

اللغة الإنجليزية - المستوى الأول

English Language – Part 1





Level 1

Session 1



Part 1

- Pronunciation (Sounds)
- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Nouns)
(WH-questions with V. to be)

Part 11

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :Nice to meet you!(+ Video)



Part 1

- Pronunciation (Sounds)
- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Nouns)
- (WH-questions with V. to be)

Pronunciation (Sounds)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Xx Yy Zz



Consonants' Sounds

Bb baby

Cc car / city

Dd door

Ff farm

Gg girl / gym

Hh house

Jj jump

Kk kite

Ll light

Mm moon

Nn north

Pp people

Qq queen

Rr ring

Ss small

Tt tall

Vv vase

Xx xylophone

Yy yellow

Zz zoo



Vowels' Sounds

Aa	art / lamp
Ee	elephant / net
Ii	sit / give
Oo	pot / sorry
Uu	put / cut

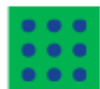
Problematic sound 1 (Hard & Soft C)

Car Company Course

(if C is followed by any sound EXCEPT E-I-Y) it is a hard C : /K/

City Center Cycle

(if C is followed by E-I-Y) it is a soft C / s/



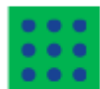
Problematic sound 2 (Hard & Soft G)

Garage Going Great

(if G is followed by any sound EXCEPT E-I-Y) it is a hard G : /g/

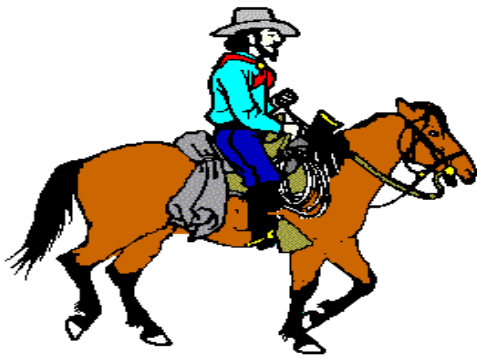
Genius Ginger Gym

(if G is followed by E-I-Y) it is a soft G / dj/



Grammar :1-Parts of Speech (Nouns)

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.



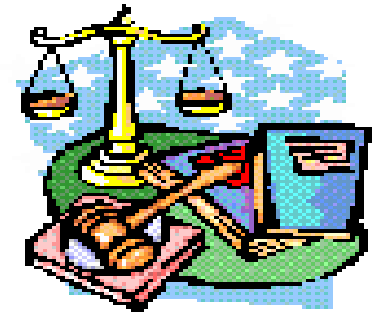
Person:
cowboy



Place:
church



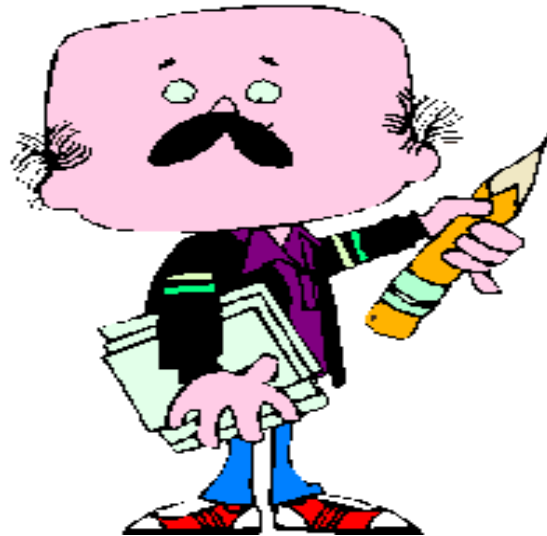
Thing:
beach ball



Idea:
justice

Find the nouns

Our teacher handed us the homework



Every student should have a computer for school



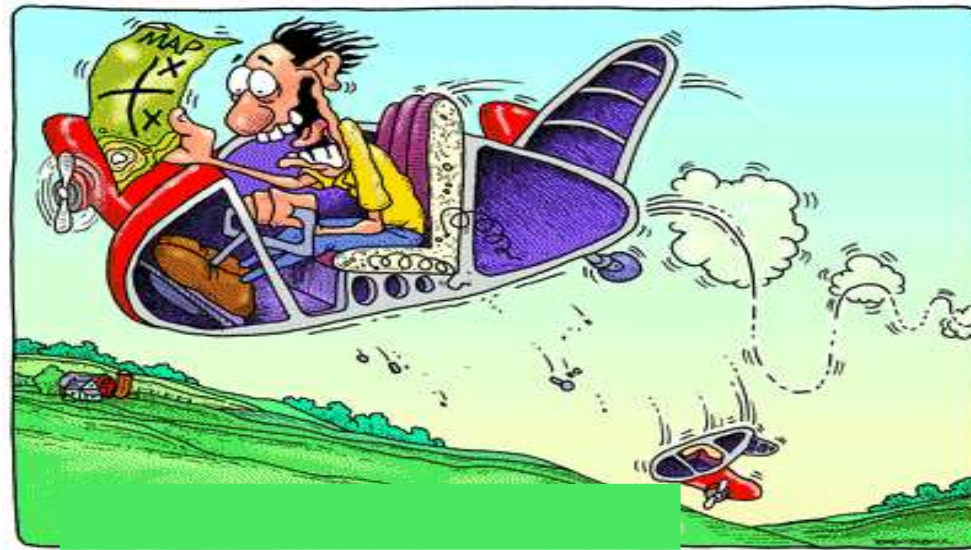


The bus went down the wrong road





The plane is going to crash



The doctor visited the patient at the hospital



Grammar: WH-questions + v. to be

V.to Be

I am

He is

She is

It is

They are

We are

You are

What : ask about a thing or an action

What **is** your name?

What **are** you doing?

Who : ask about someone

Who **is** she?

Who **are** these girls?



Grammar: WH-questions + v. to be

V.to Be

I am

He is

She is

It is

They are

We are

You are

When : ask about the time

When **is** your birthday?

When **are** you coming?

Where : ask about the place

Where **is** she going?

Where **are** the children?



Grammar: WH-questions + v. to be

V.to Be

I am

He is

She is

It is

They are

We are

You are

Why : ask about the reason

Why **is** she crying?

Why **are** you shouting?

How : ask about the way / state

How **is** your sister?

How **are** you?





Part 11

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :Nice to meet you!(+ Video)

Reading : Check your understanding

Mary's family

Mary is ten years old. She is from Dorset. Her hair is long and brown. She has got brown eyes. She has got a cat and a dog. Their names are Pat and Fluffy. Pat, the dog has got a small house in the garden. Mary's cat, Fluffy is 3 years old.

