



**College of Health and Medical
Technologies - Al-Dour
Department of Physical Therapy
The second stage**

English Language

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الأسئلة القبلية :

س/ كم عدد الحروف في اللغة الانكليزية ؟

الأسئلة البعدية :

Q/ Define the word ?

Q/Enumerate consonants letters.

First week

Units of English Language

How many Units are there in English?

There are **FIVE UNITS**.

1. Letter. 2. Word. 3. Phrase. 4. Clause. 5. Sentence.

All these five Units make a sentence or a paragraph a meaningful one.

Let us see these Units of English individually.

1. Letter:

There are twenty-six letters in English language.

They are:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z.

These letters have been written in **Capital forms**.

The same letters can also be written in Small forms.

They are:

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z.

These twenty –six letters can be classified into two groups

They are :

1-Consonants

(b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y)and z are called consonants that means there are 21 consonants .

2- Vowels

(A,e,I,o,u)are called vowels .that means there are five vowels .

2.Word:

A word converts the group of letters into a meaningful one. A word plays a pivotal role in the Units of English.

A word is a group of letters with a meaning.

Ball, nation, ocean, boy, courage, and organization are words.

The word **ball** is having four letters b..a..l..l.

The word organization is having twelve letters o..r..g..a..n..i..s..a..t..i..o..n.

Son, father, mother, daughter, wife, husband, school, college, milk, street, bus, car, train, sky, moon, sun, note, book, university, love, computer, profit, business and knowledge are few of the words which we use in our day-to-day lives.

It is must for one to know at least 25,000 words to become a very good communicator in English.

Second week

Clause:

A clause is a group of words, with a subject and a predicate having a meaning. Unlike phrases.

A phrase does not have a subject and a predicate. But a clause has both.

1. You are my best friend
2. It is not possible for him to do that now
3. When the train arrived

5. Sentence:

A sentence is a group of clauses, conveying a complete meaning, it is the form which carries all

the five Units of English by remaining one of the five Units of English.

A complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. As long as it has a subject and a predicate, a group of words can form a sentence, no matter how short.

E.g. "You ate fish."

E.g. “He went out to dinner but didn’t enjoy the meal.”

رقم المحاضرة: 3	
Parts of speech	عنوان المحاضرة:
م.د. غسان جاسم هادي	اسم المدرس:
طلبة المستوى الثاني / الفصل الاول كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية - الدور	الفئة المستهدفة:
تعليم الطلبة ما هي اجزاء الكلام باللغة الانجليزية .	الهدف العام من المحاضرة:
١- القدرة على معرفة عدد اجزاء الكلام ٢- فهم كل جزء من اجزاء الكلام	الأهداف السلوكية او مخرجات التعلم:
السيورة + Power point	استراتيجيات التيسير المستخدمة
فهم مخرجات المحاضرة – وتطبيق المعلومات المكتسبة	المهارات المكتسبة
الاختبارات الشفهية – الاسئلة القبليية والبعدية – الاختبارات الفصلية .	طرق القياس المعتمدة

الأسئلة القبليية :

س/ ما هي العبارة الاسمية ؟

الأسئلة البعدية :

Q/ what is the job of the part verb ?

Third week

The Parts of Speech

- Every sentence you write or speak in English includes words that fall into some of the nine parts of speech , its helps you to analyze sentences and understand them .it also helps you to construct good sentence

Parts of Speech Table

This is a summary of the 9 parts of speech*.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can,	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
		must	
<u>Noun</u>	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big . I like big dogs.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Determiner</u>	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to	to, at, after,	We went to school on

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>on</u>	another word	on, but	Monday.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
<u>Interjection</u>	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	

Parts of Speech Examples

Here are some examples of sentences made with different English parts of speech:

verb		
Stop!		
noun	verb	
John	works.	
noun	verb	verb
John	is	working.
pronoun	verb	noun
He	loves	animals.

noun	verb	noun	adverb
Noor	speaks	English	well.

noun	verb	adjective	noun
Tara	speaks	good	English.

pronoun	verb	preposition	determiner	noun	adverb
She	ran	to	the	station	quickly.

pron.	verb	adj.	noun	conjunction	pron.	verb	pron.
She	likes	big	snakes	but	I	hate	them.

