

fly → ies

إذا وجد حرف **y** نضيف حرف **s** فقط في آخر الكلمة

Words of the English language



Adverbs of frequency

always % 100
 usually % 90
 often % 75
 some times % 50
 never % 0

% Pronounced Percent

How often do you drink
 eat ?
 smoke

always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never are adverbs of frequency.

The position of these adverbs is:

before the **main verb**

		Adverb of frequency	Verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Peter	can	usually	play	football on Sundays.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	lots of homework.

after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were)

	Verb	Adverb of frequency	
Susan	is	never	late.

The adverbs **often, usually, sometimes** and **occasionally** can go at the beginning of a sentence.

Sometimes I go swimming.

Often we surf the internet.

Sometimes these adverbs are put at **the end of the sentence**.

We read books **occasionally**.

1. **Where** were his parents?
2. **Why** did he go
3. **How much** money did to give them?
4. **What time** did they leave?
5. **When** did they find out a bout the buvglary?
6. **When** did the police catch them?

When → **past simple , past Continuous**

While → **Past Continuous , past simple.**
AS

For example:

She was cooking while Ali was watching a television.

Wh -w	Helping verb	Subject	Main verb	R
H . When	did	he his room	cost?

Time Expression

In → Parts of the day (Morning – afternoon – evening)
 + Season
 + Years
 + Months

On → Vacation + holiday + Days of week + 18-08-2018

At → Weekend + home + night + noon+ midnight + O'clock

by = bus, plane, car, train
At = Home, work, school university
to = bed, work, school, university
In = Bed

Unit 4

Articles

definite

① River + sea

Hotels + newspaper
Museums

② on of some thing

The sun

③ superlative Adjectives

The best
The youngest

Indefinite

① Professions

a teacher
an accountant

② Expressions of quantity

a pair of / a couple of
a few of

③ Exclamation

What + count
noun

What a pity
What a lovely day.

* No articles

① Talking in general

(Love) (Education)

② base some places

at home
in bed

③ Exclamation

What + un count + noun

What beautiful weather.
What nice music.

Non-count: How much luggage do you have?

Count: How many suitcases do you have?

Complete the questions with how much or how many.

1. _____ miles is it between Amsterdam and Rome?
2. _____ money should I take with me?
3. _____ times do I have to change planes?
4. _____ bags can I take with me on the plane?
5. _____ hours difference is there between New York and Paris?
6. _____ meals are included in the price?
7. _____ time does it take to get visa?
8. _____ luggage does the airline allow per passenger?
9. _____ sun can we expect to see while we are there?

Some sentences have errors. Find the errors and correct them.

1. How much dollars did that cost?
2. How many times did you phone the airline?
3. How much money did you bring with you?
4. How much tourist come here every year?
5. How many luggage did you have?
6. How much time did you spend in Hawaii?
7. How much rooms does the hotel have?
8. How much people took the flight?
9. How many sun is there in Cuba?
10. How much yen is an American dollar worth?

Count / Noncount Nouns (1)

With Count Nouns, you can use the word "many":

Car	many cars
House	many houses
Boy	many boys
Computer	many computers

Shirt	many shirts
Cup	many cups
Hand	many hands
Pen	many pens

With Noncount Nouns, you can use the word "much":

Water	much water
Sand	much sand
Money	much money
Time	much time

Homework	much homework
Soup	much soup
Snow	much snow
Hair	much hair

Write "many" or "much" in the blanks below:

- I don't have _____ hair, but I have _____ cars.
- She has too _____ corn and too _____ cups.
- I have too _____ homework! And I don't have _____ time to do it!
- We don't have _____ money, but we have _____ friends!

Count / Noncount Nouns (2)

You can use "a lot of" with both Count and Noncount Nouns!

