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Subject Pronouns

I, he, she, it, you, we, they

Ex:

- I** study English.
 - He** watches television.
 - Sami** likes driving race cars. **He** will buy a new car next week.
 - Layla and Nadia** will attend the match next week. **They** will support their club.
 - The window** is broken. **It** was hit by a stone.
 - Suha** shouted at her brother. **She** will apologize for that behavior.
-

Object Pronouns

me, him, her, it, you, us, them

EX:

- He** gave **me** the car
- She** bought **us** a sandwich
- They** waited **you** yesterday.
- Ali bought **a car** yesterday. He parked **it** beside the hospital.
- I saw **Mohammed and Hassan** in the market last week. I told **them** the truth.
- Salim made the experiment at the lab of physics. **He** completed **it** skillfully.

Auxiliary Verbs

Present	Past
am, is, are	was, were
does, do	did
has, have	had
will, shall	would
Can	could

am → I

is → he, she, it

are → you, we, they

.....

was → I, he, she, it

were → you, we, they

.....

does → he, she, it

do → I, you, we, they

did → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

.....

has → he, she, it

have → I, you, we, they

had → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

.....

will → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

shall → I, we

.....

can → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

could → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

Definite article

The

EX:

- He wrote **the** book.
 - She needed **the** computer.
-

Indefinite articles

a, an

EX:

- He ate a sandwich.
 - She needed a chemical.
 - He is **an** engineer.
 - It is an oyster.
-

Consonant sounds.

١-Voiceless consonant

Voiceless consonant sounds are produced without the vibration of the vocal cords.

١. /p/ - pat , ripe, lip

٢. /t/ - top, street , rent

٣. /k/ - cat , kite, quarrel, school, chemistry

٤. /f/ - fan , enough , phase

٥. /θ/ - think ,width , theatre

٦. /s/ - see, risk, same

٧. /ʃ/ - she, shampoo, mission, nation

٨. /tʃ/ - chair, reach, fetch

٩. /h/ - hat, home, hide

Reading Passage

The richest, meanest woman in the world.

Hetty Green was a very spoilt only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1830. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 11 and she inherited \$7,0 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 10 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called "The Witch of Wall Street". At 33 she married Edward Green, a multimillionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies(biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spend the night looking for

it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916, she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

Reading Passage

Physics

Physics is a very important branch of science. It helps us to understand how the world around us works including can openers, light bulbs, cell phones, muscles, lungs, brains, cameras, cars, earthquakes, hurricanes, DNA, and black holes.

Physics enhances our understanding of other disciplines, such as the earth, agriculture, chemistry, biology, and environmental sciences which are importance to all peoples of the world. Physics improves our quality of life by providing the basic understanding necessary for developing new instruments and techniques for medical applications, such as magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasonic imaging, and laser surgery.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Play	played	played
Ask	asked	asked
Talk	talked	talked
Walk	walked	walked
Work	worked	worked
Watch	watched	watched
Finish	finished	finished
Live	lived	lived
Like	liked	liked
Write	wrote	written
Read	Read	read
Know	knew	known
Present	Past	Past Participle
Travel	travelled	travelled
fix	fixed	fixed
Stop	stopped	stopped
Move	moved	moved
See	Saw	seen
Celebrate	celebrated	celebrated
Sell	Sold	sold
Eat	Ate	eaten
Grow	grew	grown
Fly	Flew	flown
Take	Took	taken
Swim	swam	swum

has, have	had	had	
do, does	did	done	
am, is	was	been	
Are	were	been	
	Present	Past	Past Participle
١	Wash	washed	washed
٢	Wish	wished	wished
٣	Want	wanted	wanted
٤	Wait	waited	waited
٥	Put	put	put
٦	Cut	cut	cut
٧	Cost	cost	cost
٨	Buy	bought	bought
٩	Build	built	built
١٠	Bring	brought	brought
١١	Burn	burnt	burnt
١٢	Get	got	got
١٣	Tell	told	told
١٤	Shoot	shot	shot
١٥	Send	sent	sent
١٦	Spends	spent	spent
١٧	Catch	caught	caught
١٨	Make	made	made
١٩	Say	said	said
٢٠	Become	became	become
٢١	Begin	began	begun
٢٢	Sings	sang	sung

۲۳	Break	broke	broken
۲۴	Drive	drove	driven
۲۵	Choose	chose	chosen

Parts of Speech: are words that perform different grammatical functions according to their positions in the sentence.

