

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

### المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :1)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### Am / is / are

Certainly! "Am," "is," and "are" are all forms of the verb "to be," which is one of the most important and commonly used verbs in English. These forms are used to indicate the state of being or existence of someone or something. Here's a breakdown of how each form is typically used:

1. **"Am"**: This form is used with the pronoun "I." For example:
  - I am happy.
  - I am going to the store.
  - I am a student.
2. **"Is"**: This form is used with the pronouns "he," "she," "it," and singular nouns. For example:
  - She is tall.
  - The cat is sleeping.
  - The weather is beautiful today.
3. **"Are"**: This form is used with the pronouns "you," "we," "they," and plural nouns. For example:
  - You are my friend.
  - We are studying for the exam.
  - They are playing football.

These forms are essential for constructing sentences in English to express identity, characteristics, actions, or conditions. They help convey information about the subject's state or existence in the present tense.

## my/ your

Sure, I can explain the difference between "my" and "your."

- "My" is a possessive pronoun that indicates something belongs to the speaker. For example, "my car," "my house," "my book," etc. It shows ownership or possession from the perspective of the speaker.
- "Your" is also a possessive pronoun, but it indicates something belongs to the person being spoken to or addressed. For example, "your car," "your house," "your book," etc. It shows ownership or possession from the perspective of the person being spoken to.

In essence, "my" refers to something belonging to the speaker, while "your" refers to something belonging to the listener or person being addressed.

## This is

"This is" with examples:

### 1. Introduction of a Specific Thing:

- Explanation: "This is" is used to introduce or identify a specific object, person, place, or idea.
- Example: "This is my cat, Luna." (Introducing the cat named Luna)
- Example: "This is Paris, the capital of France." (Introducing the city of Paris)

### 2. Clarification or Description:

- Explanation: "This is" is employed to provide clarification or description about something previously mentioned or currently under discussion.

- Example: "This is a difficult concept to grasp." (Clarifying that the concept being discussed is difficult)
- Example: "This is delicious!" (Expressing satisfaction with the taste of the food being eaten)

### **3. Starting a Conversation or Presentation:**

- Explanation: "This is" can be used to initiate a conversation or presentation by introducing a topic or subject.
- Example: "This is a crucial issue we need to address." (Starting a discussion about an important issue)
- Example: "This is my presentation on renewable energy." (Beginning a presentation on renewable energy)

### **4. Expressing Agreement or Confirmation:**

- Explanation: "This is" can be used to express agreement or confirmation with a previous statement or observation.
- Example: "I believe we should proceed with the plan." "Yes, this is a good idea." (Agreeing with the previous statement)
- Example: "The data shows a significant increase in sales." "Yes, this is indeed promising." (Confirming the observation about the data)

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

He / she/ they

Certainly! Here's an explanation of "he," "she," and "they" as pronouns:

1. **He:**

- Explanation: "He" is a third-person singular masculine pronoun used to refer to a male person or, in some cases, to an animal or object that is grammatically masculine.
- Example: "He is going to the store." (Referring to a male person who is going to the store)
- Example: "The lion roared loudly. He seemed angry." (Referring to the lion using the pronoun "he")

2. **She:**

- Explanation: "She" is a third-person singular feminine pronoun used to refer to a female person or, in some cases, to an animal or object that is grammatically feminine.
- Example: "She is studying for her exams." (Referring to a female person who is studying for her exams)
- Example: "The ship sailed gracefully. She glided through the water with ease." (Referring to the ship using the pronoun "she")

3. **They:**

- Explanation: "They" is a third-person plural pronoun used to refer to two or more people or things. It can also be used as a singular pronoun to refer to a person whose gender is

unknown or to refer to a non-binary individual who prefers they/them pronouns.

- Example (Plural): "They are coming to visit us tomorrow."  
(Referring to a group of people who are coming to visit)
- Example (Singular, gender-neutral): "Alex went to the store. They bought groceries for the week." (Referring to Alex using the gender-neutral pronoun "they")
- Example (Singular, non-binary individual): "Sam prefers they/them pronouns. They are a talented musician."  
(Respecting Sam's preference for gender-neutral pronouns)

These pronouns are essential for clear and respectful communication, allowing speakers and writers to refer to individuals or groups of individuals without repeatedly using their names.