Count
Nouns

Dog **many** dogs

Book **a lot of** books

Window **many** windows

Friend **a lot of** friends

Knife **many** knives

Day **a lot of** days

Noncount
Nouns

Milk **a lot of** milk

Cake **much** cake

Juice **a lot of** juice

Rice **much** rice

Love **a lot of** love

Money **much** money

Fix the mistakes in the sentences below:

1. Jane has much dogs and many cat in her house.

2. Mark has too many moneys, but not much times.

3. Bill drank too many milks and too much cake.

4. I try to read much books every year.

Count / Noncount Nouns (3)

With Count Nouns, you can use the words "a few":

Car	a few cars
House	a few houses
Bird	a few birds

Shoe	a few shoes
Cup	a few cups
Hand	a few hands

With Noncount Nouns, you can use the words "a little":

Water	a little water
Sand	a little sand
Money	a little money

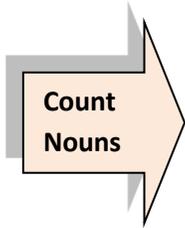
Time	a little time
Soup	a little soup
Snow	a little snow

Write "a few" or "a little" in the blanks below:

1. Only _____ birds live in the park.
2. You have _____ water on your shirt.
3. I only have _____ time, so I need to do _____ work.
4. If you give me _____ cars, I will give you _____ money.
5. There are _____ cups on the table.

Count / Noncount Nouns (4)

You can use "some" with both Count and Noncount Nouns!



Dog **some** dogs

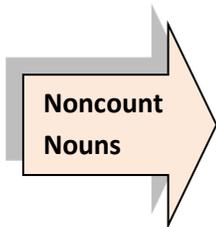
Book **some** books

Window **some** windows

Friend **some** friends

Knife **some** knives

Day **some** days



Milk **some** milk

Cake **some** cake

Juice **some** juice

Rice **some** rice

Love **some** love

Money **some** money

Fix the mistakes in the sentences below:

1. We have some dog and many cat in our house.

2. I spilled a few juice on some moneys.

3. We have many time! We can read a little books!

4. There is some soups and a few waters on the table.

Count / Noncount Nouns (5)

With Count Nouns, you can use the words "There are":

There are a few cars

There are many houses

There are some birds

There are a lot of shoes

There are a few cups

There are some people

With Noncount Nouns, you can use the words "There is":

There is a little time

There is a lot of corn

There is some milk

There is some cake

There is much love

There is a lot of money

Write 2 sentences with "There is" and 2 sentences with "There are":

Examples:

There is some milk in the kitchen.

There are some shoes in the classroom.

There is:

1. _____

2. _____

There are:

1. _____

2. _____

While / during

While → past continuous

I met John while I was visiting London

أثناء / خلال during → noun

I worked on a farm during the holiday

For

Period of time

عدد
لمدة

something
Someone / somebody
somewhere

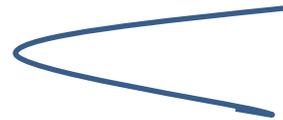


Object
Person
Place

(positive)

anything
anyone / somebody
anywhere

Q



any
Negative

everything
everyone / everybody
everywhere

nothing
no ne / nobody
nowhere

Unit 5

Verb Pattern

① Verb + to + infinitive

want, need, appear, manage, ask, agree, refuse, decide, wish, hope, love, like, hate, stop

Verbs Added: afford, arrange, choose, dare, expect, fail, forget, help, learn, offer, plan, pretend, promise, seem, tend, threaten, would like to.

eg.

I can't afford to go on holiday.

She's decided to give up her job.

It seems to be a nice day.

He agreed to lend me some money.

You are not allowed to smoke here.

② Verb + ... ing

enjoy, avoid, quit, finished, mind, allow, miss, imagine, permit.

Verbs Added: admit, adore, can't stand, carry on, consider, deny, delay, (don't) mind fancy, give up, involve, keep, keep on, postpone, practice, put off, recommend, risk, suggest.

eg.

He avoided writing the test.

Keep smiling!

Did you enjoy reading the book?

He denied stealing the purse.

I don't mind helping you.

He doesn't allow smoking in his house.

He recommended staying in that hotel.

