



Shatt Al-Arab University
College of Science
Department of Pathological Analyses
By

Asst. Lect. Noor Thanoon Abed

Lecture 1

مراجعة مفردات والفهم Revision, vocabulary and comprehension

Part 1 – Revision (Grammar & Basics)

1/Parts of Speech

A – Noun اسم لشخص، مكان، شيء، أو فكرة (الاسم)

Person: student, teacher, doctor

Place: hospital, laboratory,

school Thing: book, microscope,

test tube Idea: knowledge,

success, health

Example:

- The student studies in the laboratory.
- Knowledge is important for success.
- I like this book.

B – Verb (الفعل) كلمة تدل على فعل أو حدث أو حالة :

Action verbs: study, read, write, run, eat

State verbs: like, love, know, understand

Example:

- I study English every day.
- She writes notes carefully.
- They understand the lesson.
- We run in the morning.

C – Adjective (الصفة) تصف الاسم، تعطينا معلومات عنه (الصفة)

big, small, important, difficult, easy, happy

Example:

- This is an important lesson.
- The microscope is big.
- She has a happy face.
- The test was difficult.

D – Adverb (الظرف) تصف الفعل أو الصفة أو ظرف آخر، غالبًا تعطينا طريقة، وقت، أو مكان (الظرف)

quickly, slowly, carefully, always, never, yesterday

Example:

- He reads the book carefully.
- The students write quickly during the exam.
- I always attend lectures.

2/Basic Tenses

A – Present Simple يستخدم للأفعال الروتينية أو الحقائق العامة

Subject + Verb (s/es للمفرد الغائب)

Example:

- I study every day.
- The teacher explains the lesson.
- Students attend lectures regularly.
- Water boils at 100°C.

B – Present Continuous يستخدم للأفعال التي تصير حالياً أو مؤقتة

Subject + am/is/are + Verb+ing

Example:

- I am reading a book now.
- She is writing notes in the notebook.
- They are studying for the exam.
- The teacher is explaining the lesson.

C – Past Simple يستخدم للأحداث التي صارت بالسابق وانتهت

Subject + Verb +(ed)

Example:

- I finished my homework yesterday.
- He attended the lecture last week.
- We studied English last semester.
- She watched a movie yesterday.

Fill in the blanks

- I ____ English every day. (study / studied)
- She ____ a book now. (reads / is reading)
- We ____ last week. (study / studied)
- The students ____ carefully. (write / writes / are writing)

(صنف) laboratory, study, important, quickly, doctor, writes, happy,

always

- Noun: laboratory, doctor
- Verb: study, writes
- Adjective: important, happy
- Adverb: quickly, always

*Practice Sentences

student + study + carefully → The student studies carefully every

day. book + important → This book is important for exams.

Part 2 – Vocabulary

Vocabulary Words (Noun / Verb / Adj / Adv)

*Lecture-Noun

- The lecture starts at 8 am.

*Homework-Noun

- Students do their homework every day.

*Exam-Noun

- I studied hard for the exam.

*Question-Noun

- She asked a question about the test.

*Answer-Noun / Verb

- He gave the correct answer. / He answered the question.

*Subject-Noun

- Biology is my favorite subject.

*Explain-Verb

- The teacher explains the lesson carefully.

*Understand-Verb

- I understand the topic clearly.

*Student-Noun

- The student attends lectures daily.

*Teacher-Noun

- The teacher writes notes on the board.

*Laboratory-Noun

- We work in the laboratory.

*Microscope-Noun

- The microscope is used to see tiny cells.

*Equipment-Noun

- The lab equipment is new and safe.

*Sample-Noun

- We collected a blood sample from the patient.

*Test-Noun / Verb

- The test was difficult. / We tested the sample.

*Prepare-Verb

- We prepare the samples carefully.

*Attend-Verb

- Students attend the lecture on time.

*Observe-Verb

- We observe the experiment closely.

*Patient-Noun

- The patient is stable.

*Procedure-Noun

- The lab procedure is simple but

important. Q/ lecture / homework / exam /
question / answer

- I attend the lecture every day.
- I finished my homework yesterday.
- The exam was difficult.
- The teacher asked a question.
- I gave the correct

answer. Q/ subject / explain /

understand

- Math is a difficult subject.
- The teacher explains the lesson clearly.
- I understand the instructions now.