Mary's mother is Jane. She is a teacher. She's thirty-six years old. Her husband is Nick. He is thirty-eight. He's a bus driver. He has got brown hair and blue eyes. Jane's hair is blonde and her eyes are brown. They have got three children Mary, Sean and Peter. Sean is six and Peter is twelve years old. The children are pupils. Sean's hair is blonde, Peter's hair is brown. The boys have got blue eyes.



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Reading : Check your understanding

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| How old is Mary? | She is ten years old |
| Where is she from? | She is from Dorset |
| What are her pets names? | Pat and Fluffy |
| Who is Mary's mother? | Jane |
| What is her job? | She is a teacher |
| Who is Nick? | He is Mary's father |
| What is his job? | He is a bus driver |
| Who are Sean and Peter? | They are Mary's brothers |



Build your Lexicon: Family members

Father

Cousin

Mother

Uncle

Sister

Aunt

Brother

Nephew

Son

Niece

Daughter

Mother –in-law

Husband

Father-in –law

Wife

Son-in-law

grandparent

Daughter-in-law



Build your Lexicon: Colors

Red

White

Yellow

Black

Blue

Brown

Green

Gray

Orange

purple

Beige

Violet

Navy blue

Off-white

Golden

Aqua



Build your Lexicon: Numbers

One

Twelve

Two

Thirteen

Three

Fourteen

Four

Fifteen

Five

Sixteen

Six

Seventeen

Seven

Eighteen

Eight

Nineteen

Nine

Twenty

ten

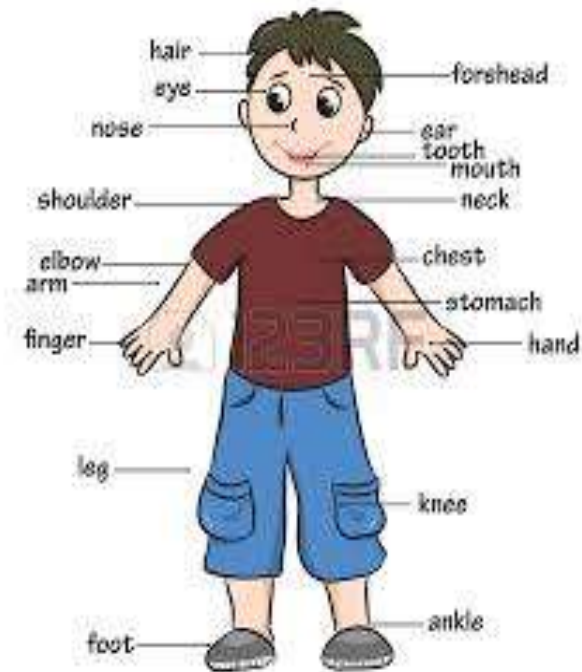
Number Poster			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20



Build your Lexicon: Body Parts

Face
Hair
Eyes
Ears
Mouth
Nose
Cheeks
Eyebrow
Eyelashes
lips

Neck
Shoulder
Arms
Hands
Legs
Knees
Feet
Stomach
Fingers
Elbow





Conversation: Nice to meet you!

Hi, I'm

Hello, My name is

Nice to meet you .

Nice to meet you too.

Now : Watch the video



Level 1: Session 2

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1



Pronunciation (Sounds)



- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Nouns)



(WH-questions with V. to be)



Part 2



Reading :Check your understanding



- Build your lexicon



- Conversation :Nice to meet you!(+ Video)





Part 1

- Pronunciation (Problematic sounds)
- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Verbs) (More on V. to be)

Pronunciation (Problematic Sounds)

b p th ch sh





/b/ /p/ Sounds

Bye	Pie
Bear	Pear
Bark	Park
Bay	Pay
Big	Pig
bound	Pound





Practice with tongue twisters

Betty Botta bought some butter
But she said, "This butter's bitter!
But a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So she bought a bit of butter
Better than the bitter butter
And it made her butter better

Practice with tongue twisters



Peter Piper

Peter Piper picked a peck of
pickled peppers. A peck of pickled
peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of
pickled peppers,
where are the pickled peppers
Peter Piper picked?



sh ch Sounds

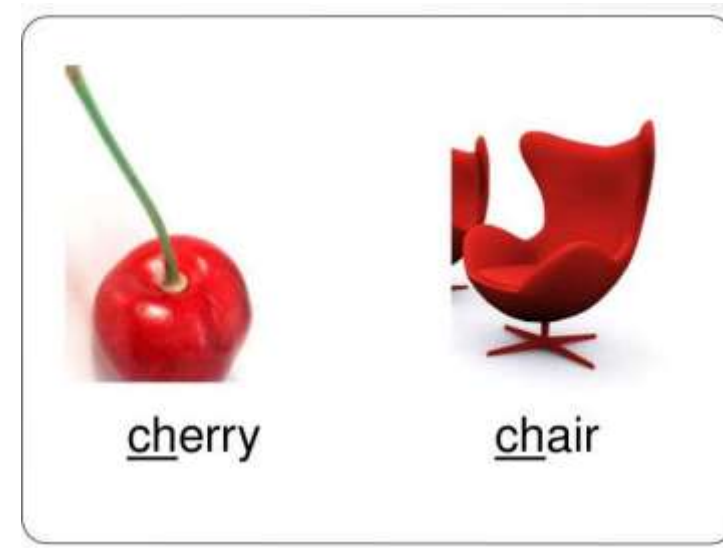
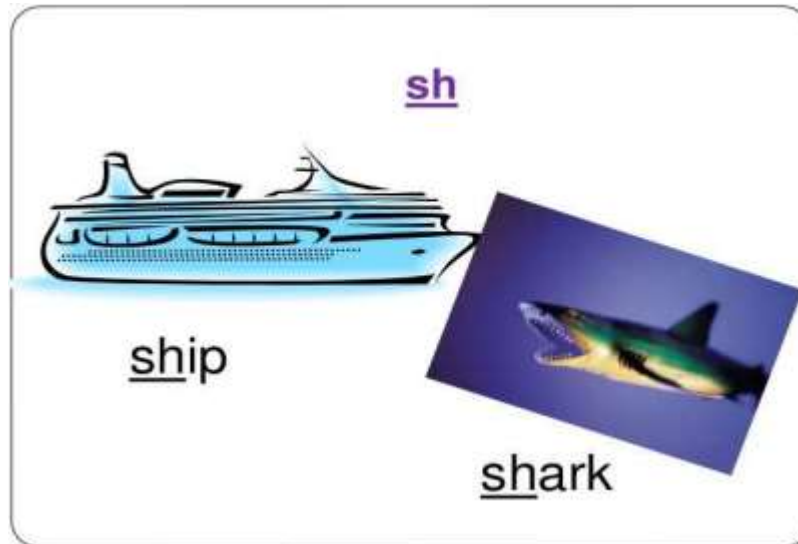
cheat vs. sheet