### am/is/ are and negative questions and short answers

**Am, is, and are** are forms of the verb "to be" used in different contexts:

1. **Am:** Used with the pronoun "I" in the present tense.
  - Example: I am happy.
  - Negative question: Am I not happy?
2. **Is:** Used with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it) and singular nouns in the present tense.
  - Example: She is a doctor.
  - Negative question: Is she not a doctor?
3. **Are:** Used with second-person (you) and third-person plural subjects (we, they) and plural nouns in the present tense.
  - Example: You are my friend.
  - Negative question: Are you not my friend?

## Short Answers:

Short answers are concise responses to questions. In negative questions, short answers affirm or negate the statement made in the question. They're formed by using the auxiliary verb from the question.

### 1. **Am:**

- "Yes, I am." (Affirmative)
- "No, I'm not." or "No, I am not." (Negative)

### 2. **Is:**

- "Yes, she is." (Affirmative)
- "No, she's not." or "No, she is not." (Negative)

### 3. **Are:**

- "Yes, they are." (Affirmative)
- "No, they're not." or "No, they are not." (Negative)

## Examples:

### 1. Negative question with "am":

- Q: "Am I not late?"
- A1: "Yes, you are." (Affirmative)
- A2: "No, you're not." or "No, you are not." (Negative)

### 2. Negative question with "is":

- Q: "Is she not coming?"
- A1: "Yes, she is." (Affirmative)
- A2: "No, she's not." or "No, she is not." (Negative)

### 3. Negative question with "are":

- Q: "Are they not happy?"
- A1: "Yes, they are." (Affirmative)

- A2: "No, they're not." or "No, they are not." (Negative)

These short answers help to quickly affirm or deny the statement presented in the negative question.

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :3)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### Wh- Questions

#### Explanation:

Wh-questions are questions that begin with one of the "Wh-" question words: who, what, where, when, why, or how. These questions are used to seek specific information about someone or something. The choice of the question word depends on the type of information being asked for:

1. **Who:** Used to ask about people or identities.
2. **What:** Used to ask about things or actions.
3. **Where:** Used to ask about places or locations.
4. **When:** Used to ask about time or periods.
5. **Why:** Used to ask about reasons or causes.
6. **How:** Used to ask about manner, method, or condition.

#### Examples:

1. **Who:**
  - "Who is coming to the party tonight?"
  - "Who won the competition?"
2. **What:**
  - "What time is the meeting?"
  - "What did you have for breakfast?"
3. **Where:**



- "Where is the nearest post office?"
- "Where did you go for your vacation?"

**4. When:**

- "When is your birthday?"
- "When will the package arrive?"

**5. Why:**

- "Why did you choose this career path?"
- "Why is the sky blue?"

**6. How:**

- "How do you bake a cake?"
- "How was your day?"

**Additional Examples:**

- "What are you doing?"
- "Where are my keys?"
- "When is the deadline?"
- "Why are you upset?"
- "How did you learn to speak French?"

These Wh-questions help gather specific information in conversations or when seeking clarification. They are fundamental in communication for seeking details about various aspects of people, things, places, time, reasons, and methods.

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :4)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are words used to indicate ownership or possession of something. They modify nouns to show that something belongs to someone or something else. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their."

Here's an explanation of each possessive adjective along with examples:

#### 1. **My:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to the speaker.
- Example: "This is my book."

#### 2. **Your:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to the person being addressed.
- Example: "Is this your pen?"

### 3. **His:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to a male person or thing.
- Example: "That is his car."

### 4. **Her:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to a female person or thing.
- Example: "This is her house."

### 5. **Its:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to a non-human or gender-neutral object or animal.
- Example: "The dog wagged its tail."

### 6. **Our:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to the speaker and at least one other person.
- Example: "We're going to our friend's house."

### 7. **Their:**

- Explanation: Indicates that something belongs to a group of people.
- Example: "Those are their bicycles."

These possessive adjectives are used before nouns to show possession. They agree with the possessor (the person or thing that owns the item) in terms of gender and number. Possessive adjectives are essential for clear communication when indicating ownership or association with nouns in English sentences

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :5)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### Has and have Questions and Answers

#### Explanation:

**Has** and **have** are forms of the verb "to have," used to indicate possession, ownership, or the occurrence of an action. When used in questions and answers, they help to inquire about or confirm possession, ownership, or actions performed by someone or something.