③ Verb + (infinitive + ... ing)

begin, start, love, like, prefer, hate, attempt, continue.

eg.

It started to rain / raining.

④ Verb + Preposition + ... ing :

think of, look forward to, keen on, afraid of

going to / will

Predictions
تخطيط للشيء قبل فعله / تنبؤ

Future

Spontaneous
تلقائي

going to
Will



Pre plan
decision

← مخطط
← قرار

going to

Pre plan

Prediction

= expectation
that something will
Happen in the future

be + going to + main verb

am is are

Adjective

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

المفاضلة

Adjective	Rule
<p>1 <u>syllable</u></p> <p>tall short noisy hot</p>	<p>Adjective + er + than taller + than</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example: Fahad is taller than Ali</p>

Adjective	Rule
<p>tall short noisy hot</p>	<p>The + Adjective + est</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example: Riyadh is hottest in KSA</p>

Adjective	Rule
<p>2 3</p> <p><u>syllable</u></p> <p>exciting interesting famous</p>	<p>more + Adjective + Than</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example: Riyadh is more expensive than Jeddah</p>

Adjective	Rule
<p>2 3 4</p> <p><u>syllable</u></p> <p>Exciting Beautiful expensive</p>	<p>The most + Adjective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example: Riyadh the most expensive</p>

AS..... AS = similar Adjective

For example:

Ali is as tall as Ahmad

Ali is as good as Ahmad



Irregular adjective

Adjective		Comparative Form			Superlative Form
good	→	better	→	than	→ The best
bad / ill	→	worse	→	than	→ The worst
far	→	further	→	than	→ The furthest
far	→	farther	→	than	→ The farthest
little	→	less	→	than	→ The least
many	→	more	→	than	→ most
much	→	more	→	than	→ more
fun	→	more fun	→	than	→ most fun
boring	→	more boring	→	than	→ most boring
famous	→	more famous	→	than	→ most famous
Fore	→	former	→	than	→ foremost, or first
Hind	→	Hinder	→	than	→ hindermost
late	→	later, latter	→	than	→ latest, last
Hear	→	nearer	→	than	→ nearest, next
Nigh	→	Nigher	→	than	→ nighest, next
old (people in a family)		elder	→	than	→ The eldest
old (general use)		older	→	than	→ the oldest
well (healthy)	→	better	→	than	→ The best

For example:

Tara is the best athlete in the school.

He is still in hospital, but he is better than he was last week.

You are the worst driver I have ever known.

My house is the furthest one.

My house is the farther one.

My horse is less valuable than yours.

John's book is the least soiled of any in the class.

Ram is my elder brother.

Your teacher is older than my teacher.

Rule 1: When an adjective consists of one syllable add *est* to the end to make it a superlative adjective.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
clean	cleaner	cleanest
dark	darker	darkest
thick	thicker	thickest
soft	softer	softest
warm	warmer	warmest
neat	neater	neatest
broad	broader	broadest
tall	taller	tallest
old	older	oldest

Exception to Rule 1: If the one syllable adjective ends with a consonant-vowel-consonant we need to double the last consonant before adding the *est*. However, if the last consonant is a *w* then we follow rule 1 instead.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
fat	fatter	fattest
fit	fitter	fittest
flat	flatter	flattest
few	fewer	fewest
slow	slower	slowest
low	lower	lowest

Rule 2: When a two syllable adjective ends with *y* we need to replace the *y* with an *i* and then add the *est*.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
easy	easier	easiest
funny	funnier	funniest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
happy	happier	happiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest

Rule 3: For an adjective with two or more syllabus (that does not end with *y*), we use add the word *most* or *least* in front of the adjective.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
active	more active, less active	most active, least active
careless	more careless, less careless	most careless, least careless
famous	more famous, less famous	most famous, least famous
cheerful	more cheerful, less cheerful	most cheerful, least cheerful
beautiful	more beautiful, less beautiful	most beautiful, least beautiful
generous	more generous, less generous	most generous, least generous
intelligent	more intelligent, less intelligent	most intelligent, least intelligent
valuable	more valuable, less valuable	most valuable, least valuable

Exceptions: There are some adjectives that have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest

Unit 7

Present Perfect

form: has, have + present perfect

I have seen the pyramids.