Fourth week

Parts of Speech Quiz

1. I bought a **beautiful** dress at the mall.

- preposition
- adjective
- noun

2. What did **she** ask you to do?

- conjunction
- preposition
- pronoun

3. I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table.

- adjective
- preposition
- pronoun

4. If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the movies.

- adverb
- conjunction
- verb

5. On Saturdays I **work** from nine to five.

- ⊙ verb
- ⊙ preposition
- ⊙ adverb

رقم المحاضرة: 5

Types of predicate	عنوان المحاضرة:
م.د. غسان جاسم هادي	اسم المدرس:
طالبة المستوى الاول / الفصل الثاني كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية - الدور	الفئة المستهدفة:
تعليم العلاج الطبيعي	الهدف العام من المحاضرة:
القدرة على معالفة العلاج الطبيعي	الأهداف السلوكية او مخرجات التعلم:
السيورة + Power point	استراتيجيات التيسير المستخدمة
فهم مخرجات المحاضرة - وتطبيق	المهارات المكتسبة

الأسئلة القبليّة :

س/ كم عدد اجزاء الكلام ؟

الأسئلة البعدية :

Q/ what is the type of complement ?

Fifth week

The parts of a sentence

What are the Parts of the Sentence?

Within a sentence, there are three main parts that make up a sentence: the subject, the verb, and the complement.

1. Subject: The subject is either a noun or pronoun and answers the question "Who?" or "What?" before the verb. The subject performs action, receives action, or is in the state of being.

Ex: Jamie plays soccer.

2. Verb: The verb indicates whether the subject performs action, receives action or is in a state of being. The verb may include helping words called auxiliaries.

**EX: The bus stopped for us .
(subject performs action.)**

**EX: Diane was paid for her car.
(subject receives action.)**

EX: The grocery list is on the table.

(Subject is in the state of being)

3. Complement: Many sentences also contain a complement, which completes the meaning of the sentence and answers the questions "What?" or "Whom?" after the verb.

EX: The fire has destroyed the house.

(what?)

EX: The new vice president is Michael Gates.

(whom?)

There are Three Types of Complements: the Direct Object, the Predicate Nominative, and the Predicate Adjective.

1 • A direct object is a noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of the sentence and answers "Whom?" or "What?" after the verb. It receives the action of the verb; it never refers back to the subject. It can only occur when the verb indicates action.

Ex: Jeremy hit the ball.

(what?)

2• A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of a sentence and answers "Whom?" or "What?"

after the verb. It refers back to and renames the subject; it does not receive the action of the verb. It can only occur when the verb indicates state of being.□

Ex: Jeremy is my teacher.
(who?) (what?)

3• A predicate adjective completes the meaning of a sentence and answers "What?" after the verb. It refers back to and describes the subject; it does not receive the action of the verb. It can only occur when the verb indicates state of being.

Ex: Jeremy is smart.
(what?)

رقم المحاضرة: 6

Types of predicate	عنوان المحاضرة:
م.د. غسان جاسم هادي	اسم المدرس:
طلبة المستوى الاول / الفصل الثاني كلية التقنيات الصحية و الطبية - الدور	الفئة المستهدفة:
تعليم العلاج الطبيعي	الهدف العام من المحاضرة:
القدرة على معالفة العلاج الطبيعي	الأهداف السلوكية او مخرجات التعلم:
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فهم مخرجات المحاضرة – وتطبيق	المهارات المكتسبة

المعلومات المكتسبة	
الاختبارات الشفهية – الاسئلة القبليّة والبعديّة – الاختبارات الفصلية .	طرق القياس المعتمدة

الأسئلة القبليّة :

س/ عدد انواع التكملة ؟

الأسئلة البعديّة :

Q/ what is the simple predicate ?

Sixth week

types of predicate

simple predicate, compound and complete.

SIMPLE PREDICATE :is the word that shows the action in a sentence and tell us what the subject of the sentence does.

EX :she **danced**.

COMPOUND PREDICATE :has two or more verbs joined by a conjunction.

EX :she visited her cousins and met all their friends.

COMPLETE PREDICATE: is the verb that shows the action and everything that complete the thought and is not the subject.

