**المادة الدراسية (اللغة الانكليزية) لطلاب المرحلة الرابعة في كلية الفنون الجميلة للعام الدراسي 2023-2024**

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1. **Informal language/ compound words, social expressions**

What is informal language examples?

For example:

Would you like a cup of tea? [formal] vs Fancy a cuppa? [informal]

'Would you like to…' [formal] vs 'Do you want…. ' [informal]

Formal language is less personal than informal language. It is used when writing for professional or academic purposes like graduate school assignments. Formal language does not use colloquialisms, contractions or first-person pronouns such as “I” or “We.” Informal language is more casual and spontaneous.

What is the meaning of informal expression?

Informal English expressions are used in everyday conversations and emails exchanged with friends, colleagues or people you know well. The tone is casual and friendly. FORMAL.

What is a formal expression?

Formal expression means the recordation of the ruling of the Court on the matter presented before it, so far as the Court expressing it alludes to the fact that the same issue cannot be adjudicated by or before the Court again but only before a higher forum i.e. an appellate forum.

1. **Been there, done that/ present perfect**

Using Present Perfect Tense

* Has lived: She has lived here all her life.
* Have written: They have written three letters already.
* Have worked: I have worked here since I graduated school.
* Has done: He has finished his homework.
* Have been: We have been to Canada.
* Has forgotten: She has forgotten her folder.

We often use the present perfect to say what we've done in an unfinished time period, such as today, this week, this year, etc., and with expressions such as so far, until now, before, etc. They've been on holiday twice this year. We haven't had a lot of positive feedback so far.

Examples of Present Perfect Tense

* I have written articles on different topics.
* He has read various kinds of books.
* They have played football.
* She has taken coffee.
* He has gone to the library.
* We have shopped in this market.
* We have watched movies in this Cineplex.
* You have shopped in that market.

1. **Simple and continuous tense/ negative and question**

Present Continuous: Negatives and Questions

Introduction

In the present continuous tense, negative forms are made using NOT, and question forms are made by changing the word order of the sentence. This page explains the rules.

1. Forming a negative

Negatives in the present continuous are formed by adding not or n't after the verb BE:

Positive sentence Negative sentence Contracted negative

I am eating. I am not eating. I'm not eating.

You are working. You are not working. You aren't working.

He is driving. He is not driving. He isn't driving.

She is teaching. She is not teaching. She isn't teaching.

It is raining. It is not raining. It isn't raining.

We are reading. We are not reading. We aren't reading.

They are writing. They are not writing. They aren't writing.

2. Forming a question

Yes/no questions are created by moving the verb BE to the beginning of the sentence. WH-questions are formed by moving the verb BE, and then adding the WH- word. Here are the rules:

Statement Yes/no question WH- question

I am eating. Am I eating? What am I eating?

You are crying. Are you crying? Why are you crying?

He is going. Is he going? Where is he going?

She is arriving. Is she arriving? When is she arriving?

It is sleeping. Is it sleeping? Why is it sleeping?

We are leaving. Are we leaving? When are we leaving?

They are fighting. Are they fighting? Why are they fighting?

When you are sure that you understand the lesson, you can continue with the exercises.

1. **Hot verbs/ make, do, Exclamation**

What is the verb of exclamation?

to say something suddenly and loudly, especially because of strong emotion or pain She opened her eyes and exclaimed in delight at the scene. + speech “It isn't fair!” he exclaimed angrily. exclaim that… She exclaimed that it was useless.

Use “make” for when you create or produce something. Use “do” for actions you must do, like jobs or work, and for general activities, especially activities you repeat often

An exclamation mark is a grammatical sign used to express strong feelings, such as anger or joy, in a written text. It can also be used to indicate a forceful command or statement. The exclamation mark can indicate that the speaker is surprised or excited.

Do is one of three auxiliary verbs in English: be, do, have. We use do to make negatives (do + not), to make question forms, and to make the verb more emphatic.

1. **What a story/ reading comprehension**

Reading comprehension is the foundation for all other academic skills. It helps children build vocabulary, learn about the world, and understand complex concepts. Adults who improve their reading comprehension skills understand work instructions better.

Why is reading passage important?

The ability to read and understand texts is essential for success in school. Good reading comprehension skills are necessary for understanding textbooks, lectures, and other class materials. The ability to read and understand texts is also important for success in the workplace.

To improve students' reading comprehension, teachers should introduce the seven cognitive strategies of effective readers: activating, inferring, monitoring-clarifying, questioning, searching-selecting, summarizing, and visualizing-organizing.