Q/ student / teacher / laboratory / microscope / equipment

- The student works in the laboratory.
- The teacher uses a microscope to explain.
- All equipment must be clean and

safe. Q/ sample / test / prepare / attend /

observe

- We collected the sample carefully.
- The test is next Monday.
- We prepare the slides for the experiment.
- Students attend all lab sessions.
- We observe the cells under the microscope.

Q/ patient / procedure

- The patient waits in the room.
- Follow the procedure step by step.

Fill in the blanks

- The teacher ____ the lesson clearly. (explains / explained)
- We observe the ____ under the microscope. (sample / homework)
- Students do their ____ every day. (lecture / homework)
- The exam was very _____. (easy / microscope)
- I attend the ____ regularly. (lecture / procedure)

Q/ Make your own sentences

lecture, homework, microscope, sample, explain, understand, student, laboratory

Part 3 – Reading & Comprehension

(Reading Text)

"Sara is a second-year student. She attends lectures every day and studies her lessons carefully. She reads English books and writes notes during the lecture. She likes English because it helps her understand academic subjects. In the laboratory, she observes samples and prepares them for tests. She always follows the procedure correctly and asks questions when she does not understand something."

Q/

- Who is Sara?
- What stage is she in?
- Where does she study?
- How often does she attend lectures?
- What does she do during the lecture?
- Why does she like English?
- What does she do in the laboratory?
- How does she follow the procedure?

True / False

- Sara is a first-year student.
- She writes notes during the lecture.
- She dislikes English.
- She observes samples in the laboratory.
- She never asks questions.

Lecture 2

Present continuous, comparative and superlative adjective, vocabulary.

1 : Present Continuous المضارع المستمر فعل يحدث الآن (في هذه اللحظة) أو حدث مؤقت /

◆ Subject + am / is / are + verb + ing

— I → am

— He / She / It → is

— We / You / They → are

◆ Example:

— I am studying English now.

— She is reading a book.

— They are playing football.

— We are watching a movie.

— He is eating lunch.

— The baby is crying.

— My mother is cooking dinner.

— The students are writing.

— I am listening to music.

— The teacher is explaining the lesson.

— It is raining.

— We are waiting for the bus.

— She is cleaning her room.

— He is driving to work.

— I am learning new words.

— They are building a house.

— The dog is sleeping.

— We are preparing for the exam.

— She is wearing a blue dress.

— I am talking to my friend.

2 : Comparative Adjectives صيغة المقارنة / نستخدمها للمقارنة بين شيئين

◆ الصفة القصيرة + er

— small → smaller

— tall → taller

◆ more

نستخدمها مع الصفات الطويلة

— beautiful → more beautiful

◆ Example:

— Ali is taller than Omar.

— This car is faster than that car.

— My house is bigger than yours.

— English is easier than math.

— Today is colder than yesterday.

— This book is more interesting than that one.

— My bag is heavier than yours.

— A lion is stronger than a cat.

— This exam is harder than the last one.

— My sister is younger than me.

— This phone is cheaper than that phone.

— Baghdad is hotter than Mosul in summer.

— This chair is more comfortable than that one.

— My friend is nicer than his brother.

— This road is longer than that road.

— Winter is colder than spring.

— This question is easier than the other one.

— My car is older than yours.

— This movie is more exciting than the first one.

— A plane is faster than a bus.