/tʃ/

/ʃ/



sh ch Sounds



sh ch Sounds



shop



shell(s)



bench



chease



Practice with tongue twisters



Seashells

She sells seashells by the seashore. If she sells seashells by the seashore, where are the seashells she sells by the seashore?



for four

TH: soft sound.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| • Thin | • Thrust |
| • Without | • Thorn |
| • Seventh | • Anthony |
| • Sixth | • Depth |
| • Three | • Earth |



for four

TH: hard sound.

- This
- These
- That
- Those
- There
- Then
- Other
- Though
- Southern
- Breathe



Practice with tongue twisters

I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you



Practice with tongue twisters

Not these things here, but those things there



Grammar: 1-Parts of Speech (Verbs)

A verb is a word that tells about the state or the action.



These are Action Verbs

- coughed
- swallowed
- Awake
- ride
- ran
- sang
- clap





To find the verb:

Locate the subject Then ask yourself, “What is it doing?”

The dog barked.

Who?

Dog

“What did the dog do?”

barked

” The verb is barked, it’s what the dog is doing.



Let's Practice

The big lion roared loudly.

Who? Lion

“What did the lion do?” roared

The verb is roared, it's what the lion is doing



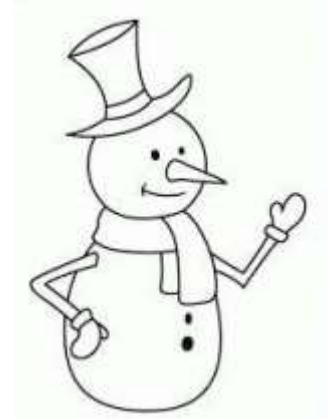
Let's Practice

The snowman waves his hat to us.

Who? Snowman

“What did the snowman do?” waves

Let's Practice The verb is waves, it's what the snowman is doing.



Let's Practice

Mrs. Smith arrives late.

Who? Mrs. Smith

“What did Mrs. Smith do?” arrives

The verb is arrives, it's what Mrs. Smith does.



More on V. to be

Form

Subject	Be
I	am
you	are
he she it	is
we they	are



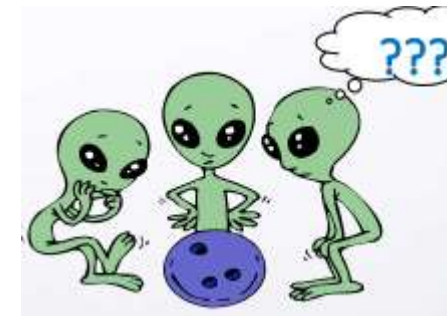
Use of the Verb Be

We use the verb be before. . . NOUNS.

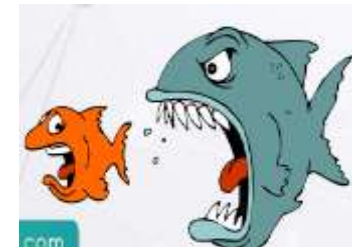
I am a firefighter

He is a photographer

They are aliens.



Use of the Verb Be



We use the verb be before. . . ADJECTIVES.

I am hungry. Busy

He is afraid.

It is hungry

Use of the Verb Be

We use the verb be before. .

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

She is in the shower

She is He is from Japan. under the bed.



Contractions

In a contraction, an apostrophe (') replaces a letter.
Contractions I 'mama student. S am 'from sis China.
I'm a student. Sam's from China. They're excited.



Practice 1

in the air upset painters shocked

Example:



He's shocked.



She's upset.



They're painters.



It's in the air.





Negatives → Not

	Subject + <i>Be</i> + <i>Not</i>	Contraction
	I'm not	X
<i>are n't</i> →	you're not	you aren't
<i>is n't</i> →	he's not she's not it's not	he isn't she isn't it isn't
<i>are n't</i> →	we're not they're not	we aren't they aren't

Questions

The verb be comes before the subject in questions

She is at school?

Are they young?



Practice

Change the statements into questions.

Example: She is a teacher.

Is she a teacher?

Sam and Lisa are in class.

Are Sam and Lisa in class?

He is late.

Is he late?

I am busy.

Am I busy?



Be Careful

Don't use contractions in affirmative short answers.



Part 11

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :What do you do?(+ Video)



Reading : Check your understanding

My best friend Selena Hi, my name is Tina. I am thirteen years old and today want to talk about my best friend Selena. She is my classmate and she is thirteen years old too. We attend a very big school near Scotland. We share the same desk and love the same school subjects. Our favorite lessons are Arts and Physical Education. I am very good at tennis and she is very good at volleyball. She plays volleyball at our school team. We both have a busy life. We always get up at a half past six and at seven o'clock her father takes us to school by car. They live next door to us, so after school we always do our homework, walk our dogs and play together. Our classes start at half past seven and finish at 4 p.m



Reading : Check your understanding

Her mother is a nurse. My mother is a nurse too and they work at the same hospital. Our fathers are both engineers but they work at different companies. On Mondays, Selena has violin class and I have piano class. On Tuesdays and Thursdays she practices volleyball at the school's gym and I play tennis in our school court. Friday is my favorite day because Selena stays overnight with us. On the weekends, we usually go to the movie theater or have a picnic if the weather is good. I am the only child, I don't have a sister but she is like a sister to me.



Reading : Check your understanding

What is Tina's favorite day of the week?

- A) Sunday
- B) Monday
- C) Tuesday
- D) Friday

Which one of the following questions you cannot answer?

- A) What time does Tina get up on weekdays?
- B) Which school subjects does Tina like?
- C) What music types does Tina like?
- D) How does Selena go to school?

Reading : Check your understanding

What is incorrect about Tina?

- A) Her mother is a nurse.
- B) She has a busy life.
- C) She walks her dog on Saturdays.
- D) She spends time with her best friend.