EX: I have been studying for hours. □

direct object: services the action of the sentence ,it is usually pronoun or noun.

EX : the man builds a house.

indirect object: indicates to whom or for whom the action of the sentence is begin done.it is usually noun or pronoun.

EX : Paula passed the money to her father.

,for)

the subject complement: either rename or describe the subject ,it is usually noun or adjective.

EX : the man is a good father.(noun)

the man seems kind.(adjective) □

Seventh week

Reading Comprehension

Corona virus:

It is among the group of corona viruses that cause diseases such as colds and acute respiratory infection such as SARS virus, in China in 2019 and spread as a pandemic around the world a new type called severe acute respiratory syndrome corona begins with the title (Covid 19), as announced by the World Health Organization .

The World Health Organization (WHO) has made some recommendations to prevent the disease and its most important symptoms are: fever, cough, shortness of breath, and among its symptoms are: fatigue, runny nose, sore throat, headache, diarrhea, vomiting, and finally loss of smell and taste.

Some signs appear two to 14 days after infection with the corona, and may appear very light or severe, and it may also not appear signs of the person at all, and we find that the elderly and people with diabetes, heart disease and respiratory system are more likely to be infected with the virus.

Corona virus spreads by contact with an infected person, or by touching the surface of the virus and touching its mouth, nose, or eyes. It is spread through the respiratory droplets released from the infected person when he sneezes or coughs, and care must be taken very carefully because it spreads very quickly between humans.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States recommends that you exercise caution and not go out except for the extreme necessity and adhere to the household isolation and ban established by most countries, and if you leave the house, wear a muzzle and use alcohol as a hand sanitizer, and when you return home immediately wash your hands thoroughly with soap for 20 seconds At least, avoid contact with the eyes, face and nose, and the mouth and nose should be covered when coughing or sneezing, and be careful in public places and areas of congestion, and if you are sick with the virus, go home and see a doctor.

Eighth week

Exercise:

1-What is *Corona virus* ?

- It is among the group of corona viruses that cause diseases such as colds and acute respiratory infection.

2- *Corona virus* respiratory infection such as _____ virus .

3- The World Health Organization (WHO) called title _____ on the virus .

4- The World Health Organization (WHO) has made some recommendations to prevent the disease and its most important symptoms, enumerate this symptoms ?

-This symptoms are : fever, cough, shortness of breath, and among its symptoms are: fatigue, runny nose, sore throat, headache, diarrhea, vomiting, and finally loss of smell and taste.

5-Virus corona appear _____ to _____ days after infection with corona .

6- We find that the elderly , _____, _____ and _____ system are more likely to be infected with the virus.

7- Corona virus spreads by _____ with an infected person, or by touching the surface of

**the virus and touching its _____, _____,
or _____ .**

**8- when the person return home immediately
you should wash your hands thoroughly with
soap for _____ seconds to avoid infection with
corona virus .**

**9- Corona virus spreads very (quickly , slowly)
between humans .**

Ninth week

Prepositions □

Prepositions are the words that join a noun, pronoun or the noun phrases and make each sentence complete. However, learning preposition is little tricky and hence, students should be

conscious while reading a book or other documents and check the usage of the preposition.

Examples:

To the office, on the table, about myself, in a few minutes, at my place, etc.

Here, 'to', 'on', 'about', 'in' and 'at' are the prepositions.

On :

On (refers a surface of something)- I kept the dishes on the dining table.

On (specifies days and dates)- I will come on Monday.

Radha was born on 15th August.

On (refers TV or other devices)- She is on the phone.

My favorite movie will be on TV now.

On (refers the parts of the body) — I keep wearing my wedding ring on my finger.

On (to refer a state)- The products available in the store are on sale.

At :

At (to indicate a place)- There are a good number of people at the park.

At (to refer an email address)- Please mail in detail

@ (at) radha@def.com

At (to refer a time) — Meet me at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

At (indicate one's activity)-John laughed at my acting in the play.

In :

In (to indicate a location)- I am in my friend's place now.

In (to indicate opinion, belief, feeling, etc.)- I believe in hardworking.

In (specify day, month, season, year) — I prefer to do Maths in the morning.