3 : Superlative Adjectives

صيغة التفضيل

نستخدمها للمقارنة بين أكثر من شيئين (الأفضل/ الأكبر/ الأسرع)

◆ the + adjective + est

— tall → the tallest

◆ the most + adjective

— beautiful → the most beautiful

◆ Example:

- Ali is the tallest boy in the class.
- This is the biggest house in the street.
- She is the smartest student here.
- This is the best day of my life.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- This is the easiest question in the exam.
- That was the worst movie I watched.
- My father is the strongest person I know.
- This is the longest river in the country.
- She is the youngest child in the family.
- Today is the hottest day this week.
- This is the most beautiful place here.
- He is the fastest runner in the team.
- That is the coldest day in winter.
- This is the most important lesson.
- She is the kindest teacher in school.
- It was the happiest moment.
- This is the cheapest product in the shop.
- He is the best player in the team.
- This is the most interesting book I have

● Present Continuous Exercises Q/

Choose the correct answer:

1- She ____ watching TV now.

a) am

b) is

c) are

2- They ____ playing outside.

a) is

b) are

c) am

3- I ____ studying for the exam.

a) am

b) is

c) are

4- The baby ____ sleeping.

a) are

b) is

c) am

5- We ____ waiting for the teacher.

a) is

b) are

c) am

Q/ Put the verb in Present Continuous:

1- He (read) ____ a book.

2- The students (write) ____ the lesson.

3- My mother (cook) ___dinner.

4- It (rain) ___now.

5- I (learn) ___English.

Comparative Exercises

Q/ Choose the correct form:

1- This book is ___than that book.

a) big

b) bigger

c) biggest

2- My house is ___than yours.

a) small

b) smaller

c) smallest

3- English is ___than math.

a) easy

b) easier

c) easiest

4- A car is ___than a bicycle.

a) fast

b) faster

c) fastest

5- This movie is ___than the other one.

a) more interesting

b) most interesting

c) interesting

Q/ Complete with comparative form:

- 1- This road is ___(long) than that road.
- 2- Winter is ___(cold) than summer.
- 3- My bag is ___(heavy) than yours.
- 4- This lesson is ___(important) than the last one.
- 5- Ali is ___(tall) than Omar.

Superlative Exercises

Q/ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Ali is the ____boy in the class.
 - a) tall
 - b) taller
 - c) tallest
- 2- This is the ____day of my life.
 - a) happy
 - b) happier
 - c) happiest
- 3- That was the ____movie I watched.
 - a) bad
 - b) worse
 - c) worst
- 4- This is the ____mountain here.
 - a) high
 - b) higher
 - c) highest

5- She is the ____student in the school.

a) smart

b) smarter

c) smartest

Q/ Complete with superlative form:

1- This is the ____ (big) house in the street.

2- Today is the ____ (hot) day this week.

3- He is the ____ (fast) runner in the team.

4- This is the ____ (beautiful) place here.

5- It is the ____ (easy) question in the exam.

Vocabulary Exercises

Q/ Match the words with their meaning:

A	B
Big	Not dirty
Happy	Large
Fast	Quick
Cold	Not hot
Clean	Feeling good

Q/ Choose the correct word:

1- The weather is very ____ (hot / clean).

2- The room is ____ (dirty / fast).

3- He is very ____ (strong / cold).

4- The baby is ____ (sad / big).

5- This car is very ____ (slow / beautiful).

Q/ True or False

- 1- She is reading a book now.
- 2- They am playing football.
- 3- Present continuous is used for actions happening now.
- 4- "Bigger" is a superlative adjective.
- 5- "The tallest" is a superlative form.
- 6- We are study English now.
- 7- A car is faster than a bicycle.
- 8- "The most beautiful" is a superlative form.
- 9- He is eating lunch yesterday.
- 10- Comparative is used to compare two things.

Lecture 3

Time Clauses, This & That, Vocabulary and Comprehension

❖ Time Clauses (جمل الزمن)

هي جملة تبين متى حدث الفعل تبدأ غالباً بأدوات مثل:

- When
- While
- Before
- After
- Until
- as soon as
- whenever
- since

1- When (عندما) تُستخدم لحدث يحصل في وقت معين

◆ Examples:

- When I arrived, the lecture started.
- The students stood up when the teacher entered.
- When the bell rings, we leave the class.
- She was cooking when I called her.
- When it rains, the streets become crowded.

ملاحظة/ نضع فاصل بعد الجملة الأولى اذا بدأت الجملة ب

✓ When I arrived, the lecture started.

✗ The lecture started, when I arrived.

◆ Examples:

- While I was studying, my sister was watching TV.
- The baby cried while his mother was sleeping.
- He listened to music while driving.
- The lights went out while we were eating.
- She fell while running.

