كلية المأمون الجامعة

# قسم هندسة الأجهزة الطبية

## المرحلة الثانية

## اللغة الإنكليزية

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Tenses

**Present Tense**

Definition: Describes actions happening currently or habitual actions.

- **Simple Present**:

 - Structure: Subject + base form of the verb (+ s/es for third person singular)

 - Example: "He plays soccer every Saturday."

 - Example: "She reads a book every evening."

- **Present Continuous**: - Use: To describe actions happening at the moment of speaking or ongoing actions.

- Structure: Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing

 - Example: "They are watching a movie right now."

 - Example: "She is reading a book right now."

**Past Tense**

Definition: Describes actions that have already happened.

**- Simple Past:** - Use: To describe completed actions at a specific time in the past.

- Structure: Subject + past form of the verb

 - Example: "She visited her grandmother last weekend."

 - Example: "She read a book last night."

**- Past Continuous**: - Use: To indicate an ongoing action that was interrupted by another action.

 - Structure: Subject + was/were + verb + ing

 - Example: "I was studying when the phone rang."

 - Example: "She was reading a book when I called her."

**Present Perfect Tense**Definition: Describes actions that occurred at an unspecified time in the past or that started in the past and continue to the present.

**- Present Perfect Simple**: - Use: To express actions that occurred at an unspecified time or that have relevance to

- Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle

 - Example: "They have traveled to Europe several times."

 - Example: "She has read five books this month."

 - **Present Perfect Continuous**: - Use: To emphasize the duration of an action that started in the past and continues to the present

- Structure: Subject + has/have been + verb + ing

 - Example: "I have been working on this project for three weeks."

 - Example: "She has been reading for two hours.|

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tense  | Structure | Example | Use  |
| Simple Present  | Subject + base form (+ s/es)  | "She reads every morning."  | Habitual actions, general truths  |
| Present Continuous | Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing  | She is reading right now."  | Actions happening now  |
| Simple Past  | Subject + past form | "She read a book yesterday."  | Completed actions at a specific time  |
| Past Continuous  | Subject + was/were + verb + ing | "I was reading when he called."  | Ongoing actions interrupted by another action |
| Present Perfect  | Subject + has/have + past participle  | She has read three books this month." | Actions with relevance to the present  |
| Present Perfect Continuous | Subject + has/have been + verb + ing  | "They have been studying for hours."  | Emphasizes duration of an ongoing action  |

The auxiliary verbs "be," "do," and "have."

1**-. Auxiliary Verb: Be**

**Present simple**

For SingularI (am, \*he/she/it) is

 - Plural: (we/you/they) are

 - Example: "She is happy

 ( am, is, are, was, were, being, been)

 - **Present Continuous**:

 - Structure: Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing

 - Example: "She is studying."

 **-Past simple**

Singular: I/he/she/it was\*

 - Plural: we/you/they were\*

 - Example: "They were excited

 **- Past Continuous**:

 - Structure: Subject + was/were + verb + ing

 - Example: "They were playing soccer."

.2- -Auxiliary Verb: Do

Forms: do, does, did

**- Present Tense**

 **- Simple Present:**

 - Singular: \*he/she/it does\*

 - Plural: \*I/we/you/they do\*

 - Example: "Do you like chocolate?" / "Does she go to school?"

**Past Tense**

 - Simple Past:

 - did\* (used for all subjects)

 - Example: "Did they finish the project?

- **Forming Questions**

 **- Simple Present**: Use "do" or "does."

 - Example: "Do you like tea?" / "Does she play tennis?"

 **- Past Simple**: Use "did."

 - Example: "Did they arrive on time?"

- **Forming Negatives**

 **- Simple Present**: Use "do not" (don’t) or "does not" (doesn’t).

 - Example: "I do not (don’t) understand." / "He does not (doesn’t) agree."

 **- Past Simple**: Use "did not" (didn’t).

 - Example: "We did not (didn’t) see the snow."

**3-. Auxiliary Verb: Have**

**Present Tense**

 - Simple Present:

 - Singular: \*he/she/it has

-Plural: I/we/you/they have

 - Example: "I have a book." / "She has a bike

**- Past Tense**

 - Simple Past:

 - had\* (used for all subjects)

 - Example: "They had a great time

**: have, has, had**

- **Forming Perfect Tenses**

 - **Present Perfect**:

 - Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle

 - Example: "I have visited Paris."

 - **Past Perfect:**

 - Structure: Subject + had + past participle

 - Example: "She had left before I arrived."

- Forming Negatives

 - **Present Perfect**: Use "have not" (haven’t) or "has not" (hasn’t).

 - Example: "They have not (haven’t) finished."

 - **Past Perfect**: Use "had not" (hadn’t).

 - Example: "He had not (hadn’t) heard the news."