#### 1. **Has:**

- "Has" is the third-person singular form of the verb "to have." It is used with singular subjects like he, she, it, or singular nouns.
- Example: "She has a new car."

#### 2. **Have:**

- "Have" is the base form of the verb "to have" used with first-person singular (I), second-person singular and plural (you), and first, second, and third-person plural subjects (we, they).
- Example: "We have plans for the weekend."

#### Questions:

Questions with "has" and "have" are formed by inverting the subject and the verb. They are used to ask about possession, ownership, or actions:

- **Has:** "Has she finished her homework?"
- **Have:** "Have you seen my keys?"

**Answers:**

Responses to questions using "has" and "have" depend on whether the answer is affirmative or negative:

- **Affirmative:** Use the auxiliary verb "has" or "have" followed by the subject and any other necessary information.
  - Example: "Yes, she has finished her homework."
  - Example: "Yes, I have seen your keys."
- **Negative:** Add "not" after the auxiliary verb "has" or "have" to form the negative form, typically contracted to "hasn't" or "haven't".
  - Example: "No, she hasn't finished her homework."
  - Example: "No, I haven't seen your keys."

**Additional Information:**

- **"Has" vs. "Have":** The choice between "has" and "have" depends on the subject of the sentence. Use "has" with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it) and "have" with other subjects.
- **Contracted Forms:** In informal speech and writing, the negative forms "has not" and "have not" are often contracted to "hasn't" and "haven't," respectively.

These forms of questions and answers using "has" and "have" are common in English for discussing possession, ownership, or actions performed by someone or something

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

### المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :6)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

## The Present Simple

present simple tense is a grammatical tense used to describe actions or situations that are habitual, repeated regularly, or generally true. It's one of the basic tenses in English and is often used to talk about facts, routines, habits, general truths, and permanent situations. Here's an explanation of the present simple tense:

Structure:

In the present simple tense, the verb remains in its base form (the infinitive form without "to") for all subjects except third-person singular (he, she, it), where an "s" is added to the verb.

- Affirmative Sentence:
  - Subject + verb (base form) + object (optional)
  - Example: "She plays tennis."
- Negative Sentence:
  - Subject + auxiliary verb "do" (in the present simple tense) + not + base form of the main verb + object (optional)
  - Example: "They do not like coffee."
- Interrogative Sentence (Question):
  - Auxiliary verb "do" (in the present simple tense) + subject + base form of the main verb + object (optional)
  - Example: "Do you speak Spanish?"

## Usage:

### 1. Habits and Routines:

- Example: "She reads a book every night before bed."

### 2. Facts and General Truths:

- Example: "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."

### 3. Permanent Situations:

- Example: "He works at the bank."

### 4. Scheduled Events in the Future:

- Example: "The train leaves at 7 PM."

### 5. Commentaries and Narratives:

- Example: "The story begins in a small village."

## Additional Information:

- **Third-Person Singular "s":** In affirmative sentences with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it), the main verb typically takes an "s" or "es" ending.
- **Adverbs of Frequency:** Adverbs like "always," "often," "usually," "sometimes," and "never" are often used with the present simple tense to indicate how often an action occurs.
- **Time Expressions:** Time expressions such as "every day," "once a week," "in the morning," "usually," etc., are commonly used with the present simple tense to indicate when actions happen.

## Examples:

- "She dances beautifully."
- "We usually go for a walk in the park on Sundays."
- "The sun rises in the east."
- "I do not like to swim in cold water."
- "Do you speak French?"

The present simple tense is versatile and widely used in English for various purposes, making it essential for effective communication in both spoken and written English.



## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :7)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### a and an

"A" and "an" are indefinite articles in English grammar. They are used to introduce non-specific nouns or to refer to something for the first time. The choice between "a" and "an" depends on the sound that follows the article, specifically whether the following word begins with a consonant sound or a vowel sound.