3- Before (قبل)

◆ Examples:

- Finish your homework before you sleep.
- Wash your hands before eating.
- She left before I arrived.
- Think before you speak.
- The train departed before we reached the station.

4- After (بعد)

◆ Examples:

- After he graduated, he got a job.
- We went home after the meeting ended.
- She felt better after taking the medicine.
- After they finished the exam, they left.
- I called her after I saw the message.

5- Until (حتى)

◆ Examples:

- Wait here until I return.
- Stay awake until midnight.
- She didn't leave until her friend came.

- We studied until 10 p.m.
- The shop stays open until sunset.

6- As soon as (بمجرد أن)

◆ Examples:

- Call me as soon as you arrive.
- As soon as the rain stopped, we went outside.
- She smiled as soon as she saw the gift.
- I will start as soon as he comes.
- The baby cried as soon as he woke up.

🎯 Exercises – Time Clauses

- Choose the correct answer:

1- I will call you ___I finish my work.

- a) Before
- b) When
- c) while

2- She was reading ___the power went out.

- a) When
- b) After
- c) until

3- Wait here ___I come back.

- a) While
- b) Until
- c) After

- Complete the sentences:

1. ___I arrived, the class had started.

2. She cleaned the house ___the guests arrived.
3. We played outside ___it was raining.

❖ This & That

1- This (هذه / هذا) نستخدمها لشيء قريب

◆ Examples:

- This book is interesting.
- This apple is fresh.
- I like this dress.
- This is my pen.
- This car is new.

2- That (تلك / ذلك) نستخدمها لشيء بعيد

◆ Examples:

- That building is very tall.
- That dog is barking.
- I don't like that movie.
- That house is old.
- Who is that man?

✚ With Plural

this → these

that → those

◆ Examples:

- These flowers are beautiful.
- Those mountains are high.
- These students are smart.

—Those chairs are broken.

—These apples are sweet.

Exercises – This & That

- Choose the correct answer:

1- ___pen in my hand is blue.

- a) This
- b) That

2- Look at ___stars in the sky.

- a) These
- b) Those

❖ Vocabulary

—Arrive يصل

—Leave يغادر

—Start يبدأ

—Finish ينهي

—Early مبكر

—Late متأخر

—Return يعود

—Enter يدخل

—Wait ينتظر

—During أثناء

◆ Examples:

—She arrived early.

—He left the office late.

—The meeting started at 9.

—They finished the project.

- Wait during the break.
- He entered the room quietly.
- She will return tomorrow.

Vocabulary Exercise

A	B
arrive	come back
leave	go away
early	come
return	not late

❖ Reading Comprehension

—Passage:

Ali is a university student. He wakes up early every day. Before he goes to college, he drinks coffee. When he arrives at the university, he attends his lectures. After classes, he studies in the library. He returns home at 4 p.m. While he is at home, he helps his family.

Q/

- 1- What does Ali drink before college?
- 2- When does he study in the library?
- 3- What time does he return home?
- 4- Does he help his family?

—Passage:

Sara is a laboratory student. Every morning, she arrives at the lab at 8 a.m. Before she starts her work, she wears a lab coat and gloves. While she is working, she checks the samples carefully. After she

finishes her tasks, she writes a report. She does not leave the laboratory until her supervisor reviews her work.

Q1/ Answer the Questions

1. What time does Sara arrive at the lab?
2. What does she wear before starting work?
3. When does she write the report?
4. Does she leave before the supervisor reviews her work?

Q2/ True or False

1. Sara arrives at 9 a.m.
2. She wears gloves in the lab.
3. She leaves immediately after finishing her tasks.
4. She checks the samples carefully.

Q3/ Choose the Correct Answer

1- Sara writes the report ____

- a) before work
- b) after finishing tasks
- c) during breakfast

2- She does not leave until ____

- a) the lab closes
- b) her supervisor reviews her work
- c) 5 p.m.

Q4/ Complete the Sentences

1. Sara arrives at the lab at ____.
2. She wears a lab coat and ____.

3. She writes a ___after finishing her work.

Lecture 4

If Clauses, Vocabulary and Comprehension

**If Clauses

- جمل نستخدمها للتحدث عن الشرط والنتيجة.
- إذا حدث شيء , تحدث نتيجة معينة.