Build your Lexicon: jobs

Doctor
Engineer
Nurse
Teacher
Waiter
Mover
Actor
Dentist
Builder



Lawyer
Judge
Programmer
Architect
Accountant
Businessman
Chef
Painter
Pilot



Build your Lexicon: Sports

Football
Volleyball
Basketball
Baseball
Soccer
Tennis
Table tennis
Swimming
Boxing



Diving
Hockey
Golf
Wrestling
Running
Weigh-lifting
Karate
Martial
arts



Build your Lexicon: Days of the week



Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday



Conversation: What do you do?



What do you do? What is your job?



What do you do for a living?



I'm a -----



I work as a -----



Now : Watch the video



Level 1: Session 3

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation (More Problematic Sounds)
- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Pronouns & adjectives)
(Tenses: Present simple tense)

Part 11

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :My daily routine! (+ Video)



Part 1

- Pronunciation (Problematic sounds)
- Grammar
 - (Parts of Speech :pronouns &Adjectives)
 - (Tenses: Present simple tense)

Pronunciation (More Problematic Sounds)

ch s ph gh q x



Ch s (between two vowels) Sounds

character

Nose

chemistry

Please

chaos

phrase

charisma

cheese

Chronicle

goose

Chameleon

blouse



ph gh Sounds

Phone

Pharmacy

Elephant

Ralph

photograph

tough

Rough

Cough

Night

Caught

bought



q x Sounds

Queen

Xylophone /z/

Mosque

Exam /gz/

Quality

Excellent /ks/

Mosquito

Max /ks/

Technique

Xerox /z/

Quarrel

Example /gz/

X /x/



Grammar: 1-Parts of Speech (Pronouns)

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun



Pronoun Case

Do I need the
pronoun
they?



Or do I need
the pronoun
them
instead?





This presentation covers when to use subjective, objective, and possessive pronoun forms.

Subjective Pronouns

- Forms include I, you, she, he, it, we, and they.
 - A subject pronoun functions as the subject of a verb.
- Meredith and I threw mashed potatoes at Henry.



Me threw mashed potatoes? I don't think so!

Objective Pronouns

- Forms include me, you, her, him, it, us, and them.

Just between you and me, Stevie shouldn't try to kiss Grace with spinach in his teeth!

- After a preposition like between, always use the objective pronoun!



Possessive Pronouns

- Forms include my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, its, our, ours, their, and theirs.
- When Johnnie stepped to the plate and hit a home run, we rubbed our eyes in disbelief.



- Your, her, our, and their = adjectives.
- Yours, hers, ours, and theirs = nouns.

Item 1

Tiesha is good at math. See if she and Sam will

A

join our study group. Clueless students like us

B

C

can use all the help we can get!

A. her

B. ours

C. us

D. No change is necessary.



Item 2

Marvin got an aisle seat. Cherise sat between

Byron and he. Together they slurped their
A B C

sodas as the guest lecturer droned on about the

Roman Empire.

A. Byron and him

B. them

C. theirs

D. No change is necessary.





Item 3

Tonya and I prefer morning classes. Our

A

B

roommates like to stay up late playing loud video

games. We hope to kick them out of the

C

apartment next semester.

A. Tonya and I

B. Ours

C. they two

D. No change is necessary.

Item 4

Sheila has a golden retriever. Perhaps that hair in
your green beans comes from her or the dog.

A

B

Since the strand is dark in color, I'll bet it's hers.

C

A. yours

B. her

C. her's

D. No change is necessary.



Item 5

Abigail studied six hours for the chemistry exam.

When she and her lab partner saw the test, they

A

B

both knew their hard work would protect their

C

high averages.

A. her

B. them

C. theirs

D. No change is necessary.



Grammar: 1-Parts of Speech (adjectives)

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.



What is an adjective?

An adjective modifies a noun.