#### **Explanation:**

##### 1. "A":

- **Usage:** "A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.
- **Example:** "a book," "a cat," "a dog"

##### 2. "An":

- **Usage:** "An" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.
- **Example:** "an apple," "an egg," "an hour"

## **Usage Guidelines:**

- **Consonant Sounds:** Words that begin with consonant sounds generally use "a" before them.
  - Example: "a university," "a banana," "a car"
- **Vowel Sounds:** Words that begin with vowel sounds generally use "an" before them.
  - Example: "an umbrella," "an hour," "an elephant"

## **Important Notes:**

- **Sound, not Letter:** The choice between "a" and "an" is based on the sound that follows, not necessarily the letter.
  - Example: "a university" (even though "university" starts with a vowel letter 'u', the sound is a consonant sound, so we use "a")
- **H Silent Rule:** The letter 'h' is often silent in English. When 'h' is silent and the following word starts with a vowel sound, "an" is used.
  - Example: "an hour," "an honor," "an heir"

## **Examples:**

1. "I saw a bird in the sky."
2. "She bought an umbrella for the rainy day."
3. "He is studying at a university."
4. "Would you like a cup of coffee?"

## **Additional Resources:**

Understanding when to use "a" or "an" can sometimes be tricky, especially when dealing with words that have silent letters or

non-standard pronunciations. However, mastering this distinction is crucial for clear and accurate communication in English. Practice and exposure to various examples can help reinforce the correct usage of these indefinite articles.

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :8)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### Object pronouns

Object pronouns are pronouns that replace nouns in sentences and function as the object of a verb or a preposition. Unlike subject pronouns, which usually come before the verb, object pronouns typically come after the verb or preposition. They are used to avoid repetition, make sentences less cumbersome, and maintain clarity in communication. Here's a detailed explanation of object pronouns:

#### Types of Object Pronouns:

##### 1. Direct Object Pronouns:

- Direct object pronouns replace the noun that receives the action of the verb directly.
- Example: "She likes apples." (Apples is the direct object.)  
"She likes them." (Them is the direct object pronoun replacing apples.)

##### 2. Indirect Object Pronouns:

- Indirect object pronouns replace the noun that receives the direct object.
- Example: "He gave the book to Mary." (Mary is the indirect object.) "He gave it to her." (Her is the indirect object pronoun replacing Mary.)

#### List of Object Pronouns:

- **Me:** Used as the object pronoun for the first person singular (I).

- **You:** Used as the object pronoun for the second person singular and plural (you).
- **Him:** Used as the object pronoun for the third person singular masculine (he).
- **Her:** Used as the object pronoun for the third person singular feminine (she).
- **It:** Used as the object pronoun for the third person singular neuter or non-human (it).
- **Us:** Used as the object pronoun for the first person plural (we).
- **You:** Used as the object pronoun for the second person plural (you).
- **Them:** Used as the object pronoun for the third person plural (they).

#### **Usage:**

- **After Verbs:** Object pronouns are placed after verbs that take direct or indirect objects.
  - Example: "She called me."
- **After Prepositions:** Object pronouns are used after prepositions to show the relationship between the verb and its object.
  - Example: "He went with them."
- **In Questions:** Object pronouns are used to replace nouns in questions.
  - Example: "Did she give you the money?"

#### **Examples:**

1. "He gave her a gift." (Her is the indirect object pronoun replacing the noun "Mary.")
2. "I saw them at the park." (Them is the direct object pronoun replacing the noun "dogs.")

3. "She baked a cake for us." (Us is the indirect object pronoun replacing the noun "friends.")
4. "They helped me with my homework." (Me is the direct object pronoun replacing the noun "students.")

Understanding and correctly using object pronouns is essential for clear and concise communication in English. They help avoid repetition and make sentences more fluid and natural.

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :9)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

Numbers from 1 to 10 and how they interact with plural nouns:

### Numbers 1 to 10:

1. **One (1):**

- Example: "I have one book."

2. **Two (2):**

- Example: "There are two apples."

3. **Three (3):**

- Example: "She has three cats."

4. **Four (4):**

- Example: "There are four chairs."

5. **Five (5):**

- Example: "He bought five pencils."

6. **Six (6):**

- Example: "We found six eggs."

7. **Seven (7):**

- Example: "There are seven days in a week."

8. **Eight (8):**

- Example: "She has eight siblings."