In {season ,year, month,.....}

The trees grow in spring.

I was born in 2003.

The test is in May.

I go to work work in the morning .

I go home in the evening.

He is in the mosque.

To :

To (to indicate the direction, place)- The friends went to the restaurant.

I am heading to my college.

To (to refer a period) — I am here from 10 to 5.

Of :

Of (to indicate reference) — This is a picture of my last birthday.

Of (to specify the number or an amount) — A good number of people understand Hindi.

For :

For (to indicate the reason or because of) — I am really happy for you.

For (to indicate the duration or time) — I attended the session for one year only.

For (specify the use of something) — She is preparing for her final exam.

Under:

{under consideration, under the impression, under guarantee}

The mouse is under the table.

The plan is currently under.

Between:

My house is between the supermarket and the mosque.

The relationship between the two friends was very strong.

Next to:

My house is next to the school.

Through:

You shouldn't walk through the forest.

About:

I was dreaming about you.

I don't care about money.

With:

Are you angry with me?

My relationship with Anna is very complicated.

From:

{from my point of view, from what I understand,from personal experience}

He is different from his sister.

Of:

I'm tired of doing the same thing every day.

By:

{by chance, by the way,by the time,by heart}

By the way ,how did your presentation go?

Tenth week

Auxiliary verbs (Will ,Would)and (Shall, should)

Auxiliary Verbs "Will/Would" and "Shall/Should"

The verbs *will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, and must* cannot be the main (full) verbs alone. They are used as auxiliary verbs only

and always need a main verb to follow.

Will

Used to express desire, preference, choice, or consent:

- I will take this duty.
- Will you stop talking like that?

Used to express the future:

- It will rain tomorrow.
- The news will spread soon.

Used to express capacity or capability:

- This bucket will hold two gallons of water.
- This airplane will take 200 passengers.

Used to express determination, insistence, or persistence:

- I will do it as you say.

Would (past form of will)

Often used in auxiliary functions with rather to express preference:

- I would rather go shopping today.
- We'd rather say something than stay quiet.

Used to express a wish or desire:

- I would like to have one more pencil.

Used to express contingency or possibility:

- If I were you, I would be so happy.

Used to express routine or habitual things:

- Normally, we would work until 6 p.m.

Eleventh week

Shall

Mainly used in American English to ask questions politely (it has more usages in British English). For the future tense, will is more frequently used in American English than shall.

- Shall we dance?
- Shall I go now?
- Let's drink, shall we?

Often used in formal settings to deliver obligation or requirement:

- You shall abide by the law.
- There shall be no trespassing on this property.
- Students shall not enter this room.

Should (past form of shall)

Often used in auxiliary functions to express an opinion, suggestion, preference, or idea:

- You should rest at home today.
- I should take a bus this time.
- He should be more thoughtful in the decision-making process.

Used to express that you wish something had happened but it didn't or couldn't (should + have + past participle):

- You should have seen it. It was really beautiful.
- I should have completed it earlier to meet the deadline.
- We should have visited the place on the way.

Used to ask for someone's opinion:

- What should we do now?
- Should we continue our meeting?
- Should we go this way?
- Where should we go this summer?

Used to say something expected or correct:

- There should be an old city hall building here.
- Everybody should arrive by 6 p.m.
- We should be there this evening.

Exercise :

Fill in the blanks using an appropriate auxiliary verb.

- 1) I _____ leave now. It is too late.
- 2) You _____ have seen him. His dance was amazing.
- 3) _____ we have lunch together?
- 4) I _____ like a cup of tea, please.
- 5) _____ we read the email?

Twelfth week

Tenses (Continuous Tense form)

What are verb tenses?

Verbs come in three tense :past ,present and future .The past is used to describe things that have already happened (earlier in the day ,yesterday ,last week

,three years ago).The present tense is used to described things that are happening right now ,or things are continuous. The future tense describe things that have yet to happen (e.g.*later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now*).