brown



loud



beach

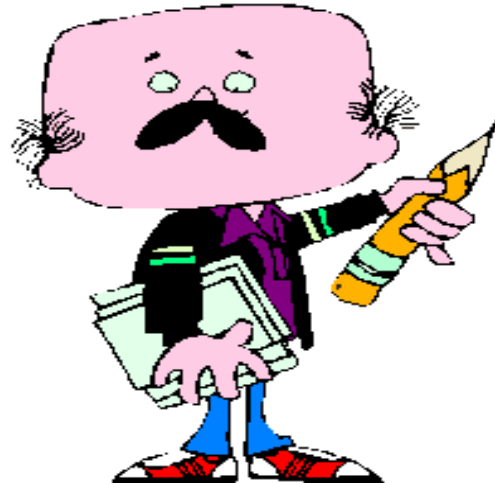


happy



Find the adjectives

The nice teacher handed out the white books





The new laptop has a blue screen



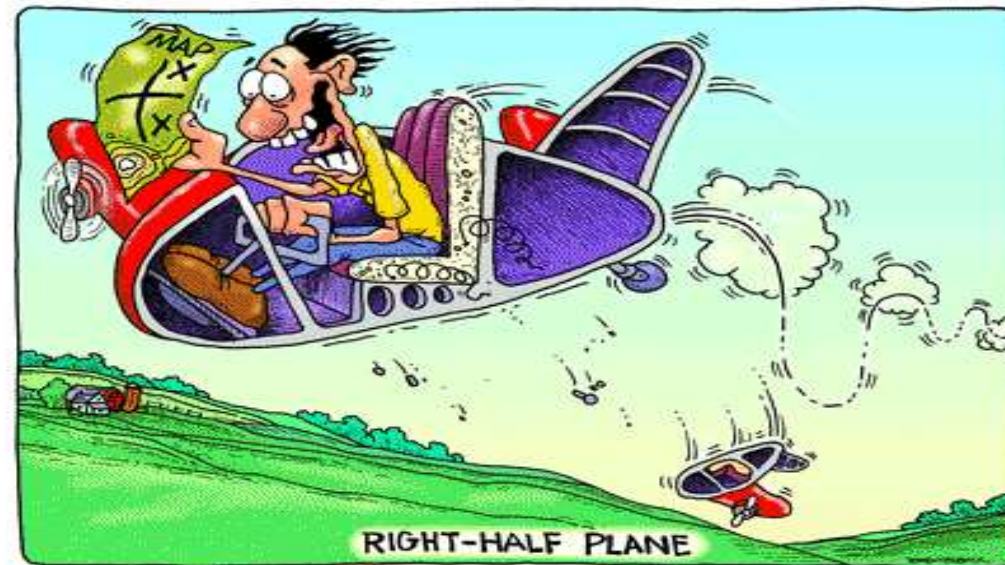


The big yellow bus went on the wrong road





The crazy pilot crashed on the green field





That big bad dog scared the little boys



The lovely family helped their child with the English homework

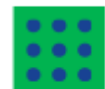




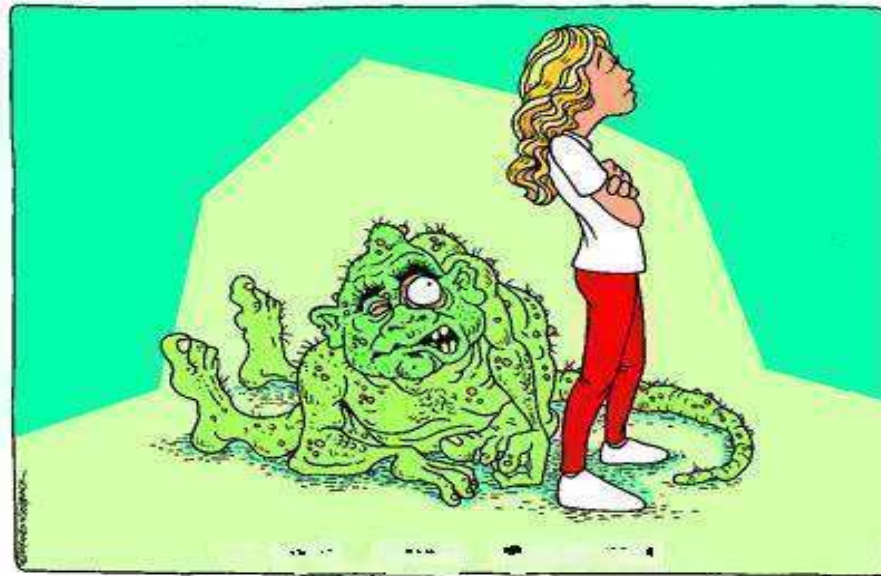
The friendly teacher likes to read interesting books.



The two doctors visited the sick patients at the popular hospital.



The thin girl didn't like the green monster.



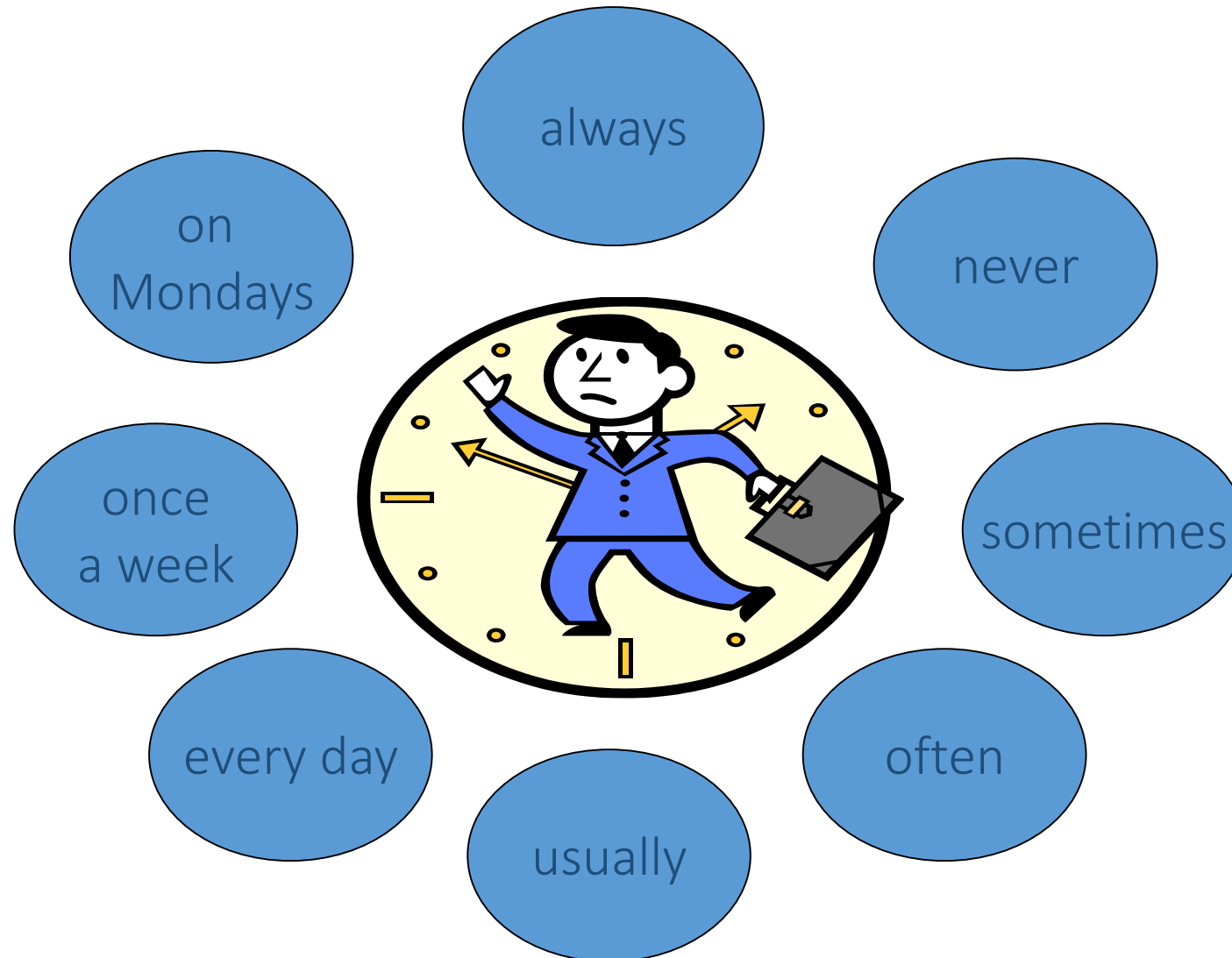
PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple to describe
habits, facts, states and regular
actions.