He has gone to U.S.A

* used to talk about over experiences in life.

* completed sometime before Now

Noor has been to France

* Negative: has + not + present perfect
 have

Noor hasn't Been to France
They Haven't gone to U.S.A

* Question: Has Noor been to France?
 Have you gone to U.S.A?

Present Perfect

Past simple

Ali has been to France

Ali went to France Last year.

Present perfect

Past simple

Time

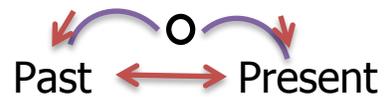
Past simple

Known

(V= Completed in the past)

Present perfect

Unknown



I lived in Riyadh in 2003 a years ago

I have lived in Riyadh since 2003

I have cut my finger

Key words:

▪ **ever** : = Q

Have you ever visited Abha?

▪ **Never** : = Negative

I have never been to U.S.A

▪ **Yet** : = Question + Negative

I haven't finished my work yet.

Have you finished your work yet?

▪ **Already** : post : tive

She has already done her work.

▪ **Since / For**

for —————> Period of time

My grandparents walk for twenty minutes a day.

since —————> Point of time

My teacher has been sick since last Monday.

(from start to end)

>===<

for 20 minutes
for three days
for 6 months
for 4 years

(up to now)

x===>|

since 9 am
since Monday
since January
since 1997

For and Since for Time

We often use **for** and **since** when talking about time.

for + period

A period is a duration of time, for example: 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years. **For** means "from the **beginning** of the period until the **end** of the period." **For** can be used with all tenses.

since + point

A point is a precise moment in time, for example: 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday. **Since** means "from a **point** in the past until **now**." **Since** is normally used with perfect tenses.

for a period (from start to end) >====<	since a point (up to now) x====>
for 20 minutes for three days for 6 months for 4 years for 2 centuries for a long time for ever etc.	since 9 am since Monday since January since 1997 since 1500 since I left school since the beginning of time etc.
all tenses	perfect tenses only

For can be used with all tenses. Here are a few examples:

They study for two hours every day.

They are studying for three hours today.

He has lived in Bangkok for a long time.

He has been living in Paris for three months.

I worked at that bank for five years.

Will the universe continue for ever?

For or Since Quiz

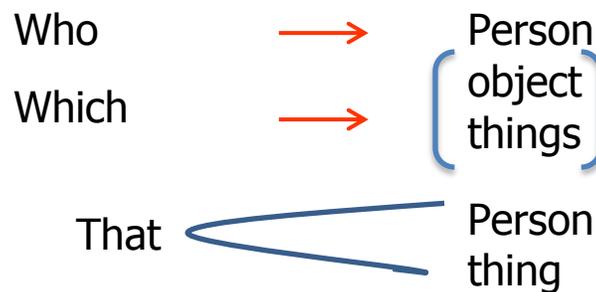
- 1- My grandparents walk twenty minutes a day.
- 2- How long is it you wrote to your penpal?
- 3- We have been dating a long time.
- 4- That lady has been waiting for the bus noon.
- 5- I studied for this test three days straight.
- 6- My family has lived here last March.
- 7- She has worked there she finished college.
- 8- I have been calling you half an hour.
- 9- Lisa and Jill have been at the library a long time.
- 10- My teacher has been sick last Monday.

Adverb

- * Adverb describes a verb.
- * Many adverb. End with **Ly**.
- * Kinds of adverb.

