

Shatt al-Arab University

**Department of oil and Gas management and
marketing**

English subject first stage

Assist.teacher. Mahmood hussein



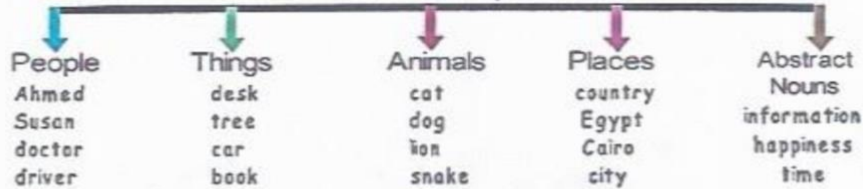
PARTS OF SPEECH

أقسام الكلام

There are 8 parts of speech in English:

- 1- Noun اسم 2- Pronoun ضمير 3- Adjective صفة
4- Verb فعل 5- Adverb ظرف/حال 6- Preposition حرف جر
7- Conjunction حرف عطف 8- Interjection صيغة تعجب

1- Noun (n.) اسم



Ahmed is a teacher.

Susan bought a new phone.



2- Pronoun (pron.) ضمير

We use pronouns to replace nouns. (I, he, she, it, they, me, him, your, her, mine, himself, ...etc.)

Ahmed is busy. ^{pron.} He has a meeting.



-Whose book is this?

^{pron.} It is ^{pron.} mine.



3- Adjective (adj.) صفة

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. (tall, short, big, small, white, black, ...etc.)

We live in a ^{adj.} big ^{n.} city.



I have a car. ^{pron.} It is ^{adj.} red.



4- Verb (v.) فعل

(work, read, write, play,
drink, speak, listen,....etc.)

A verb describes an action or state.

Doctors ^{v.} work in hospitals.



They are ^{v.} eating.



He ^{v.} feels sick.



We ^{v.} are happy.



5- Adverb (adv.) حال / ظرف

Adverbs describe: 1- verbs 2- adjectives 3- adverbs 4- whole sentence.

1-He is ^{v.} running ^{adv.} quickly.



2-She is ^{adv.} really ^{adj.} happy.



3-He is running ^{adv.} very ^{adv.} quickly.



4-Unfortunately, it ^{adv.} rained



sentence → and we couldn't go out.

6- Proposition (prep.) حرف جر

(on, in, at, for, about, under, during, by, from, to, ...etc.)

- indicate place or location

The baby is ^{prep} in the kitchen.



- indicate time

My favourite TV show starts ^{prep} at 7 00 pm.



The keys are ^{prep} under the table.

I don't go to work ^{prep} on Fridays.



- come with nouns, verbs or adjectives

Mark has a trouble ^{prep} with his boss.



I like ^{prep} listening to music.



7- Conjunction (conj.) حرف عطف

(and, or, but, because, so, while, when, ...etc.)

They connect words, phrases or sentences.

conj.

Ahmed and Ali are friends.



Sam



Mark

conj.

Sam likes fish, but Mark doesn't.

I can't go to the wedding

^{conj.} because I'm very busy.



8- Interjection (interj.) صيغة تعجب

(Shh, Hurray, Yay, Oh, Eww, Aha,
Ouch, Oops, Hmm, Phew, ...etc.)

Examples

interj.

Shh! the baby is sleeping.



interj.

Wow! look at that Lamborghini.



A , An

Indefinite Article

"A" or "An" is used before a singular noun when it refers to a non - specific item .



We need a doctor right now !
Ali bought a new car yesterday.
She is an engineer.

Definite Article

The

'The ' is used before singular or plural nouns when they are definite .



The dog my father bought for me is so nice.
The movie we saw last night was very funny.

Write the type of each word in the sentence below:

Oops! The naughty cat jumped suddenly
onto the table and spilled my coffee.

Positive case +

Be

Verb To Be

am

I am = I'm

is

He is = He's

She is = She's

It is = It's

Ali is = Ali's

Cat is = Cat's

are

You are = You're

We are = We're

They are = They're

People are

Ali and I are

Negative case -

Be

am + not

I ~~am~~ not = I'm not

I ~~am~~ not Ahmed
I'm not Ahmed

is + not

He ~~is~~ not = He isn't
She ~~is~~ not = She isn't
It ~~is~~ not = It isn't

He ~~is~~ not my friend
He ~~isn't~~ my friend

are + not

You ~~are~~ not = You aren't
We ~~are~~ not = We aren't
They ~~are~~ not = They aren't

They ~~are~~ not students
They ~~aren't~~ students

Yes / No question ?

am

I ~~am~~ a teacher .