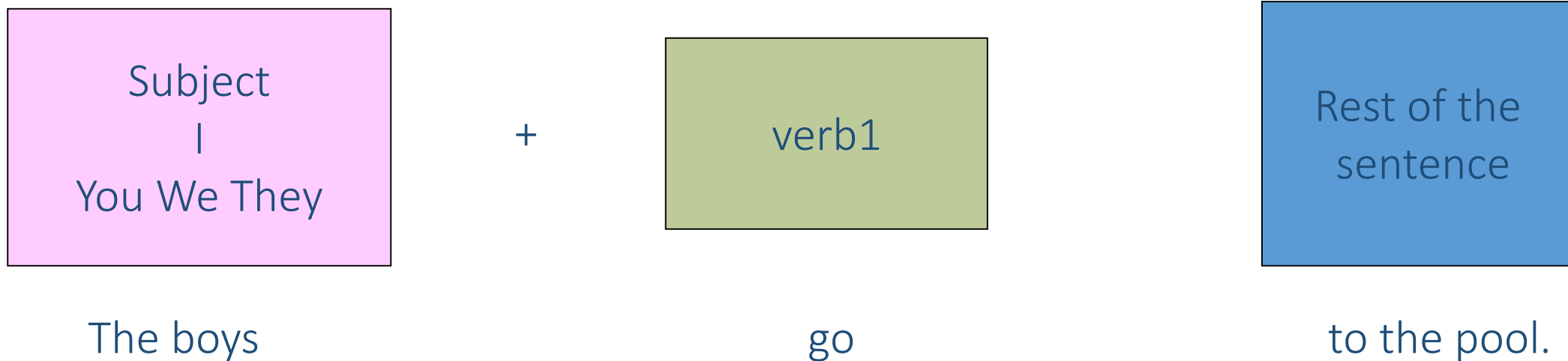
It is the most common tense in English.



Important Keywords



Positive Sentences





Subject
He She It

+

verb1+s
es
ies

+

rest of the
sentence

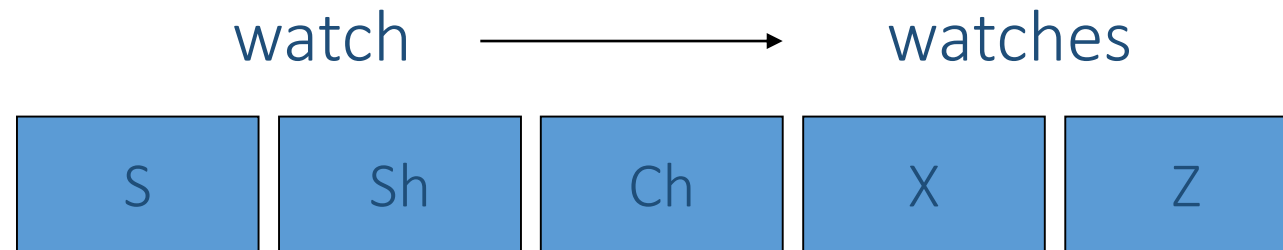
The boy

goes

to the pool.

Rules For Adding S To He She It

1. We add **es** to the base form when the verb ends with **ch, sh, s, x, z, o**





When the verb ends with **Y** and there is a consonant before ,
we will drop it and add **ies**

fly → flies

When a verb ends with **y** and there is a vowel before, we will
NOT drop the **y** and add just **s**

play plays



LET'S PRACTISE

Fill in :

- 1) My brother sometimes _____ (go) fishing.
- 2) The dolls _____ (sit) on the shelf.
- 3) The boys _____ (play) on the beach every summer.
- 4) The girl _____ (brush) her hair twice a day.



LET'S CHECK

Fill in :

- 1) My brother sometimes **goes** fishing.
- 2) The dolls **sit** on the shelf.
- 3) The boys **play** on the beach every summer.
- 4) The girl **brushes** her hair twice a day.



Time expressions

Beginning or end of sentence

every..

once a..

On Sundays

twice a..

They go to ballet lesson **once a week**.

Adverb of Frequency

Before the main verb

After family Be

always

never

sometimes

usually

often

seldom

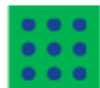
She **always** walks to school.

He is **often** late for school.

They don't **usually** read.

Part 11

- Reading: Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :What do you do?(+ Video)





Reading: Check your understanding

Nichole's Summer Vacation

Every summer Nichole goes to the countryside for a month. She stays at her uncle's farm and helps him. She works very hard but she likes it because she loves to spend time with her cousin Macy. Every morning she wakes up at six o'clock, first she collects the eggs and feeds the chickens, then she has breakfast at 6:30 and after breakfast, she helps her aunt with the house chores for an hour. She can't wait to spend time with her cousin Macy. They always have a great time together. They climb trees, pick fruits and flowers. They love being outdoors. They come back home before dark and get ready for dinner. After dinner, they go out and feed the animals. Before they go to bed they watch TV for a little bit or read books. They are always very tired at the end of the day and usually fall asleep watching TV or reading.

Reading: Check your understanding

Where does Nichole go in summer?

- A) She goes to a big city.
- B) She goes to her uncle's farm.
- C) She goes to her cousin's hotel.
- D) She goes camping.

Which one of the following questions you cannot answer?

- A) How long does Nichole stay at her uncle's farm?
- B) How does Nichole help her uncle and aunt?
- C) What does Nichole do before she goes to bed?
- D) What's her favorite food?

Reading: Check your understanding

Which of the followings isn't true about Macy and Nichole?

- A) Macy and Nichole can climb trees.
- B) They have a good time together.
- C) They live together.
- D) They feed the animals.

Build your Lexicon: Activities

Read a book
Watch television
Search the internet
Do chores
Do the laundry
Do exercise
Take a walk
Take a nap



Do the h.w
Write an email
Play video games
Feed the pet
Fix a lamp
Go shopping
Cook dinner
Chat with a friend



Build your Lexicon: Seasons of the year

Winter
Summer
Fall/autumn
Spring



Cold
Chilly
Snowy
Rainy
Sunny
Windy
Cool
Warm
Cloudy
Foggy



Build your Lexicon: Telling the time

3 O'clock 3:00

20 past 3 3:20

20 to 3 2:40

3 and half 3:30

3 and quarter 3:15

Am (in the morning)

Pm (in the afternoon)



Conversation: Your daily routine

Everyday , I.....

I alwayson Fridays.

She usually..... In her free time.

Sometimes , my mom.....

We never.....

