**New Headway Plus / Pre-Intermediate Student's Book**

**Unit One /**(a.) **Question Forms**

كيفيةتكوين أو ( صياغة ) السؤال في اللغة الإنكليزية

أولاً / ( **yes** / **no** Questions) تُستخدم هذه الطريقة **للتأكد** من معلومة مُعينة. وكالآتي:

1- إذا أحتوت الجملة على أحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية، نستخدمه في صياغة السؤال ونضعه قبل الفاعلأي (في بداية الجملة) لتصبح كالآتي (من اليسار):**?** + تكملة الجملة **+** الفاعل **+الفعلالمساعد**>----

وبدون أن نغيّر أي شيء في الجملة.

\* ملاحظة / يتم وضع علامة استفهام ( **?** ) نهاية الجملة.

**Helping verbs (auxiliaries)**:

Verbs to **Be** – am / is / are / was / were

Verbs to **Have** –have / has / had

**Modals** – will / would….shall / should…..can / could ….. may / might ….Must / ought to

need not OR (needn't)

**e. g.** ------->Hecan swim fast. ------->Canhe**swim** fast**?**

They are having dinner. ------->Arethey**having** dinner**?**

She is reading. -------> Is she reading**?**

The worker has finished his work. ---->Has the worker finished his work?

أما إذا خلت الجملة من الأفعال المساعدة، نعمل الآتي:

1. نستخدم أحد أشكال **Verbs to Do (**حسب زمن الفعل وبما يُناسب الفاعل **)**في صياغة السؤال ونضعه قبل الفاعل (أي في بداية الجملة)، ثم نُعيد كتابة الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة بشكله المجرد (Base) كالآتي:

**?+**تكملة الجملة+ **الفعل ((Base**+ الفاعل +أحد أشكال Verbs to Do>------

e.g. ----->Theyplay tennis. --------->Dothey**play** tennis**?**

Nada goe**s**to the library on Sundays.------->Does Nada **go** to the library on Sundays?

They went to the theatre yesterday. -------->Did they **go** to the theatreyesterday?

ثانياً / أما في حالة تكوين أسئلة ( Information Questions )أي باستخدام الكلمات الإستفهامية**Wh-question words**

والتي تُستخدم للأستفسار والحصول على معلومة مُعينة.

What / Where / When / Who / Whom / Which / Whose / How / Why / How long / How far / How many / How much / How often ……..etc.

نتبع نفس الطريقة أعلاه ( أولاً ) مع عدم ذكر الشيء أو المعلومة التي تم الاستفهام عنها، حيث أن الكلمة الإستفهامية هي التي ستعوّض عن الشيء المُراد الإستفهام عنه. ويصبح ترتيب الجملة كالآتي:

1- Wh- word**+** auxiliary (helping Verb) + Subject + complement + **?في حالة وجود فعل مُساعد) ) -1**

**2-** Wh- word **+**verbto **do** + subject + verb ( base) + compl….. +**?**في حالة **عدم**وجود أحد الأفعال المُساعدة أعلاه)-2

**ملاحظة** / **فقط**عند إستخدام الكلمات الإستفهامية التالية ( (what / whose / which / How many / How muchنضع بعدها **الإسم**

كالآتي : Layla needs **threeeggs** to make the cake. --------> How many **eggs** does Nada **need?**

The child broke **the largewindow** yesterday.---->Which**window** did the child break yesterday?

**Unit One / (b.) Tenses**

**1./ The Present Simple Tense**

The simple present is a verb tense with four main uses:

**(a) –When we talk about facts (fixed facts) or factual information (truths).**

e.g. Lions **are** wild animals. e. g. Cows **give** milk.

e.g. I **have** two sisters. e.g. Water boils at 100 celsius.

e. g. She **has** two sisters.

e.g. The skyis not green**. (negative)**

**2. When the action happens regularly like in general habits or scheduledprograms:**

**Note 1 /** We usually use adverbs of frequency**–(always / often / usually / occasionally /**

**frequently / rarely / seldom / generally /**

**every month / every ….. / once a week /**

**once ….. /sometimes / ever / hardly ever /**

**never / generally / ………etc.,**

e.g. Ialways **brush my teeth.** e.g.Heusually **brushes** his teeth**.**

e.g. Nada **practices** the violin every day**.**e.g.They often **travel** to China**.**