~~Am~~ I a teacher ?

- Yes , you are
- No , you aren't .

is

She ~~is~~ from Jaban .

~~Is~~ she from Jaban ?

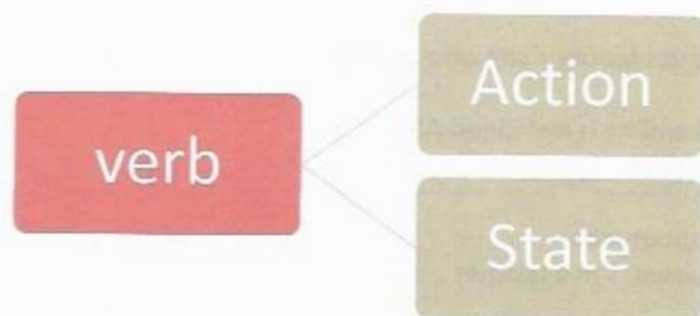
- Yes , she is .
- No , she isn't .
- Yes , she's . ❌
- Yes , she's from Japan

are

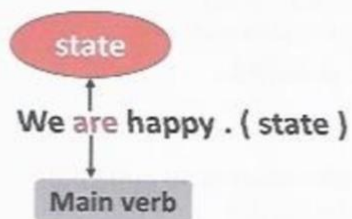
They ~~are~~ busy .

~~Are~~ they busy .

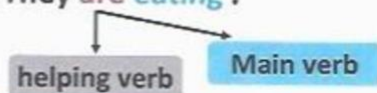
- Yes , they are.
- No , they aren't.



Doctors **work** in hospitals.



?!
They **are** **eating**.



Where do we use verb to be

- To talk about identity / say who you are

I **am** Ahmed and he **is** my friend Ali .
We'**re** from Egypt.

- To talk about jobs.

I'**m** not a student. I'**m** a teacher .

Susan **isn't** a nurse , she's a doctor .
Mark and sam **aren't** engineers , they **are** businessmen.

21/04/2014

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Where do we use verb to be

- To talk about age .

How old **is** your son ?
He **is** 5 years old .

- To talk about time and date .

What time **is** it ?
It **is** 3 o'clock .
When **is** the meeting ?
It's on January 21 .

- To talk about places .

Where **are** Mark & Susan ?
They'**re** at the college .

- To talk about weather

How's the weather today ?
It's hot and sunny .

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Write a correct form of (be) in the gaps :

- 1- My little sistertwo .
- 2- It(not) cold in spring .
- 3- She (not) married , she sigle .
- 4- They (not) rich . They Poor .
- 5- I(not) from Italy , I from Spain .
- 6- You free this evening ? Yes , I

Possessive Adjectives

What's **your** name ?

Possessive adjectives

My name is Mary.

Subject pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
You	Your
We	Our
They	Their

I am Ahmed and he is **my** friend .
 I am Ahmed and they are **my** friends .

Examples

You are a student and it is **your** book .
You are students and they are **your** books.

You are a student and it is **your** book .
You are students and they are **your** books.

It is a nice car , but I don't like **its** color .
We live here . It is **our** house .
They are happy because **their** team scored a goal .

COMMON MISTAKES

Its



Possessive adjective:
The cat is eating its food

It's



Contraction
It's = It is : It's hot today
It's = It has : It's got a long hair

Your



Possessive adjective

You're : you are



Contraction

Your name is Mark and
you're from Italy

COMMON MISTAKES

Their



Possessive adjective

They're = They are



Contraction

They're my children . Their names are Ali and Nora.

Complete with the correct possessive adjectives :

- 1- Sam has a car . _____ car is expensive .
- 2- I like English . It's _____ favorite subject.
- 3- The students like _____ new teacher .
- 4- Palestine is in Asia . _____ capital is Al Quds.
- 5- she is my wife . _____ name is Susan.
- 6- We are hungry and _____ food is not ready yet.
- 7- You are an artist .I like _____ paintings .