النتيجة ، الشرط + If

Example:

If it rains, we will stay at home.

If it rains → الشرط

we will stay at home → النتيجة

1/ Zero Conditional 2/ First

Conditional

3/ Second Conditional

1/ Zero Conditional

يستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن حقائق عامة أو أشياء تحدث دائماً.

If + Present simple , Present simple

Example:

- If you heat water, it boils.
- If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
- If people eat too much sugar, they gain weight.
- If you don't water plants, they die.

If you heat water, it boils.

If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

If people eat too much, they gain weight.

If plants don't get water, they die.

If you study regularly, you understand the lesson.

If the sun sets, it becomes dark.

If ice gets hot, it melts.

If students work hard, they get good grades.

If you don't sleep well, you feel tired.

If people exercise, they stay healthy.

If you touch fire, it burns.

If it rains a lot, the ground becomes wet.

2/ First Conditional

نستخدمه عندما نتحدث عن أشياء ممكن أن تحدث في المستقبل:

If + Present simple , will + verb Example:

- If it rains, we will cancel the trip.

- If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
- If she comes early, we will start the meeting.
- If they work hard, they will succeed.
- If it rains, we will stay at home.
- If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
- If she comes early, we will start the meeting.
- If they work hard, they will succeed.
- If you call me, I will answer.
- If I see him, I will tell him the news.
- If we leave now, we will arrive early.
- If you help me, I will finish the work faster.

- If she studies tonight, she will do well in the test.
- If the weather is good, we will go to the park.
- If you drink enough water, you will feel better.
- If he practices English, he will improve.

ملاحظة مهمة: لا نضع will بعد if

✗ If it will rain, we will stay home.

✓ If it rains, we will stay home.

3/ Second Conditional

يستخدم للتحدث عن أشياء خيالية أو غير حقيقية في الحاضر:

If + Past simple , would + verb Example:

- If I were rich, I would buy a big house.
- If I had a car, I would drive to work.
- If she studied more, she would get better grades.

- If we lived near the sea, we would swim every day.
- If I were rich, I would buy a big house.
- If I had a car, I would drive to work.
- If she studied more, she would get better grades.
- If we lived near the sea, we would swim every day.
- If I were a doctor, I would help many people.
- If he had more money, he would travel around the world.
- If I knew the answer, I would tell you.
- If they had time, they would visit us.
- If I were you, I would study harder.

- If she had a computer, she would do her work faster.
- If we had a garden, we would plant flowers.
- If he spoke English well, he would get a better job.

نستخدم غالباً were مع I / he / she / it

ملاحظة:

- Example:

- If you exercise regularly, you stay healthy.
- If you study hard, you will succeed.
- If I had more time, I would travel around the world.
- If she calls me, I will answer.
- If they saved money, they would buy a new house.

Exercise 1

- If it rains, we ___(stay) at home.
- If I were a doctor, I ___(help) many people.
- If you heat ice, it ___(melt).
- If she studies hard, she ___(pass) the exam.

Exercise 2

- If I ___rich, I would travel the world.

a) am

b) were

c) will

- If you study, you ___pass the exam.

a) will

b) would

c) were

- If water reaches 100°C, it _____.

a) boils

b) will boil

c) would boil

*Comprehension

Passage

Success in life depends on many factors. One of the most important factors is hard work. If students study regularly, they will achieve good results. Education also helps people improve their skills and opportunities. Many successful people believe that effort and determination are the keys to success.

Q/

What is one important factor for success?

What will happen if students study regularly? What does education help people do?

Lecture 5

This and that, expletive there, prepositions

1- This and That

أسماء إشارة

This تُستخدم للإشارة إلى شيء قريب

◆ This + اسم مفرد

- This book is interesting.
- This pen is mine.
- This car is new.
 - This apple is red.
 - This house is big.
 - This student is smart.
 - This chair is broken.
 - This bag is heavy.
 - This phone is expensive.
 - This problem is easy.