**3. When we describe a permanent situation:**

e.g.I **work** in a bank**.**e.g.She **works** in a bank**.**

**4. The present simple is also used for fixed future events (schedules, timetables and**

**itineraries.مسارات الرحلة**

e.g.School **begins** at 9:00 and **ends** at 3:00**.**e.g. The bu**s leaves** every 15 minutes**.**

**How to Form the Simple Present?**

In the simple present**,** most regular verbs use the root form**,** except in the third-person singular (which ends in –**s** or ‑**es** which are added at the end of the verbs whose root form

ends in – o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh, or z).

**Note 2 /** when the verb end with the letter (**y**) in this case:

**(a)** if the letter (**y**) preceded by a vowel letter, the (-**s**) is added **directly**.

**(b)** if the letter (**y**) preceded by a consonant letter, then the letter (**y**) is changed into (i), and then

add (-es).

Examples: (a) play …… play**s /** say **……** say**s /** ….. etc.,

Examples: (b) study ….. stud**ies** / carry …. carr**ies** / ……..etc.,

**2./ The Past Simple Tense**

The past simple tense is used to talk about things that happened and finished in the past.

It is calledthe **V2** form of the verb**.**

The adverbs of time that are used with this tense are**:ago** / **yesterday** / **last week** / **last …** /

**Or**expression or phrases that indicate the time of the past**–the previous day** / the day

beforeyesterday/ in the past / once / once upon a time / in 1988 / in the 18th century /. etc.,

**How to write the verb in the past simple tense?**

The past simple is usually formed by adding (-**d)**, or (-**ed)** to the base form of a regular verb,

or **ied**(if the a verb ends in the letter (**y**) preceded by a consonant letter )**.**

**Examples:** live …. live**d** / finish …. finish**ed** / play …. play**ed** / carry …. carr**ied** / …

want …want**ed** / complete …. complete**d** / stop…. stop**ped** /

e.g.The children camp**ed** in the backyard last night.

e.g. They arrive**d**yesterday.

e.g.It rain**ed** heavily yesterday.

However**,** in English there are many **irregular verbs** that take on a completely different form in the past tense.

**Examples:go** …. **went** / throw …. threw / say …. said / [do / does] …. did / [have / has] …had

run …**ran** / build …. **built** / leave …. **left** / …etc.,

**3. / The Future Simple Tense**

The future simple tense is used to talk about an action or event that will happen in the future. The adverbs of time that are used with this tense are: tomorrow / next week / next month / next …. / soon / later today /tonight / in five minutes / in two hours /

**How to write the verb in the future simple tense?**

**(a) The first structure:**

**S. + [will / shall] + base form of a verb] + complement**

e.g.I **will return** in two hours**.**e.g.I **will go** to the market tomorrow**.**

e.g.The ceremony **will begin** at 4pm**.**

e.g.I **will finish** my report later today**.**

e.g. **Will** the ceremony **begin** at 4pm**? (Interrogative)استفهام**

e.g. **Shall** we **go** to picnic tomorrow**? (Interrogative)**

e.g. The ceremony **will not begin** at 4pm**. (Negative) نفي**

**Note / Only the pronouns (I) and (we) take the modal auxiliary ‘shall’.And all the**

**pronouns take ‘will’.**

**(b) The second structure:**

**S. + [be (am / is / are) + going to] + base form of a verb + complement.**

e.g.I **am going to meet** them this afternoon**.**

e.g.Sarah **is going to look** for a new place to live next month**.**

e.g.They **are going to take** a few exams at the end of the year**.**

**Q.** Put the verb between brackets in **the correct tense.**

**1.**The last train to Rome ………………………….at 22.30**. (leave)**

**2.**They …………………………………home very late last night**. (get)**

**3.** ………………………. you study this lesson this last year**? (do)**

**4.** My friend …………………………………….22 next Monday**. (be)**