Unit Two

Present simple

Positive			Negative		
He	lives	in Basrah	He	doesn't	in Basrah
She			She		
It			It		
I	live	in Basrah	I	don't	in Basrah
We			We		
You			You		
They			They		

Yes/ No questions				Short answers		Wh question				
Do	you	like	playing card	Yes , I do . / No, I don't.		Where	does	He	Live?	
	they			Yes , we do . / No, we don't.				She		
Does	he	go	out on Sunday?	Yes , they do . / No, they don't.			do			It
	she			Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.						I We You They

Present Simple – Exceptions

The Present Simple tense has four types of exceptions, where we don't just add "s" in 3rd person singular (he, she, it), but "es" or "ies" to the verbs.

1) Verbs ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch + "es":

- He passes the ball to his teammate.
- She fixes the broken lamp.
- It buzzes loudly.

2) Verbs ending in a consonant and y + "ies":

- He studies English every day.
- She tries to solve the problem.
- It flies high in the sky.

3) Verbs like (go) and (do), we add -es

go—goes do—does

4) (have) is irregular.

have --- has

Fill in the Sentences with the correct form of the verb in the Present Simple:

My dad _____ (drink) coffee in the morning.

We _____ (watch) TV every evening.

The sun _____ (rise) in the east.

The cat _____ (sleep) all day.

The flowers _____ (bloom) in the spring.

The train _____ (arrive) at 8 o'clock.

The children _____ (play) in the park.

I _____ (like) pizza.

The teacher _____ (teach) us math.

The dog _____ (bark) at the mailman.

Pronouns

A subject pronoun

(I, we, he, she, they, or who)

refers to the person or thing that performs an action. It normally appears at the start of a sentence, before the verb.

An object pronoun

(me, us, him, her, them, or whom)

refers to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition.

	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives
Singular	I	me	My
	You	you	Your
	He	him	His
	She	her	Her
	It	it	Its
Plural	We	us	Our
	You	you	Your
	they	them	their

We use subject pronouns as the subject of a **verb**

I like your dress.
You are late.
He is my friend.
It is raining.
She is on holiday.
We live in England.
They come from London

We use object pronouns as
(1) the object of a **verb** and
(2) after **prepositions**:

Can you help me, please?
I can see you.
She doesn't like him.
I saw her in town today.
We saw them in town yesterday, but they didn't see us.
She is waiting for me.
I'll get it for you.
Give it to him.
Why are you looking at her?
Don't take it from us.
I'll speak to them

Rewrite these sentences using pronouns:

- "Mark and I went to the movies." →
- "Jane called Lisa yesterday." →

Identify and correct the mistake in these sentences:

- "Her went to the market."
- "Me and him are best friends."

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun:

1. I have a book. It is on the table. Would you like to borrow ____?
2. The kids are playing outside. ____ are having so much fun.
1. Lisa and I are best friends. ____ always invite me to her house.
2. They have a big house. I visited ____ last summer.
3. We are planning a surprise for Mark. Don't tell ____ anything!
4. Michael has a new bike. ____ rides it to school every day.
5. This is our neighbor. We see ____ in the garden every morning.

10/10/2024

11

What time is it?