- Indicating Possession

 - Structure: Subject + have/has

 - Example: "I have a new car." / "She has a cat."

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| | Auxiliary Verb | Forms | Forms |
| Be  |  Be  | Continuous tenses, passive voice, state |
| Do  | Do does did | QuestionNegativeEmpohasis |
| Have | HaveHashad | Perfect tensesPossessionNegative |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Auxiliary Verb** | **Present Tense** | **Past Tense** |
| Be | Am/is/are | Was/were |
| Do | Do/does | did |
| Have | Have/has | had |

## future

Future tense is used to describe actions that will happen at a later time. It expresses events that have not yet occurred but are expected to happen in the future.

There are four main types of future tense in English:

 **1. Simple Future:**

 • Form: will/shall + base verb

 • Example: I will travel to Paris next year.

 • Use: To express a decision made at the moment of speaking or a prediction about the future.

 **2. Future Continuous:**

 • Form: will be + verb-ing

 • Example: She will be studying at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

 • Use: To indicate an action that will be happening at a specific time in the future.

 **3. Future Perfect:**

 • Form: will have + past participle

 • Example: By next month, they will have finished the project.

 • Use: To express that an action will be completed before a certain future time.

 **4. Future Perfect Continuous**:

 • Form: will have been + verb-ing

 • Example: By December, I will have been working here for five years.

 • **اضافة ing**

1. **Regular Verbs**

 :الأفعال المفردة

الفعل المفرد نضيف له فقط ing

 • Example: play → playing, read → reading

**2- Verbs Ending in e:**

اذا انتهى الفعل ب حرف e نضيف فقط ing

 • Example: make → making, drive → driving

اذا انتهى الفعل ب الحروف المذكورة لا يحذف

 • Exception: If the verb ends in -ee, -oe, or -ye,

• Example: agree → agreeing, see → seeing

3. – الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف

ing

 • Example: run → running, sit → sitting

 • ماعدا الأفعال التي تنتهي ب o-x الفعل يبقى ونضيف فقط ing

 • Example: fix → fixing, snow → snowing

4-الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة يضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيفing

 • Example: admit → admitting, begin → beginning

**5 -Verbs Ending in –ie**

الأفعال التي تنتهي ie تقلب الى y ونضيف ing

Change -ie to -y before adding -ing.

 • Example: die → dying, lie → lying

**6- Verbs Ending in -c:**

الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف c نضيف k ثم نضيف ing

Add a -k before adding -ing.

 • Example: panic → panicking, mimic → mimicking

تصريف الأفعال 1. Regular Verbs (formed by adding -ed):

 • Play → played

 • Walk → walked

 • Laugh → laughed

 • Cook → cooked

 • Jump → jumped

 2. Irregular Verbs (do not follow a specific pattern):

 • Go → gone

 • Take → taken

 • Eat → eaten

 • Write → written

 • Come → come

 • Speak → spoken

 • See → seen

 • Give → given

 • Begin → begun

 • Do → done

 • Have → had

 • Know → known

**Passive Voice Overview**

In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence is acted upon rather than performing the action. The structure typically includes a form of the verb "to be" followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Passive Voice by Tense

1. Present Simple

- Structure: am/is/are + past participle

- Example: "The cake is eaten by the children."

2**. -Present Continuous**

- Structure: am/is/are being + past participle

- Example: "The house is being painted."

**3-. Present Perfect**

- Structure: has/have been + past participle

- Example: "The report has been submitted."

4**. -Past Simple**

- Structure: was/were + past participle

- Example: "The letter was sent yesterday."

**5-. Past Continuous**

- Structure: was/were being + past participle

- Example: "The song was being played on the radio."

**6-. Past Perfect**

- Structure: had been + past participle

- Example: "The project had been completed before the deadline."

**7-. Future Simple**

- Structure: will be + past participle

- Example: "The meeting will be held next week."

**8-. Future Perfect**

- Structure: will have been + past participle

- Example: "The work will have been finished by Friday."

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| --- | --- | --- |
| tense | Structure  | Example |
| Present Simple  | am/is/are + past participle  | "The book is read by many |
| Present Continuous | am/is/are being + past participle | "The car is being washed |
| Present Perfect  | has/have been + past participle | "The letter has been received |
| Past Simple  | was/were + past participle  | "The game was played last night |
| Past Continuous  | was/were being + past participle | "The report was being written |
| Past Perfect  | had been + past participle  | "The task had been completed |
| Future Simple  | will be + past participle  | "The event will be organized |
| Future Perfect  | will be + past participle  | "The event will be organized |
|  |  |  |

تحويل المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول

**1 Present Simple**

- Active: "The chef cooks the meal."