Now : Watch the video





Level 1: Session 4

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation (More Problematic Sounds)
- Grammar (Parts of Speech :Prepositions)
(Tenses: Past simple tense)

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :My last vacation!(+ Video)



Part 1

- Pronunciation (More Problematic sounds)

- Grammar

(Parts of Speech :Prepositions)

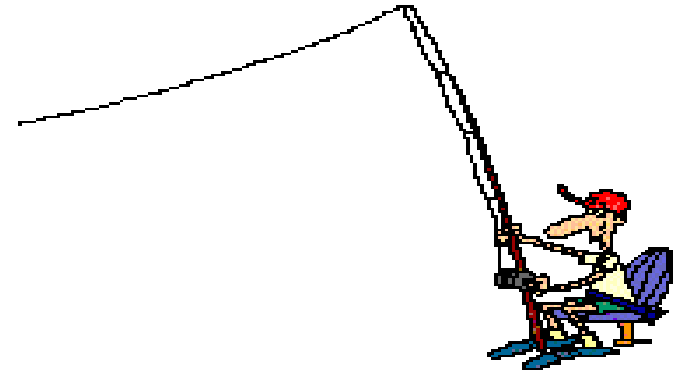
(Tenses: Past simple tense)

Pronunciation (More Problematic Sounds)

Past Simple

Regular Verbs ed – d

Pronunciation



- Regular verbs in English are those that form their past tense by adding “**ed**” to them:

work → workeded

burn → burneded

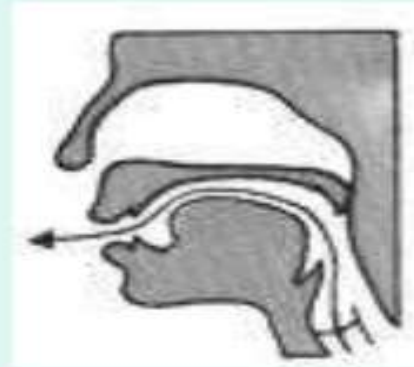
want → wanteded

This ____ “ed” can be pronounced three different ways: as a “**t**”, as a “**d**” or as “**ed**”, and it all depends on the sound right before ed, if this sound is **voiced** or **unvoiced**.



Unvoiced sound

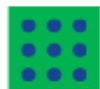
- An unvoiced sound is a sound where your vocal cords do not vibrate when you produce it.



The unvoiced sounds are:

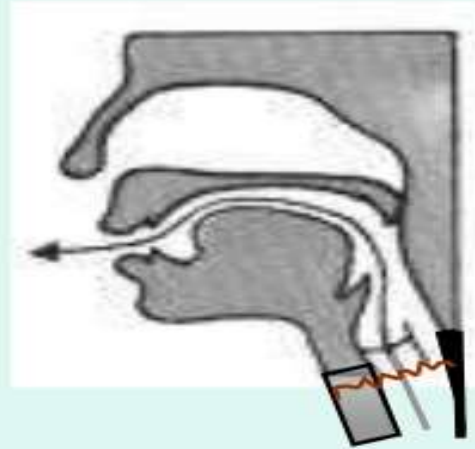
- c
- f
- h
- k
- p
- s

- t
- x
- sh
- ch
- th



Voiced sound

- A voiced sound is a sound where your vocal cords vibrate when you produce it.



The voiced sounds are:

- b
- d
- g
- J
- l
- m
- n
- q
- r
- v
- w
- y
- z
- th



3 rules:

1. ____ "ed" after voiced sounds = d
rubbed → rubd
turnbed → turnd
crambed → cramd
2. ____ "ed" after unvoiced sounds = t
barkked → barkt
stopped → stopt
kisssed → kisst
3. ____ "ed" after "t" or "d" = "ed"
voided → voided
wanted → wanted
waited → waited

Warning!!!

- Be careful with verbs that end in the letter “e”. Since final “e” is not pronounced in English, we have to go by the sound before that “e”.

– Ex. wave → final **sound** is “v”,
which is a voiced sound, so waved
would be pronounced wavd.

Same thing happens with:

Smile rake wade tame etc.



Grammar: 1-Parts of Speech (Prepositions)

Prepositions

Really useful words which give important information.



What is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a word which shows the relationship between one thing and another.

It links **nouns**, **pronouns** and **phrases** to other words in the sentence.

The word or phrase that the **preposition** introduces is called the **object** of the sentence.



What can prepositions tell you?

It may tell you **where** a thing is in relation to something else.

The juicy, red apple was **on** the book.

It may tell you **when** something is in relation to another event.

She refused to leave the house **until** the postman had been.



What else can prepositions tell you?

A preposition may tell you the **position** of something in relation to something else.

The gentle, brown dog slept **beside** the fluffy white rabbit





It may also tell you the **direction** something is travelling in relation to something else.

The gallant horseman was riding **along** the windy shoreline.



Here are some more prepositions

before behind from beneath

across below down throughout with

past among near above during under

outside toward upon over after through



Prepositions of Location: The Rules

Prepositions are used to show the location, time or movement of nouns or pronouns.

Prepositions of location show the place or position of a noun or pronoun e.g.

The tools were **inside** the garden shed.

Behind the cloud, the sun peeped.

Harry sat **under** the shady tree.



Prepositions of Location: The Rules

There are many prepositions of location. Here are a few of the most commonly used ones:

beside



between



in front of



behind



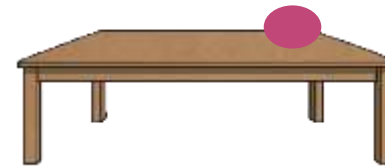
near



far



above



below



inside



outside



Prepositions of Location: The Rules

Some prepositions show time. The three most commonly used are at, on and in

At the weekend, I am going to the cinema.

I go to swimming lessons on Thursdays.

Leaves turn brown in the Autumn.



Prepositions of Location: The Rules

There are many more prepositions that show and signal time...

before

since

until

by

before

during

as

past



Prepositions of Movement: The Rules

Other prepositions can show movement or direction.

Yasmin zoomed down the slide.

The pig jumped into the pond.

Ben reluctantly got out of bed.



Simple Past Tense

-Form

-Meaning and Use

How do we form the simple past tense?

English has two types of verbs in the past:

- regular
- irregular



Usage

1. Use the Past Simple to express an action that started and finished at a specific time in the past.

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.
- Did you have dinner last night?



Usage

2. We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.

Did you add flour, pour in the milk, and then add the eggs?



Usage

3. The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

I lived in Brazil for two years.

Ruti studied Japanese for five years.

They sat at the beach all day.

They did not stay at the party the entire time.

We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.



Usage

4. The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as “used to.” To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.



Usage

Examples:

I studied French when I was a child.

He played the violin.

He didn't play the piano.

Did you play a musical instrument when you were a kid?

She worked at the movie theater after school.



Usage

5. The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression “used to.”

Examples:

- She was shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He didn't like tomatoes before.
- Did you live in Texas when you were a kid?
- People paid much more to make cell phone calls in the past.