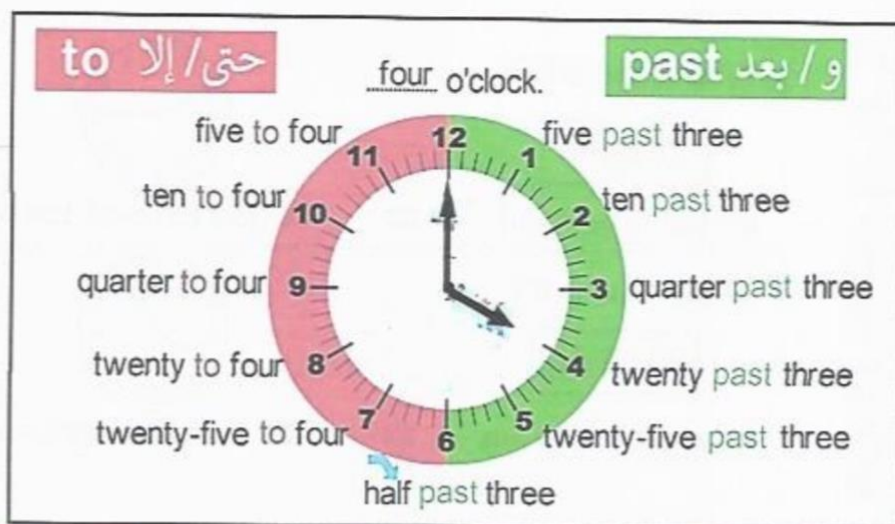


- > 1 day = 24 hours
 - > 1 hour = 60 minutes
 - > 1 minute = 60 seconds
-

11/10/2024

12

What time is it ?



What time is it ?

①

07:30 AM

- It's seven thirty am.
- It's half past seven am.

What time is it?

②



- It's one fifteen.
- It's quarter past one.

③

12:45 PM

- It's twelve forty-five pm.
- It's quarter to one pm.

④



- It's eight fifty.
- It's ten to nine.

What time is it ?

> What time is it?

10:15 PM

It's ten fifteen pm.



=

It's quarter past ten pm.

> What time is it?

08:05 AM

It's eight O five am.



=

It's five past eight am.

What time is it ?

> It is ten thirty AM.

> It's ten thirty AM.



ten thirty

صباحاً

> AM = Ante Meridiem → Before noon


مساءً

> PM = Post Meridiem → After noon

12:00 PM
noon = midday
الظهر/منتصف النهار

12:00 AM
midnight
منتصف الليل

Prepositions

<p>المكان place</p> 	address عنوان	at 26 Al Quds Street
	specific location موقع محدد	at home/ work/ school/ a cafe/ the museum
	specific group activities أنشطة جماعية محددة	at a party/ a concert/ the theatre
<p>on</p> <p>quite general</p>	streets/roads طرق/شوارع	on Al Quds Street / on Uhud Road
	floors طوابق	on the first floor/ on the top floor
	surfaces الأسطح	on the table/ the roof/ the wall/ the ceiling
<p>in</p> <p>general</p> <p>عامة/شاملة</p>	communications الاتصالات/الإعلام & media	on the phone/ the internet/ the radio the TV/ the news
	neighborhood حي	in Zamalk / Maadi
	city مدينة	in Cairo / Mekkah / Paris
	country دولة	in Egypt/ Palestine/ the USA
	continent قارة	in Africa / Asia / North America
	world العالم	in the world
	enclosed spaces	in a classroom/ the house/ the box

Prepositions

means of transportation

in
in a car
in a taxi

on
on a bus
on a train
on a plane
on a ship
on the subway

on a bicycle
on a motorcycle
on a horse

> There are three people in the car.

> I met Ali on the subway. المترو

> I go to work by car. بواسطة

> They get to school by bus.

> We go to the park on foot.

Prepositions

الاتصال/الإعلام
communications
& media

on the phone/the internet/the radio
the TV/the news

المواد المطبوعة

printed material *in* a book/a picture/the newspapers



➤ Fill in the gaps with (in - on - at):

1. I live *in* an apartment *on* the third floor.
2. There is a queue of people *at* the bus stop.
3. Alexandria is *in* Egypt.
4. I'm not *at* work now, I'm *at* home.
5. Our house is *on* Oxford Street.

Prepositions

Time

الزمن



at
specific
محددة

وقت مُحدد
specific time

at the moment
at 6.30 - at lunchtime
at noon - at midnight - at night
12.00 p.m. 12.00 a.m.

on
quite general

يوم
day
تاريخ
date

on Sunday - on birthday
on May 17th = on the 17th of May
 



in
general
عامة/شاملة

شهور months *in January* يناير
فصول السنة seasons *in winter* الشتاء
سنوات years *in 2021*
عقود decades *in the 1980s*
قرون centuries *in the 1900s*

Prepositions

on
quite general

يوم
day
تاريخ
date

on Sunday - on birthday
on May 17th = on the 17th of May
 

in
general
عامة/شاملة

شهور months *in January* يناير
فصول السنة seasons *in winter* الشتاء
سنوات years *in 2021*
عقود decades *in the 1980s*
قرون centuries *in the 1900s*
فترات طويلة long periods *in the past*
in the future
فترات اليوم parts of the day *in the morning*
in the afternoon
in the evening

Prepositions

-  *on* عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
 *at* *weekend*

> I never go to school *on* the weekend.