1- Adverb of Manner	→	slowly, carefully
2- Adverb of frequency	→	usually, always
3- Focusing Adverb.	→	only, too, especially
4- Comment Adverb	→	fortunately, of course
5- Degree Adverb	→	nearly

Relative Clause



- * adverb after verb slowly, carefully
- * adverb before verb usually, always
- * nearly تقريباً

Adverb describes a verb

Adverb → verb

الظرف يصف الفعل

Adjective describes nouns

Adjective → nouns

الصفة تصف الاسم

Unit 8

Expressing obligation

have got / have to
Used when the
obligation is habitual

* I usually have to
visit my family.

have to
عادات اجبارية

should
Suggestion

* You should go on a
diet
* You shouldn't drink
coffee at night

should
نصيحة

must
Strong

* He must be careful

Must
اجباري

GRAMMAR SPOT	
1	<i>have / have got</i> can express possession or an action I have my own flat. We've got an exam tomorrow.
2	<i>Have / have got + infinitive</i> expresses obligation He has to work long hours. I've got to go now. Bye!
3	Write the question and negative. I have to get early. What time <u>do you have to wake</u> up? I <u>wake</u> up early.
	Put the sentence in the past. Yesterday I <u>had to</u> up early.

Modal Verbs of Obligation

We can use **have to + infinitive**, **must + infinitive** and **should + infinitive** to express obligation (something you have to do).

Present	Positive	Negative
have to / don't have to	strong obligation (possibly from outside) * Children have to go to school. (sometimes 'have got to')	no obligation * I don't have to work on Sundays. * You don't have to eat anything you don't like.
must / mustn't	strong obligation (possibly based on the speaker's opinion) * I must study today.	negative obligation * You mustn't smoke here.
should / shouldn't	mild obligation or advice * You should save some money.	mild negative obligation or advice * You shouldn't smoke so much.

Be careful about the difference between **mustn't** and **don't have to**!

Mustn't means it's not allowed, or it's a bad idea:

- You mustn't eat so much chocolate, you'll be sick

Don't have to means you don't need to do something, but it's fine if you want to do it:

- I don't have to get up early at the weekend
(of course, if I want to get up early, that's fine, but I can stay in bed if I want)

Past	Positive	Negative
had to / didn't have to	obligation in the past * I had to go to wear a school uniform when I was a child.	no obligation in the past * We didn't have to go to school on Saturdays.
must*	changes to 'had to'	-
should have + pp / shouldn't have + pp	a past action which didn't happen: the advice / regret is too late * You should have gone to bed earlier, now you have missed the train.	a past action which didn't happen: the advice / regret is too late * You shouldn't have taken that job., it was a bad idea.

* Remember 'must have done' is a modal verb of deduction or speculation, not obligation in the past. **For example:** Julie must have left. Her coat's not here.

Unit 9

Future

Present Continuous

am
is + verb + ing
are

Be + going to + main verb

Will + Main verb

I am leaving Riyadh tonight.

I am going to leave = tomorrow.

(Plan)

تخطيط

I will leave Riyadh tonight.

(decision)

قرار فوري

Time clause

بينما	While
حالما	As soon as
بعد	After
قبل	Before
حتى	Until
إذا الشرطية	If

They refer to help Future but they include present simple
→ Followed by present simple

First If conditional

Casel
حالة أولى

Condition
شرط

Result
نتيجة

If → Present simple → will + main verb
Future simple If → Present simple + will + v

For example:

If I study hard I will pass exam.

I will pass exam if I study hard.

Hot verbs

take, get, do, make, have, go, come

The verbs take, get, do, and make are very common in English.

get rich it **gets** bigger and bigger you have **made** money
 it **take** two hours **to do** 123 kilometers

do some shopping
get a cold
make friends
do me a favour
make a complaint
make a noise
do the washing up
do homework
get ready

get back home
get angry
make up your mind
make a reservation
take care
take a mistake
do my best
take a long time

take two tablets a day
make sure
take a photo
take somebody out for a meal
get one well with someone
make the beds
do a course
get better
get on well with someone

make	do	get	take
sure, reservation, the bed, friends, a complaint	homework, the shopping, the ironing, a favour	the flu, sad, home	care, somebody out, your time, a photo

Request

Can I have please?
 Could I have please?