That تُستخدم للإشارة إلى شيء بعيد

◆ That + اسم مفرد

- That car is very fast.
- That house is beautiful.
- That mountain is high.
- That student is absent.
- That dog is barking.
- That building is old.
- That road is long.
- That teacher is kind.
- That river is wide.
- That shop is closed.

لا تعني "هناك" فقط، بل تُستخدم لبدء الجملة

2- Expletive "There"

◆ There + be + noun

- There is a book on the table.
- There is a cat in the room.
- There is a problem here.
- There are many students in the class.
- There are two cars outside.
- There is a hospital near the school.
- There are five apples in the bag.
- There is a teacher in the office.

3- Prepositions (حروف الجر) تربط بين الكلمات في الجملة

- In
- On
- At
- Under
- Between
- Behind
- in front of
- next to
- above
- Near

EX:

- The book is on the table.
- The cat is under the chair.
- The students are in the classroom.
- She is at the hospital.
- The ball is between the boxes.
- The car is behind the house.

- The teacher is in front of the class.
- The bank is next to the school.
- The bird is above the tree.
- The shop is near my house.

Exercise 1

- Choose the correct word (This / That)
1. ____ book is very interesting.
 2. ____ house over there is very big.
 3. ____ pen in my hand is blue.
 4. ____ car across the street is red.
 5. ____ apple here is sweet.
 6. ____ building over there is old.
 7. ____ student next to me is smart.
 8. ____ mountain in the distance is high.

Exercise 2

- Fill in the blank with (There is / There are)
1. ____ a cat in the garden.
 2. ____ many students in the classroom.
 3. ____ a hospital near the school.
 4. ____ two books on the table.
 5. ____ a teacher in the office.
 6. ____ five apples in the bag.
 7. ____ a problem in the computer.
 8. ____ three cars outside the house.

Exercise 3

- Choose the correct preposition (in – on – under – between – behind)

1. The book is ___ the table.
2. The cat is _____ the chair.
3. The students are _____ the classroom.
4. The ball is _____ the boxes.
5. The car is _____ the house.

Exercise 4

- Complete the sentences

1. ___ is a dog in the yard.
2. _____ pen is mine.
3. The keys are _____ the table.
4. ___ are many trees in the park.
5. The cat is ___ the box.

Exercise 5

- Correct the mistake

1. There is many students in the class.
2. This houses are big.
3. The book is in the table.
4. There are a cat in the room.
5. That apples are red.

Exercise 1

- Choose the correct word (This / That)

1. This book is very interesting.
2. That house over there is very big. 3.

This pen in my hand is blue.

4. That car across the street is red.
5. This apple here is sweet.
6. That building over there is old.
7. This student next to me is smart.
8. That mountain in the distance is high.

Exercise 2

- Fill in the blank with (There is / There are)

1. There is a cat in the garden.
2. There are many students in the classroom. 3.

There is a hospital near the school.

4. There are two books on the table.
5. There is a teacher in the office.
6. There are five apples in the bag.
7. There is a problem in the computer.
8. There are three cars outside the house.

Exercise 3

- Choose the correct preposition

1. The book is on the table.
2. The cat is under the chair.
3. The students are in the classroom.
4. The ball is between the boxes.
5. The car is behind the house.

Exercise 4

- Complete the sentences 1.

There is a dog in the yard.

2. This pen is mine.
3. The keys are on the table.
4. There are many trees in the park.
5. The cat is in the box.

Exercise 5

- Correct the mistake

1. There are many students in the class.
2. These houses are big.
3. The book is on the table.
4. There is a cat in the room.
5. Those apples are red.

Lecture 6

Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Vocabulary and Comprehension

 Past Perfect الماضي التام

يُستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي
يعني يوجد حدثين في الماضي الحدث الذي حدث أولاً نستخدم الماضي التام له

Subject + had + Past Participle (V3)

EX:

1. I had finished my homework before the class started.
2. I had eaten breakfast before I went to school.
3. She had finished the report before the meeting started.
4. They had left the house before the rain began.
5. We had studied the lesson before the exam.
6. He had cleaned his room before his mother came.
7. The train had departed before we arrived.
8. She had written the email before lunch.
9. I had visited Baghdad before I moved to Basra.
10. They had watched the movie before I came.
11. He had repaired the car before the trip.
12. The teacher had explained the lesson before the test.
13. We had completed the project before the deadline.
14. She had read the book before the discussion.
15. I had met him before the party.
16. They had finished dinner before the guests arrived.

Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

يُستخدم لوصف فعل كان مستمر لفترة في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي (يركز على مدة الفعل)

Subject + had been + verb + ing

EX:

1. She had been studying for two hours before the exam started.
2. I had been studying for three hours before the exam.
3. She had been waiting for the bus for 30 minutes.
4. They had been playing football before it started raining.
5. We had been talking for a long time before he arrived.
6. He had been working all day before he rested.
7. The students had been preparing for the test.
8. She had been reading the book for two hours.
9. I had been walking before I met my friend.
10. They had been traveling before they reached the city.
11. He had been learning English for a year.
12. We had been cooking before the guests came.
13. She had been practicing the piano before the concert.
14. I had been watching TV before my brother returned.
15. The children had been playing in the garden.
16. They had been studying grammar before the quiz.

Vocabulary

- Arrive
- Finish
- Prepare
- Discuss
- Improve
- Understand
- Explain
- Complete
- Visit
- Practice

EX:

1. The teacher explained the lesson clearly.
2. I finished my homework early.
3. She visited her grandmother yesterday.
4. We prepared the project carefully.
5. They discussed the problem together.
6. He practices English every day.
7. The students completed the exam.
8. I understand the lesson now.
9. She improved her writing skills.
10. They arrived late to the class.

Comprehension

Ali was very tired yesterday. He had been studying for the final exam for many hours. Before he went to sleep, he had finished all his homework. In the morning, he woke up early and went to the university. When he arrived, the exam had already started. Ali felt nervous, but he tried his best.

Q/

1. Why was Ali tired?
2. What had he finished before sleeping?
3. Where did he go in the morning?
4. What happened when he arrived?
5. How did Ali feel?

Exercise 1/ Put the verb in the correct form (Past Perfect)

1. She ___(finish) the work before the meeting started.
2. They ___(leave) the house before the rain began.
3. I ___(eat) breakfast before school.
4. We ___(complete) the project before the deadline.
5. He ___(visit) the museum before the trip.

Exercise 2/ Complete using Past Perfect Continuous

1. She ___(study) for two hours before the exam.
2. They ___(play) football before it rained.
3. I ___(wait) for the bus for 20 minutes.
4. He ___(work) all day before he rested.
5. We ___(talk) for a long time before the teacher arrived.

Exercise 3/ Choose the correct answer

1. She ___the report before the meeting.

- a) finished
- b) had finished
- c) finishing

2. They ___football before the rain started.

- a) had been playing
- b) play
- c) played

3. I ___the movie before you came.

- a) had watched
- b) watch
- c) watching

4. He ___for two hours before dinner.

- a) had been studying
- b) studies
- c) studied

5. We ___the lesson before the exam.

- a) had studied
- b) study
- c) studying

✓ Answers

Exercise 1

1. had finished
2. had left
3. had eaten
4. had completed
5. had visited

Exercise 2

1. had been studying
2. had been playing
3. had been waiting
4. had been working
5. had been talking

Exercise 3

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. a

Lecture 7

Relative pronouns, relative clauses

Relative Pronouns (الضمائر الوصلية)

هي كلمات نستخدمها لربط جملتين وإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن اسم بدون ما نكرر الاسم

- whom → للناس (مفعول)
- who → للناس (فاعل)
- whose → للملكية
- which → للأشياء
- that → للناس أو الأشياء (عام)

EX:-

1. The man who is tall is my teacher.
2. The girl who studies hard will succeed.
3. The boy who is playing is my brother.
4. The woman who called you is my aunt.
5. The student who answered is smart.
6. The doctor who treated me was kind.
7. The man whom I saw is famous.
8. The person whom you invited is here.
9. The teacher whom we respect is absent.
10. The friend whom I met yesterday is kind.
11. The book which is on the table is mine.
12. The car which is red is fast.
13. The phone which I bought is new.
14. The house which we visited is big.
15. The movie which we watched was exciting.
16. The man whose car is broken is sad.
17. The girl whose bag is lost is crying.
18. The student whose grades are high is happy.