> I never go to school *at* the weekend.

في خلال *in* + (فترة زمنية)

in ten minutes

in two hours

> I will be back *in* four days.

in a week

> I will finish this course *in* three months.

in two years

Prepositions

في خلال *in* + (فترة زمنية)

in ten minutes

in two hours

> I will be back *in* four days.

in a week

> I will finish this course *in* three months.


in two years

on time → في الوقت المحدد

> I always have to wait for you, and you never come *on* time.

Prepositions

► Fill in the gaps with (in - on - at):

1. I don't go to work *on* Saturdays.
2. My birthday is *in* March.
3. She was born *in* 1999.
4. The train leaves *at* 7:30, *in* the morning.
5. He has a meeting *on* July 3rd.  ~~*in*~~ July 3rd
6. I will be ready *in* ten minutes.

Unit Four

There is / are

نستخدم (there is) للإشارة إلى الشيء المفرد مثل :
 There is a shower .(positive +)
 There isn't a shower .(negative -)
 Is there a shower ? (question ?) ** Yes , there is . ** No , there is not.
 نستخدم (there are) للإشارة إلى الأشياء الجمع مثل :
 There are two bedrooms .(positive +)
 There aren't two bedrooms .(negative -)
 Are there two bedrooms ? (question ?) ** Yes , there are . ** No , there are not.

How many

How many: أداة السؤال	المفعول به	الفعل (is - are)	there ?
How many	bathroom	is	there ?
How many	bathrooms	are	there?

This / That / These / Those

This	للإشارة إلى المفرد القريب	I like this picture .
These	للإشارة إلى الجمع القريب	How much are these mugs?
That	للإشارة إلى المفرد البعيد	Can you see that man ?
Those	للإشارة إلى الجمع البعيد	Look at those children .

a / an / some / any / a lot of

a/an	تستخدم مع جميع أنواع الجمل (+ - ?) I have a book .(+) I don't have a book .(-) Do you have a book? I need an hour to complete my work. لاحظ استخدامنا a مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بصوت صحيح و an مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بصوت علة	تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود المفرد
Some	تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة فقط اسم معدود جمع : I have some books اسم غير معدود : I need some sugar in my tea. تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة والاستفهامية	تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود الجمع
Any	اسم معدود جمع (-) I don't have any books . Do you have any books? اسم غير معدود : I don't need any sugar in my tea . تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة والاستفهامية	تستخدم مع الاسم غير المعدود
A lot of	تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة والاستفهامية She has got a lot of milk . Are there a lot of milk in the fridge	

أسماء معدودة Countable Nouns

a / an

مفرد singular

جمع plural

a car = 1 car

2 cars

an apple = 1 apple

3 apples

> It is a nice car

> They are nice cars

> This question is difficult
I can't answer it

أسماء غير معدودة Uncountable Nouns

(تعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد)

لا تُجمع

NO (a / an)

NO plural

~~a~~ information

information~~s~~

~~furniture~~

furniture~~s~~

> The information is useful

> The furniture looks old

The English alphabet



a / e / i / o / u

5 vowels



b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n,
p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

21 consonants

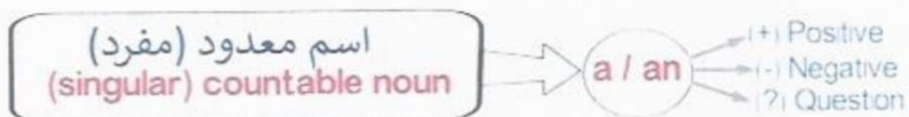
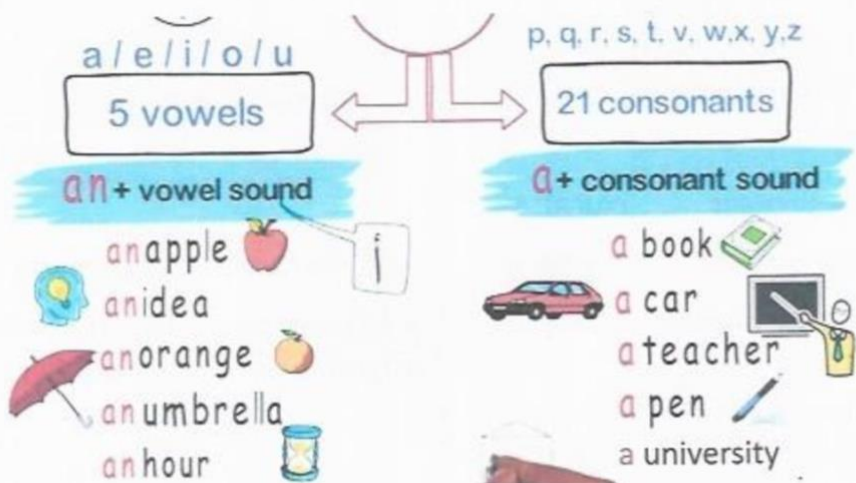
an + vowel sound