١-**Nouns:** are words that are used to name people, places, animals, ideas, and things.

Nouns can be classified into two main categories:

A- Proper nouns: name a specific person, place, day, month, event, or thing. We use a capital letter to start a proper noun.

EX:

-I visited **Mosul** last week.

-**Babylon** is a city in **Iraq**.

-**Ahmed** is a successful student.

-**The Earth** moves round **the Sun**.

-The tourists went to **Sawa** lake in **Samawah**.

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B-common Nouns: refer to a generic item, group, or place. Common nouns are not capitalized unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence.

EX:

-I bought a **pen** yesterday.

-I am going to **school**.

-The **workers** arrived at the **factory**.

-The **car** is out of **fuel**.

Examples of Proper nouns and Common nouns

Ahmed , planet , country, Sun, Basrah , Kuwait, door, , school, university, Baghdad , table

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns

Nouns are also categorized into singular and plural.

C-Singular Nouns: are words that are used to name a single person, place, animal, bird, or object.

EX:

-There is a **person** in front of our house.

-That is my **daughter**.

-I found a wounded **sparrow** in the bush.

-He is a nice **friend**.

D-Plural Nouns: refer to a number of people, places, animals or things. Nouns are made plural by adding an s

EX:

-I need some **apples**. (**apple**)

-Did you find the **boxes** you were looking for? (**box**)

-Jassim read two **stories** yesterday. (**story**)

Examples of singular and plural nouns

Singular	plural
Apple	apples
Box	boxes
Class	classes
Church	churches
Brush	Brushes
Story	stories
Toy	toys
Child	children

Voiced Consonants: are pronounced with the vibration of the vocal cords.

١ - /b/ bet , trouble , rub /

٢ - /d/ dim , order , bad

٣ - /g/ game , get , bag

٤ - /v/ vine , saving , very

٥ - /z/ zeal , zero , zink

٦ - /ʒ/ measure , pleasure , treasure

٧ - /dʒ/ joke , damage , large , education

٨ - /ð/ the , they , with

٩ - /l/ love , follow , well

١٠ - /m/ mail , humour , some

١١ -/n/ nail , funny , fine

١٢ -/ŋ/ sing , ring , drink, sink

١٣ -/r/ real , correct , read

١٤ -/j/ you , yes, beyond

١٥ -/w/ we showing , what

Main verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle
play	played	played
ask	asked	asked
talk	talked	talked
walk	walked	walked
work	worked	worked
watch	watched	watched
finish	finished	finished
live	lived	lived
like	liked	liked
write	wrote	written
read	read	read
know	knew	known
drink	drank	drunk
speak	spoke	spoken
meet	met	met

come	came	come
go	went	gone

Possessive Adjectives: used to refer to property

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	Me	my
he	Him	his
she	Her	her
it	It	its
you	You	your
we	Us	our
they	Them	their

Ex;

١-This is my umbrella.

٢-We admired his car.

٣-My father scored the first goal

٤-Your mark is low.

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The Subject: is the first part of the sentence which does the action.

Note: the subject can be just one word

He solved the problem last week.

Layla studied English yesterday.

Note: the subject can be two words

The player has just scored a goal.

His father arrived late.

Note: the subject can be three words

The new student is happy.

Note: the subject can be five words

The window of the room is broken.

.....