1. **Past simple and past continuous**

We use the past continuous to talk about events and temporary states that were in progress around a certain time in the past. We use the past simple to talk about events, states or habits at definite times in the past. At 4 pm last Tuesday, I was working in the office.

Past continuous = *I was working* Past simple = *I worked*

Choice of emphasis

Often there is little difference between the past continuous and the past simple, except that the past continuous suggests that the event(s) were in progress at a time in the past or that they were happening as background or temporary events. Whether we choose to use the past continuous or past simple often depends on how we see the past event(s).

Compare

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Doctors****were treating****patients in temporary beds and they****were trying****to do their best in a difficult situation.* | Past continuous: writer chooses to show the events as ongoing at that time in the past. |
| *Doctors****treated****patients in temporary beds and they****tried****to do their best in a difficult situation.* | Past simple: writer chooses to show the events as finished. |

Events in progress in the past

We use the past continuous to talk about events and temporary states that were in progress around a certain time in the past. We use the past simple to talk about events, states or habits at definite times in the past.

**Compare**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *At 4 pm last Tuesday, I****was working****in the office.* | The past continuous emphasises the action or event in progress around a time in the past. The event (working) was in progress at 4 pm.  The event was not completed at that time. |
| *At 4 pm last Monday, I****finished****work early and****went****home.* | The past simple emphasises the event that happened at a definite time in the past.  The focus is not on events in progress but rather on the whole events (*finished work, went home*).  The events were completed at that time. |

Emphasising main events with the past simple

When one event is more important than the other in the past, we can use the past simple to emphasise the main event. We can use the past continuous for the background event (the less important one):

[background event]*I****was listening to****the radio when*[main event]*Helen****phoned****.*

[background event]*I****was sitting****in the park and suddenly*[main event]*I****saw an old school friend I hadn’t seen for 30 years****.*

**See also:**

* [Past continuous (*I was working*)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/past-continuous-i-was-working)
* [Past simple (*I worked*)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/past-simple-i-worked)
* [Future in the past](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/future-in-the-past)
* [Reported speech](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/reported-speech_2)

1. **Dictation/ antonymous and synonymous**

A synonym is a [word](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word), [morpheme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morpheme), or [phrase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phrase) that means exactly or nearly the same as another word, morpheme, or phrase in a given language. For example, in the [English language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language), the words begin, start, commence, and initiate are all synonyms of one another: they are synonymous. The standard test for synonymy is substitution: one form can be replaced by another in a sentence without changing its meaning. Words are considered synonymous in only one particular [sense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_sense): for example, long and extended in the [context](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context_(language_use)) long time or extended time are synonymous, but long cannot be used in the phrase extended family. Synonyms with exactly the same meaning share a [seme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seme_(semantics)" \o "Seme (semantics)) or denotational [sememe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sememe" \o "Sememe), whereas those with inexactly similar meanings share a broader denotational or [connotational](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connotation" \o "Connotation) sememe and thus overlap within a [semantic field](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_field). The former are sometimes called [cognitive synonyms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_synonymy) and the latter, near-synonyms, plesionyms or poecilonyms

Synonyms can be any [part of speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Part_of_speech), as long as both words belong to the same part of speech. Examples:

* noun: drink and beverage
* verb: buy and purchase
* adjective: big and large
* adverb: quickly and speedily
* preposition: on and upon

Synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words: pupil as the aperture in the iris of the eye is not synonymous with student. Similarly, he expired means the same as he died, yet my passport has expired cannot be replaced by my passport has died

**8- On the move/ future forms**

What are the 4 types of future?

There are four different forms of the future tense, namely,

* Simple Future Tense.
* Future Continuous Tense.
* Future Perfect Tense.
* Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Will future form examples?

The Simple Future Tense

I will meet him later (I'll ..)

You will come (you'll..)

It will rain tomorrow (it'll)

She will be late (she'll..)

He will help us later (he'll..)

We will get married in September (we'll)

They will cook dinner (they'll..)

9- **What do you want to do/ future forms**

How do you use future forms?

We have different ways of talking about the future. We often use going to (+ infinitive), the present continuous (to be + -ing) or will (+ infinitive). The structure we use depends on the function of what we want to say, whether we are talking about arrangements, plans, predictions, etc..

Will future form examples?

The Simple Future Tense

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What are the 10 examples of will?

How do you talk about future plans?

We use the present continuous tense to talk about things that we are presently considering.

1. “I'm thinking of going to …”
2. “We're planning to go to…”
3. “He's hoping to go to…”
4. “I'm toying with / playing with the idea of…”
5. “We've decided to go to Greece.”
6. “We've settled on Spain, after all.”