In **English grammar**, there are three main tenses, and they are each further classified into four different forms, which sum up to twelve tenses in total. The three tenses in English are:

- **Present Tense**
- **Past Tense**
- **Future Tense**

The four different forms are:

- **Simple Tense Form**
- **Continuous Tense Form**
- **Perfect Tense Form**
- **Perfect Continuous Tense Form**

So, the twelve tenses in English are as follows:

- **Present Simple Tense**
- **Present Continuous Tense**
- **Present Perfect Tense**
- **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

- **Past Simple Tense**
- **Past Continuous Tense**

- Past Perfect Tense
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- Future Simple Tense
- Future Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Continuous Tense form

Thirteenth week

Present continuous tense

The present continuous is made from the **present tense of the verb *be*** and the ***-ing* form** of a verb:

<i>I am</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>playing</i>
<i>He is</i>	<i>talking</i>

<i>She is</i>	<i>living</i>
<i>It is</i>	<i>eating</i>
<i>We are</i>	<i>staying</i>
<i>They are</i>	<i>sleeping</i>

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- **activities at the moment of speaking:**

*I'm just **leaving** work. I'll be home in an hour.*

*Please be quiet. The children **are sleeping**.*

- **future plans or arrangements:**

*Mary **is going** to a new school next term.*

*What **are you doing** next week?*

Present continuous questions

We make questions by putting **am**, **is** or **are** in front of the **subject**:

Are you listening?

Are they coming to your party?

*When **is** she going home?*

*What **am** I doing here?*

Present continuous negatives

We make negatives by putting **not** (or **n't**) after **am**, **is** or **are**:

I'm not doing that.

You aren't listening. (or You're not listening.)

They aren't coming to the party. (or They're not coming to the party.)

She isn't going home until Monday. (or She's not going home until Monday.)

Fourteenth week

past continuous tense

describes actions or events in a time **before now**, which began in the past and were **still going on** when another event occurred. tonight."

Forming the past continuous

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "*to be*" (*was/were*), and the base of the main verb *+ing*.

Subject	+was/were	+base + ing
They	were	watching
Affirmative		
She	was	reading
Negative :We make negatives by putting <i>not</i> (or <i>n't</i>) after was and were .		
She	wasn't	reading
Interrogative : We make questions by putting was		

Subject	+was/were	+base + ing
and were in front of the <u>subject</u>		
Was	she	reading?

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were	They weren't	Were they

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
playing	playing	playing?

Fifteenth week

future continuous tense

The future continuous tense, also known as the future progressive tense, is a verb tense that shows , the future continuous tense use for actions we know will happen .

The future continuous tense is formed with the words *will* and *be* plus the present participle of the actionable verb. Unlike most other verb tenses, you do **not** need to conjugate any verbs to match person, number, or gender.

[*will*] + [*be*] + [present participle of verb]

*She **will be speaking** in the auditorium this evening.*

*They **won't** be checking their email while on holiday.*

How to use the future continuous tense in questions

When using the future continuous tense in a question, the subject comes after *will* and before *be*.

[*will*] + [subject] + [*be*] + [present participle of verb]

*Will she **be acting** in the sequel next year?*

For negative questions, we typically use the contraction *won't* to replace *will*.

*Won't she **be acting** in the sequel next year?*

المصادر الاساسية :

-John & Liz Soars,

-"New Headway Plus

– Beginner Student's Book", 10th ed 2014)

- المصادر العلمية ضمن الشبكة العنكبوتية

[-www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com)

[- www.mayoclinic.org.com](http://www.mayoclinic.org.com)

=

https://www.butte.edu/departments/cas/tipsheets/grammar/parts_of_speech.html

المصادر المقترحة :

<https://lewisu.edu/writingcenter/pdf/parts-of-sentence-2.pdf>

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365-life-hacks/writing/parts-of-a-sentence>

How to use the future continuous tense with negatives

When using the future continuous tense with negatives, insert the word *not* after *will* and before *be*.

[*will*] + [*not*] + [*be*] + [present participle of verb]

She will not be joining us this evening.

How to use the future continuous tense with contractions

Contractions can be tricky with the future continuous tense because positive and negative sentences have different rules.

For positive sentences, if the subject is a pronoun, use a contraction with the subject and the word *will*.

She'll be coming around the mountain.

I'll be sleeping until noon.

For negative sentences, instead of using a contraction with the subject, use the contraction *won't* to replace *will* and *not*.

I won't be attending the party this weekend.