Auxiliary Verbs

Present	Past
am, is, are	was, were
does, do	did
has, have	had
will, shall	would
can	could

am → I

is → he, she, it

are → you, we, they

.....

was → I, he, she, it

were → you, we, they

.....

does → he, she, it

do → I, you, we, they

did → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

.....

has → he, she, it

have → I, you, we, they

had → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

.....

will → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

shall → I, we

.....

can → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

could → I, you, we, they, he, she, it

.....

Changes in pronouns

your  my

you  I

are you  I am

.....
١-Bill is late today.

Is he late today?

Yes, he is.

No, he is not.

٢-Steve and Jason are reading loudly now.

Are they reading loudly now?

Yes, they are.

No, they are not.

٣-The new soldier was brave.

-Was the new soldier brave?

Yes, he was.

No, he was not

٤-The old engineers were smart.

Were the old engineers smart?

Yes, they were.

No, they were not.

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Interrogatives: Are used to ask questions

Interrogative + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

EX:

١- What is your name?

My name is Ahmed.

٢-How are you?

I am fine . Thanks a lot. And you ?

٣--How old are you?

I am fourteen years old.

٤-Where are you from?

I am from Iraq.

٥-What are you doing now?

I am writing the lesson now.

٦-What is he doing now?

He is driving the car now.

٧-Where does Layla live ?

٨-Where do you live?

Tenses:

First-The Past Simple Tense is used to express an event which began and finished in the past. It is consisted from the following formula:

Subject + past verb + completion

.....

I ,they, we, you, he, she, it  did, did not
Did not = didn't

.....

yesterday, last week, last month, last year

.....

Ex:

- ١- Sami travelled to Baghdad last week.
 - He did not travel to Baghdad last week
 - Did he travel to Baghdad last week?
 - Yes, he did.
 - No, he did not.
- ٢- Nim and George fixed the truck yesterday.
 - They did not fix the truck yesterday.
 - Did they fix the truck yesterday?
 - Yes, they did.
 - No, they did not.
- ٣- I stopped them yesterday.
 - I did not stop them yesterday.
 - Did you stop them yesterday?
 - Yes, I did.
 - No, I did not.
- ٤-The student went to university yesterday.
 - He did not go to university yesterday.
 - Did he go to university yesterday?
 - Yes, he did.
 - No, he did not.
- ٥- I saw them yesterday.
 - I did not see them yesterday.
 - Did you see them yesterday?

- Yes, I did.
- No, I did not.

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Second: The Present Continuous Tense is used to express an event that happens now during the moment of speech. It is consisted from the following formula:

Subject + am + verb + ing + completion
is
are

.....
am – I

is - he, she, it

are - they, we, you

.....
now

.....
Ex:

- ١- He is reading the story now.
- He is not reading the story now.
- Is he reading the story now?
- Yes, he is.
- No, he is not.

- ٢- Nada is working in the building now.
- She is not working in the building now.
- Is she working in the building now?
- Yes, she is.
- No, she not.

- ٣- I am writing the letter now.
- I am not writing the letter now.
- Are you writing the letter now?
- Yes, I am
- No, I am no

- ٤-The cat is eating its food now.
- It is not eating its food now.
- Is it eating its food now?
- Yes, it is.
- No, it is not.
- ٥- The children are going to school now.
- The children are not going to school now.
- Are the children going to school now?
- Yes, they are.
- No, they are not

.....
Third: The Present Simple Tense is used to express a habit or something which happens regularly. It is also used to express a general fact. It is consisted from the following formula:

Subject + main verb +(s) + completion + time adverb

.....
he, she, it  **does**

I , you, we, they  **do**

.....
ch, sh, s, x  **es**

.....
every day, every week, every month, every year, daily

Ex:

- ١-She plays tennis every day.
- She does not play tennis every day.
- Does she play tennis every day?
- Yes, she does.
- No, she does not.

- ٢-Nabeel and Mustafa work in the factory every day.
- They do not work in the factory every day.
- Do they work in the factory every day?

- Yes, they do.
- No, they do not.

- ٣- The city celebrates the occasion every year.
- It does not celebrate the occasion every year.
- Does it celebrate the occasion every year?
- Yes, it does.
- No, it does not.