Unit 10

Verb Pattern

① verb + infinitive  to
Main verb

Manage to / try to / decide to

I manage to study / I decide to travel

② go + verb (...ing) for sports

go skiing / went swimming

③ verb + object pronouns + infinitive

With out to

He made me work hard.

My parents let him go out.

Used to + infinitive

* refer to past + hobbies

* The same with all pronouns

⌈ I used to smoke
I didn't use to like cooking

What did you use to do?

Past habits: He used to play football,

Past state: They used to be happy.

Exclamations with so and such

So	(adjective + adverb)
Such	(a, an + noun)
So many	(count . noun)
So much	(uncount . noun)

Such adjective Adjective → Noun M+K are such people

Infinitive

* Express purpose → Why?

* After some Adjective

Pleased to verb 1
 Surprised to
 Hard to
 Important to
 Impossible to
 Easy to

* after the compounds:

(something + nowhere + nothing + anywhere)

Have something to eat. I have nothing to do There is nowhere to go.

* After Q word:

(what, where, who, how)

How to get? Who to speak to? What to do?

Adjective



The film was exciting

I was excited

[The book is boring
 I am bored

!	1	- <i>ing</i> adjectives describe a situation person, or thing. an interesting life a boring teacher an exciting film
	2	- <i>ed</i> adjectives describe how people feel. I'm very interested in modern art. We were bored at the end of the lesson. She's excited about going on holiday tomorrow.

Unit 11 Passive

1 Subject	2 Verb	3 Object	= Active
Object 3	Verb 2	Subject 1	= Passive

Present Simple

am + is + are + p.p
Abdullah likes Pizza
Pizza is liked by Abdullah

Past simple

Was, were + p.p
He went home
Home was gone by him

Future simple

Will + be + p.p
He will write the Repoul
The Repoul will be written

Present Perfect

He has been + P.P
have
Ali has drank Pepsi
He has been drunk

Somebody Subject	has built Verb	the house Object
The house has been built		

Active / Passive Verb Forms

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms." You must learn to recognize the difference to successfully speak English.

Active Form

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

[Thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

Examples:

<p>The professor</p> <p>subject doing action</p>	<p>teaches</p> <p>verb</p>	<p>the students.</p> <p>object receiving action</p>
<p>John</p> <p>subject doing action</p>	<p>washes</p> <p>verb</p>	<p>the dishes.</p> <p>object receiving action</p>

Passive Form

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

Examples:

<p>The students</p> <p>subject receiving action</p>	<p>are taught</p> <p>passive verb</p>	<p>by the professor.</p> <p>doing action</p>
<p>The dishes</p> <p>subject receiving action</p>	<p>are washed</p> <p>passive verb</p>	<p>by John.</p> <p>doing action</p>

Passive – Use

We only use the passive when we are interested in the object or when we do not know who caused the action.

Example: Appointments are required in such cases.

We can only form a passive sentence from an active sentence when there is an object in the active sentence.

Form

to be + past participle

How to form a passive sentence when an active sentence is given:

- object of the "active" sentence becomes subject in the "passive" sentence
- subject of the "active" sentence becomes "object" in the "passive" sentence" (or is left out)

Active:	Peter	builds	a house.
Passive:	A house	is built	by Peter.

Examples

Active	Peter	builds	a house.	Simple Present
Passive:	A house	is built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	built	a house.	Simple Past
Passive:	A house	was built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	has built	a house.	Present Perfect
Passive:	A house	has been built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	will build	a house.	will-future
Passive:	A house	will be built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	can build	a house.	Modals
Passive:	A house	can be built	by Peter.	