19. The boy whose father is a doctor is clever.

20. The woman whose house was burned is safe now.
21. The dog that is barking is loud.
22. The book that I read was interesting.
23. The car that he bought is expensive.
24. The student that passed is happy.
25. The bag that is on the chair is mine.
26. The man that you met is my uncle.
27. The teacher that teaches English is kind.
28. The phone that rings is mine.
29. The girl that sings well is famous.
30. The car that broke down is old.

***الفرق بين (who و whom) يعتمد على وظيفة الضمير في الجملة

1. Who يُستخدم عندما يكون الضمير فاعل يعني هو الذي يقوم بالفعل

◆ The man who called me is my teacher.

(هنا فاعل لأنه هو الذي قام بالاتصال who)

2. Whom يُستخدم عندما يكون الضمير مفعول به يعني هو الذي يقع عليه الفعل

◆ The man whom I called is my teacher.

(هنا مفعول به لأن الفعل وقع عليه whom)

Who = فاعل (He / She) Whom

= مفعول (Him / Her)

(الجمل الوصلية) Relative Clauses

هي جملة تأتي بعد الاسم وتبدأ بضمير وصلي لتعطي معلومات إضافية عنه

- Defining Relative Clause تعطي معلومة أساسية (بدونها الجملة ناقصة)
- Non-defining Relative Clause commas ال تعطي معلومة إضافية بين

Defining Relative Clause

تعطي معلومة أساسية عن الاسم بدونها الجملة تكون غير واضحة أو ناقصة

(commas) لا يوجد فواصل

- The student who studies hard will pass. الطالب الذي يدرس بجد سينجح.

***إذا نحذف الجملة

- The student will pass ✗ (مو واضح أي طالب)

***يعني الجملة الوصلية هنا ضرورية لتحديد أي طالب نقصد

Non-defining Relative Clause

تعطي معلومة إضافية فقط الجملة تبقى مفهومة حتى بدونها

(commas) يجب وجود الفاصلة

- My brother, who lives in London, is a doctor. أخي، الذي يعيش في لندن، طبيب.

***إذا نحذف الجزء بين الفواصل

- My brother is a doctor ✓ (واضحة)

***إذن المعلومة إضافية وليست ضرورية للتعريف

EX:-

1. The man who lives next door is kind.
2. The book that I bought is useful.
3. The girl who is wearing a red dress is my sister.
4. The student who studies hard will pass.
5. The car which is parked outside is mine.
6. The house that we rented is big.
7. The phone which I lost was new.
8. The boy who won the prize is happy.
9. The woman who helped me is kind.
10. The city which I visited is beautiful.
11. The movie that we watched was boring.
12. The man whose car was stolen reported it.
13. The student whose notebook is missing is worried.
14. The girl whose mother is a doctor is smart.
15. The dog that bit me ran away.
16. The book that you gave me is helpful.
17. The man who called you is waiting.
18. The car which he drives is fast.
19. The house that belongs to him is large.
20. The teacher who teaches math is strict.
21. The student who answered correctly got a reward.

22. The bag which is on the table is heavy.
23. The girl who sings beautifully is famous.
24. The man that I met yesterday is polite.
25. The phone that I use is old.
26. The house which we saw yesterday is expensive.
27. The boy who is playing football is fast.
28. The teacher whose students passed is proud.
29. The company which produces cars is famous.

Exercise / (who / which / that / whose / whom)

1. The man ____ is talking is my uncle.
2. The book ____ I read was interesting.
3. The girl ____ bag is red is my friend.
4. The student ____ answered the question is smart.
5. The car ____ is outside belongs to me.
6. The teacher ____ we respect is kind.
7. The boy ____ you met is my brother.
8. The house ____ has a garden is beautiful.
9. The woman ____ son is a doctor is happy.
10. The phone ____ I lost was expensive.

Exercise (الحل)

1. who
2. which / that
3. whose
4. who
5. which / that
6. whom / who
7. whom / who
8. which / that
9. whose
10. which / that