an apple



a + consonant sound

a book



- > I have **a book**. (+) Positive (book icon)
- > I don't have **a book**. (-) Negative (person icon)
- > Do you have **a book**? (-) Question (person icon with question mark)

اسم معدود (جمع)
(plural) countable noun

عدد
number

(+) Positive
(-) Negative
(?) Question

> I have **3** books. (+) Positive

> I don't have **3** books. (-) Negative

> Do you have **3** books? (?) Question

اسم معدود (جمع)
(plural) countable noun

some

any

(+) Positive
(-) Negative
(?) Question

> I have **some** books. (+) Positive

> I don't have **any** books. (-) Negative

> Do you have **any** books? (?) Question

اسم غير معدود
uncountable noun

some → (+) Positive
any → (-) Negative
 (?) Question

➤ I need **some** sugar in my tea. (+) Positive



➤ I don't need **any** sugar in my tea. (-) Negative



➤ Do you need **any** sugar in your tea? (?) Question

اسم غير معدود
uncountable noun

some → (+) Positive
any → (-) Negative
 (?) Question

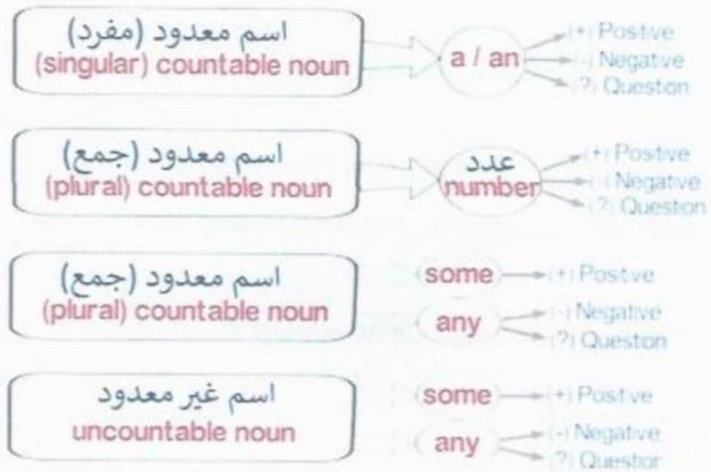
➤ I have **some** money. (+) Positive



➤ I don't have **any** money. (-) Negative

➤ Do you have **any** money? (?) Question





> {a / an / some / any}

1. Can I have chicken sandwich, please?
2. Can I have water, please?
3. Would you like coffee?
4. Why don't we buy apples?

👉 (some & any) can be used without a noun
if the meaning of the sentence is clear.

من الممكن استخدام (some & any) بدون اسم
إذا كان المعنى واضح ومفهوم من سياق الجملة

👉 We haven't got any eggs so we need to buy some. (some eggs)

👉 Ahmed has some friends, but Ali doesn't have any. (any friends)

👉 (any) تأتي في جمل مثبتة لها معنى نفي مع كلمات مثل:

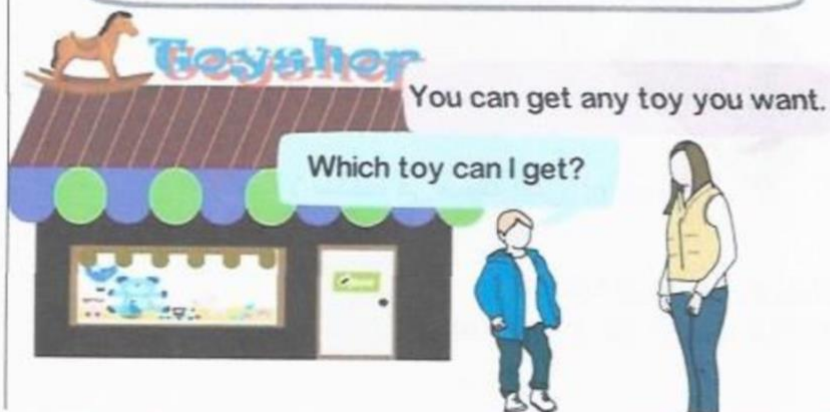
نادراً ما hardly / بدون without / مطلقاً-أبداً never

👉 He is a vegetarian. He never eats any meat.

👉 I drink coffee without any sugar.

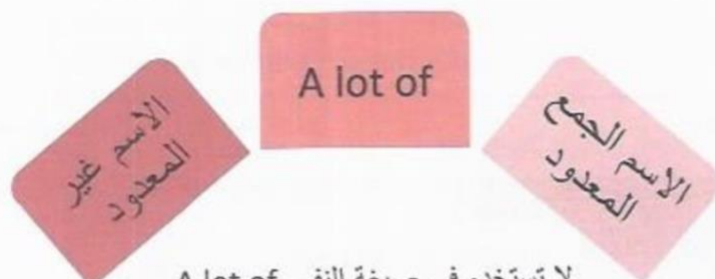
👉 My friend hardly watches any football games.

(any) → (+) Positive = It doesn't matter which one.



➤ Complete with (a / an / some / any):

- 1- There are _____ letters for you today.
- 2- Did the teacher give you _____ advice?
- 3- Would you like _____ coffee?
- 4- She had _____ heavy luggage with her at the airport.
- 5- We didn't take _____ good photos.
- 6- Do you have _____ car?
- 7- I'd like to know _____ information, please.
- 8- We saw _____ snow on the mountains.
- 9- There isn't _____ milk. We need to buy _____.



لا تُستخدم في صيغة النفي

She has got a lot of **books** .

There is a lot of **milk** in the fridge .

Numbers in English

ones	teens	twenties	thirties	forties
0 zero, oh, nil	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	40 forty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one	41 forty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two	42 forty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three	43 forty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four	44 forty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five	45 forty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six	46 forty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven	47 forty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight	48 forty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine	49 forty-nine
tens	hundreds	thousands+		
10 ten	100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand		
20 twenty	200 two hundred	10,000 ten thousand		
30 thirty	300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand		
40 forty	400 four hundred	1,000,000 one million		
50 fifty	500 five hundred	10,000,000 ten million		
60 sixty	600 six hundred	100,000,000 one hundred million		
70 seventy	700 seven hundred	1,000,000,000 one billion		
80 eighty	800 eight hundred	10,000,000,000 ten billion		
90 ninety	900 nine hundred	100,000,000,000 one hundred billion		
		1,000,000,000,000 one trillion		

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example 1,452,639 one million four hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred thirty-nine

سبعة وخمسين



57



fifty-seven

33

thirty-three

68

sixty-eight

99

ninety-nine

11/04/2023

68

205

two hundred and five

312

three hundred and twelve

784

seven hundred and eighty-four

11/04/2023

70

739,000

seven hundred thirty-nine thousand

681,025

six hundred eighty-one thousand and twenty-five

million < > thousand

563,233,972

five hundred sixty-three million
two hundred thirty-three thousand
nine hundred seventy-two

million < > thousand

999,999,999

nine hundred ninety-nine million
nine hundred ninety-nine thousand
nine hundred ninety-nine

بعض الأرقام وكيفية قراءتها

$2\frac{1}{2}$	Two and half
$1\frac{1}{4}$	One and quarter
0 0886544	عند استخدامه في أرقام الهاتف يقرأ Oh () Oh double eight six five double four عندما يكون الرقم مكرر نستخدم كلمة double
6.8	Six point eight نستخدم مصطلح point بدل النقطة

العملة Currency

\$

DOLLAR



العملة الأصغر هي : Cent

£

POUND



العملة الأصغر هي : Pence (P.)

€

EURO