- Passive: "The meal is cooked by the chef."

**2- Present Continuous**

- Active: "The teacher is explaining the lesson."

- Passive: "The lesson is being explained by the teacher."

**3 -Present Perfect**

- Active: "The team has completed the project."

- Passive: "The project has been completed by the team."

**4-Past Simple**

- Active: "The manager approved the proposal."

- Passive: "The proposal was approved by the manager."

**5 - Past Continuous**

- Active: "They were watching the movie."

- Passive: "The movie was being watched by them."

**6 -Past Perfect**

- Active: "The committee had reviewed the application."

- Passive: "The application had been reviewed by the committee."

**7 . Future Simple**

- Active: "The company will launch the new product."

- Passive: "The new product will be launched by the company."

**8. Future Perfect**

- Active: "They will have finished the work."

- Passive: "The work will have been finished by them."

conditional

Conditional sentences express hypothetical situations and their potential outcomes. They typically consist of two clauses: the if clause (conditional) and the main clause (result). Here’s a summary of the main types:

**1-. Zero Conditional**

- Structure: If + present simple, present simple

- Use: General truths or scientific facts.

- Example: If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

**2-. First Conditional**

- Structure: If + present simple, will + base verb

- Use: Realistic situations in the future.

- Example: If it rains, I will stay home.

**3-. Second Conditional**

- Structure: If + past simple, would + base verb

- Use: Unlikely or hypothetical situations in the present or future.

- Example: If I had a million dollars, I would travel the world.

**4 -Third Conditional**

- Structure: If + past perfect, would have + past participle

- Use: Hypothetical situations in the past that did not happen.

- Example: If I had known about the party, I would have gone.

**5-Mixed Conditional**

- Structure: Combines elements from second and third conditionals.

- Use: Reflects a past condition with a present result (or vice versa).

- Example: If I had studied harder (past), I would have a better job now (present).

Summary Points:

- If Clauses: Introduce the condition.

- Main Clauses: Present the result.

- Verb Forms: Change based on the type of conditional.

- Real vs. Hypothetical: Different conditionals express varying levels of reality or possibility.

Understanding these structures helps in expressing conditions and their outcomes clearly.

# Common Words and Their Opposites

1. Happy - Sad

2. Hot - Cold

3. Big - Small

4. Fast - Slow

5. Light - Dark

6. Easy - Difficult

7. Rich - Poor

8. Strong - Weak

9. Open - Closed

10. Full - Empty

11. Near - Far

12. Old - New

13. Hard - Soft

14. Clean - Dirty

15. True - False

16. High - Low

17. Safe - Dangerous

18. Brave - Cowardly

19. Healthy - Unhealthy

20. Calm - Agitated

Common Words and Their Synonyms

1. Happy - Joyful

2. Hot - Warm

3. Big - Large

4. Fast - Quick

5. Light - Bright

6. Easy - Simple

7. Rich - Wealthy

8. Strong - Sturdy

9. Open - Accessible

10. Full - Satiated

11. Near - Close

12. Old - Ancient

13. Hard - Difficult

14. Clean - Tidy

15. True - Accurate

16. High - Elevated

17. Safe - Secure

18. Brave - Courageous

19. Healthy - Well

20. Calm - Tranquil

Write aformal letter or email to your friend

Hey [Friend's Name],

I hope this message finds you well! I've been thinking about you lately and wanted to check in. How have you been feeling? I know things have been a bit tough, and I’m here if you need someone to talk to or just hang out with.

Let me know if you’d like to catch up over coffee or a call. Take care of yourself!

Best,

[Your Name]

 Writing about imaginary situation

A Day in a World of Color

Imagine waking up in a world where everything is made of color! The sky is bright pink, and the grass is a deep blue. When I step outside, I see trees that sparkle like rainbows. Flowers sing sweet songs, and butterflies dance in the air, leaving trails of glitter behind them.

In this colorful place, I can paint with my fingers, and each touch makes a new masterpiece. My friends and I play games where we bounce on clouds like trampolines. We slide down slides made of sunshine and laugh as we splash in pools of lemonade.

As the sun sets, the whole world glows in shades of purple and gold. It feels magical, and I wish I could stay in this colorful dream forever!

**Writing about past achievements**

**My Favorite Achievement**

**One of my proudest achievements was learning to ride a bike. I remember the first time I sat on my bike, feeling a little scared. My dad helped me balance, and after a few tries, I started to pedal. I felt the wind in my hair and a big smile on my face!**

**At first, I wobbled a lot, but I didn't give up. I practiced every day until I could ride all by myself. Soon, I was zooming down the street with my friends, laughing and having fun. Riding my bike made me feel free and brave.**

**Now, I can ride anywhere, and it reminds me that with practice, I can achieve anything I set my mind to!**