9. **Nine (9):**

- Example: "There are nine planets in the solar system."

10. **Ten (10):**

- Example: "He has ten fingers."

**Interaction with Plural Nouns:**

When using numbers from 2 to 10 with nouns, the nouns are typically in their plural form. However, there are some exceptions:

- **Singular Nouns:** When the number is 1 (one), the noun is singular.
  - Example: "I have one book."
- **Plural Nouns:** When the number is greater than 1, the noun is usually plural.
  - Example: "There are three cats."

**Additional Notes:**

- **Plural Forms:** Plural nouns usually add an "-s" or "-es" at the end of the word to indicate more than one.
  - Example: "cat" (singular) becomes "cats" (plural)
  - Example: "box" (singular) becomes "boxes" (plural)
- **Irregular Plurals:** Some nouns have irregular plural forms that don't follow typical rules.
  - Example: "child" (singular) becomes "children" (plural)
  - Example: "foot" (singular) becomes "feet" (plural)
- **Countable Nouns:** Numbers from 1 to 10 are typically used with countable nouns, which are things that can be counted.
  - Example: "books," "apples," "chairs"

**Examples:**



1. "He has two dogs." (Plural noun "dogs" with the number 2)
2. "She found six coins." (Plural noun "coins" with the number 6)
3. "There are nine planets in the solar system." (Plural noun "planets" with the number 9)
4. "I have ten fingers." (Singular noun "fingers" with the number 10)

Understanding how numbers interact with nouns helps to create grammatically correct sentences and accurately convey quantities in English.

## محاضرات قسم الاعلام

المرحلة الاولى (محاضرة :10)

م.د زبيدة سمير عايد

Headway English Course Beginner : John and Liz Soars

### days, months, and prepositions

Let's dive into explanations of days, months, and prepositions:

#### Days of the Week:

1. **Monday:** The first day of the standard Western workweek.
2. **Tuesday:** The second day of the week.
3. **Wednesday:** The third day of the week.
4. **Thursday:** The fourth day of the week.
5. **Friday:** The fifth day of the week, often associated with the end of the workweek.
6. **Saturday:** The sixth day of the week, typically considered a day off or leisure day.
7. **Sunday:** The seventh day of the week, often associated with rest and religious observances.

#### Months of the Year:

1. **January:** The first month of the year, named after Janus, the Roman god of beginnings.
2. **February:** The second month of the year.
3. **March:** The third month of the year, named after Mars, the Roman god of war.

4. **April:** The fourth month of the year.
5. **May:** The fifth month of the year.
6. **June:** The sixth month of the year.
7. **July:** The seventh month of the year, named after Julius Caesar.
8. **August:** The eighth month of the year, named after Augustus Caesar.
9. **September:** The ninth month of the year.
10. **October:** The tenth month of the year.
11. **November:** The eleventh month of the year.
12. **December:** The twelfth and last month of the year.

### **Prepositions:**

Prepositions are words that establish relationships between different elements within a sentence. They typically indicate location, time, direction, or the relationship between nouns, pronouns, and other parts of a sentence. Here are some common prepositions:

1. **On:** Used to indicate days of the week or specific dates.
  - Example: "I have an appointment on Monday."
  - Example: "The concert is on December 25th."
2. **In:** Used to indicate periods of time, including months and years.
  - Example: "She was born in June."
  - Example: "They got married in 2005."
3. **At:** Used to indicate specific points in time or location.
  - Example: "We'll meet at 3 o'clock."
  - Example: "She's waiting at the bus stop."
4. **During:** Used to indicate the time within which an event occurs.
  - Example: "He reads during his lunch break."

5. **Between:** Used to indicate the time or space separating two points or objects.

- Example: "The store is located between the bank and the pharmacy."

6. **Among:** Used to indicate a relationship involving more than two things or people.

- Example: "The prize was divided among the winners."

**Examples:**

1. "The party is on Saturday."
2. "Her birthday is in September."
3. "We'll meet at the restaurant at 7 o'clock."
4. "She likes to relax during the weekends."
5. "The meeting is scheduled between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m."
6. "The keys were found among the books on the shelf."

Understanding the days of the week, months of the year, and how prepositions function is crucial for clear and effective communication in English. They help provide context, establish relationships, and convey information accurately.