- ٤- They sell fish in the market every day.
- They do not sell fish in the market every day.
- Do they sell fish in the market every day?
- Yes, they do.
- No, they do not.

- ٥- The earth moves round the sun.
- The earth does not move round the sun.
- Does the earth move round the sun?
- Yes, it does.
- No, it does not.

- ٦-The mechanic fixes the car every month.
- The mechanic does not fix the car every month.
- Does the mechanic fix the car every month?
- Yes, he does.
- No, he does not.

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Fourth: The Present Perfect Tense is used to express an event which has just finished. It is also used to express an event which started in the past and it is continuing in the present. It is consisted from the following formula:

١-**Subject +has + just+ past participle verb + completion**

have

.....
I - they, we, you  **have**

he, she, it  **has**
.....

just
.....

EX:

١- Yassir has **just** watched the match.

- He has not **just** watched the match.
- Has he just watched the match?
- Yes, he has.
- No, he has not.

٢- Bill and George have **just** played the guitar.

- They have not just played the guitar.
- Have they just played the guitar?
- Yes, they have.
- No, they have not.

٣- Layla has **just** met Suha.

- She has not just met Suha.
- Has she just met Suha?
- Yes, she has.
- No, she has not.

٤- I have **just** seen the manager in the market.

- I have not just seen the manager in the market.
- Have you just seen the manager in the market?
- Yes, I have.
- No, I have not.

٥- You have just finished the job.

- You have not just finished the job.
- Have you just finished the job?
- Yes, I have.
- No, I have not.

.....

Main verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle
travel	travelled	travelled
fix	fixed	fixed
stop	stopped	stopped
move	moved	moved
see	saw	seen
celebrate	celebrated	celebrated
sell	sold	sold
eat	ate	eaten
grow	grew	grown
fly	flew	flown
take	took	taken
swim	swam	swum
has, have	had	had
do, does	did	done
am, is	was	been
are	were	been

.....

Opposites

salty x fresh

heavy x light

tall x short

sweet x bitter

expensive x cheap

big x small

happy x sad

Punctuation marks

EX;

١-**ahmed** travelled to **mosul** last **sunday**
Ahmed travelled to Mosul last Sunday.

٢-**he** is going to **algeria** next **monday**
He is going to Algeria next Monday.

٣-**is ali** reading the story now
Is Ali reading the story now?

٤-**what** did **bassim** drive last week
What did Bassim drive last week?

Scattered Words

Put the following words in the correct order.

١- (I , beefburger , ate , a)

I ate a beefburger

٢- (clean, they , the , house)

They clean the house

٣- (wait , bus, we , the)

We wait the bus.

٤- (name , Ali , is , My)

My name is Ali.

٥- (are , from , Where , you)

Where are you from ?

٦- (is , He, businessman , a)

He is a businessman.

٧- (a , teacher , is , he)

He is a teacher.

٩- (an , I , engineer , am)

I am an engineer

١٠- (he , live, does , Where)

Where does he live ?

.....

Main verbs

	Present	Past	Past Participle
١	wash	washed	washed
٢	wish	wished	wished
٣	want	wanted	wanted
٤	wait	waited	waited
٥	put	put	put
٦	cut	cut	cut
٧	cost	cost	cost
٨	buy	bought	bought
٩	build	built	built
١٠	bring	brought	brought
١١	burn	burnt	burnt
١٢	get	got	got

۱۳	tell	told	told
۱۴	shoot	shot	shot
۱۵	send	sent	sent
۱۶	spends	spent	spent
۱۷	catch	caught	caught
۱۸	make	made	made
۱۹	say	said	said
۲۰	become	became	become
۲۱	begin	began	begun
۲۲	sings	sang	sung
۲۳	break	broke	broken
۲۴	drive	drove	driven
۲۵	choose	chose	chosen

Abbreviations

will = 'll

shall = 'll

will not = won't

shall not= shan't

should not = shouldn't

cannot= can't

could not= couldn't