Time Expressions

yesterday

in 2011

last week/ month/ year...

when I was _____

a week/ month / year ago

suddenly



Form: Verb “to be”

was

- I : I was born in Egypt
- he: He was a doctor.
- she: She was in the USA.
- it: It was cold yesterday

were

- we: We were at home yesterday.
- you: You were right!
- they: They were in Italy last summer.



Negative Form: Verb 'to be'

I, he, she, it - was not (wasn't)

- I wasn't sick last week.
- He wasn't in Eilat last summer.
- She wasn't at school on Monday.

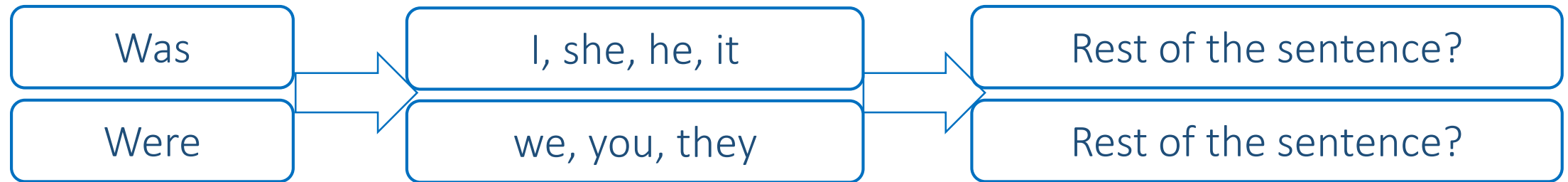
we, you, they – were not (weren't)

- We were not at home on Saturday.
- You weren't happy with your grades.
- They weren't angry with his behavior.



Questions with Verb “to be”

- Yes / No Question



Wh – Non- Subject Question



Wh- Subject Question



Past Simple: Regular Verbs

- The Past Simple tense of the most English verbs (regular verbs) is formed by adding "-ed"/"-d" to their base form. (If the verb ends in "-e", we add "-d" to form the past simple)

Examples:

- We arrived at 9:00 o'clock.
- My brother lived in London four years ago.
- When she was young, she danced beautifully.



SPELLING RULES for adding ed

Verbs	Change into the past simple	Examples
Ending in e live die date	+ d	live – lived die – died date - dated
Ending with consonant and y cry try study marry	Change y to i then + ed	cry – cried try – tried study – studied marry - married
Ending with A vowel and consonant clap trap sip (except w +y)	Double the consonant then + ed	clap – clapped trap – trapped sip - sipped

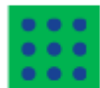


Irregular Verbs

- There are also some verbs called irregular verbs that have special past tense forms.

[See list of irregular verbs](#)

- We went (go) to school yesterday.
- The children read (read) that story last year.
- Tamar wrote (write) the letter to her friend on Sunday.
- The students forgot (forget) to do the homework.



Negative Form

- Negatives in the Simple Past are formed by adding didn't (informal) or did not (formal) before the simple form of the verb.



- The girl didn't come to school yesterday.
- The parents didn't work on Sunday.
- The baby didn't drink milk in the morning.

Questions

- Yes / No Question



- Did Nevo see his grandparents yesterday?
- Wh – Non – Subject Question



- Where did you spend your holidays?
- Wh – Subject Question



- Who wrote this beautiful poem?



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs.

- 1) Minnie baked (bake) a huge cake for Mickey's birthday party.(+)
- 2) John broke (break) a window while he was playing football.(+)
- 3) Did you ask (ask) a question during the lesson(?)
- 4) They didn't have (have) a picnic at the weekend(-)
- 5) Were they at the party last night(?)



6) My mother made (make) a sandwich for me.(+)

7) He was ill so he didn't go (go) to school yesterday.(+,-)

8) He bought (buy) an expensive car last year.(+)

9) Did she clean (clean) the house at the weekend(?)

10) Students didn't listen (listen) to the teacher(-)



Part 11

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation :My last vacation? (+ Video)

Reading : Check your understanding

Mr. Jones's shop sold food. Mr. Jones and a young man worked there. The young man's name was George.

A man came into the shop on Monday. He was a funny man. Mr. Jones was in the office. It was behind the shop. The funny man looked at George and said, "I want a small table, please." George said, "We don't sell tables in this shop. We sell food."

The man smiled and answered, "A small, brown table." He took a picture out of his bag and showed it to George. It was a picture of a small, brown table.

George put his mouth near the man's ear and said, "We do not have tables in this shop! Food! Not tables!"



Reading : Check your understanding

The man smiled and answered, "That's good. Thank you."
Then he sat down on a chair and waited.

George was not happy. He went into the office and spoke
to Mr. Jones. Then he and Mr. Jones came out again.

Mr. Jones was angry. He looked at the man and said, "What
do you want?"

The man smiled and answered, "I want a loaf of brown
bread, please. Haven't you got any bread in your shop?"

Mr. Jones said, "Yes, we have." He looked at George, and
then he went and got a loaf of brown bread from a big box and
gave it to the man.





Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Did Mr. Jones work in George's shop?

2. Who worked in Mr. Jones's shop?

3. Did the shop sell tables, or food?

4. Did the funny man ask George for some food?

5. Did the funny man ask George for a table?

a) No, he didn't.

a) A funny man did.

a) It sold food.

a) No, he didn't.

a) No, he didn't.

b) Yes, he did.

b) George did.

b) It sold tables.

b) Yes, he did.

b) Yes, he did.



6. Did George show him a table?

7. Whose office did George go into then?
man's.

8. Did Mr. Jones speak to the funny man?

9. Was Mr. Jones happy, or angry?
happy.

a) No, he didn't.

a) Mr. Jones's.

a) No, he didn't.

a) He was angry.

b) Yes, he did.

b) The funny

b) Yes, he did.

b) He was

Build your Lexicon: Action verbs

Eat

Sleep

Write

Read

Think

Swim

Sit

Wake

Fly



Drink

Buy

Sell

Spend

Travel

Walk

Watch

Smell

Taste



Build your Lexicon: Months of the year

January

February

March

April

May

June



July

August

September

October

November

December



Build your Lexicon: Special Occasions

New Year

Mothers' Day

Christmas

El Adha Feast

El Fetr Feast

Ramadan

Thanks Giving

Easter

Independence Day

Halloween

Special occasions



Conversation: My last vacation

Last Year , I went / traveled to

I Spentdays.

I visited

Yesterday , I came back

I had.....

Now : Watch the video





شكرًا لكم