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Main
be	was/were	been	يكون - يصبح
become	became	become	أصبح
begin	began	begun	بدأ
break	broke	broken	كسر
bring	brought	brought	جلب
build	built	built	بناء
buy	bought	bought	شراء
can	could	been able	يمكن - استطاع
catch	caught	caught	قبض
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي - يجي
cost	cost	cost	ثمن - كلفة
cut	cut	cut	يقص - يقطع
do	did	done	يفعل - يعمل
drink	drank	drunk	مشروب - يشرب
drive	drove	driven	يسوق - يقود
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	وقع - سقط
feel	felt	felt	شعور - احساس
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	يجد
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
get	got	got	حصل - الحصول على
give	gave	given	يعطي
go	went	gone/been	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	تنمو - كبر - غرس
have	had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hit	hit	hit	ضرب - أصاب - سد
keep	kept	kept	حفظ - ابقى - احتفظ

know	knew	known	يعرف
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lose	lost	lost	يخسر - يضيع
make	made	made	جعل - صنع - أنشأ
meet	met	met	اجتماع - التقى - قابل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
put	put	put	يضع
read/ri:d/	read/red/	read/red/	يقرأ
ride	rode	ridden	ركب - ركوب
run	ran	run	يركض
say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	بيع - باع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
shut	shut	Shut	يغلق
sing	sang	sung	انشد - غنى - شدا
sit	sat	sat	يجلس - يقعد
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
spend	spent	spent	أنفق - أمضى - قضى
stand	stood	stood	قف - يقوم
steal	stole	stolen	سرقة - سرق - سلب
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	يأخذ
tell	told	told	يقول - يخبر - يروي
think	thought	thought	يفكر - يعتقد - يظن
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wake	woke	woken	استيقظ - ايقظ - استفاق
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي - يلبس
win	won	won	يربح - يفوز
write	wrote	written	يكتب

Unit 12

Second If conditional

1 if → Present simple → I will + main verb

If I study hard, I will pass the exam.

If he gets up early, he will catch the plane

(**possibility**) to happen

2 if → Past simple, would + main verb

If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

If he got up early, he **would catch** the plane.

Unreal condition

ملاحظة

Note:

If I were you, I **would talk** to the boss.

Might = Perhaps

might + main verb →

might work
might live
might become
not sure

Will + main verb
Present Continuous →

sure

May / might

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike other auxiliary verbs modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

The modal verbs are:- [MAY](#) / [MIGHT](#)

Modal	Example	Uses
May	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.	Asking for permission Future possibility
Might	We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now. They might give us a 10% discount.	Present possibility Future possibility

!Note The modal auxiliary verbs are always followed by the base form

may

We can use 'may' to ask for permission. However this is rather formal and not used very often in modern spoken English

- May I borrow your pen?
- May we think about it?
- May I go now?

We use 'may' to suggest something is possible

- It may rain later today.
- I may not have time to do it today.
- Pete may come with us

might

We use 'might' to suggest a small possibility of something. Often we read that 'might' suggests a smaller possibility than 'may', there is in fact little difference and 'might' is more usual than 'may' in spoken English.

- She might be at home by now but it's not sure at all.
- It might rain this afternoon.
- I might not have time to go to the shops for you.
- I might not go.

For the past, we use 'might have'.

- He might have tried to call while I was out.
- I might have dropped it in the street.

Note:

- * Might + infinitive with out to
- * Might is a modal auxiliary verb.
- * The forms of might are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I		go to the party.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		Go out for a meal tonight

*** Question**

The invented question Might you ... ? is unusual.

It is very common to ask question with Do you think + will?

Do you think	you'll get here on time? it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
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Short answer

Do you think he'll come?	He might
Do you think I'll rain?	It might

GRAMMAR SPOT	
1	Might means the same as perhaps <i>will</i> What are you doing tonight? I don't know. I might go out. Or I might stay at home.
2	Might is a modal auxiliary. Ann might come round tonight. I might not pass my exams. Do we add -s with he/she/it? No. Do we use do / does in the negative?

can, should, must, might

ممنوع إضافة حرف **S** للفعل في نهاية الكلمة لـ **he, she, it**
He might **comes** round tonight. Not Correct
He might **come** round tonight. This Correct

كلمة **Might** لا تأتي او لا تكتب في بداية السؤال بهذا الشكل **Might** حيث انه يكتب السؤال لكلمة