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

**م.د اسماعيل حسن عبيد الشامي**

1. **Hello/ types of subjects, Auxiliary verbs.**

Subject–auxiliary inversion involves placing the subject after a finite auxiliary verb, rather than before it as is the case in typical declarative sentences (the canonical word order of English being subject–verb–object). The auxiliary verbs which may participate in such inversion (e.g. is, can, have, will, etc.)

Auxiliary verbs and mood

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grammatical mood | Function |
| Imperative | Express a command or a request (often with a negative auxiliary verb) |
| Interrogative | Ask a question |
| Conditional | Express a condition |
| Subjunctive | Express a wish, doubt, or hypothetical situation |

1. **Greetings/Introduction to people**

Golden Rules for Meeting and Greeting

Stand Up. When you're greeting new people, do so face-to-face. ...

Look 'Em in the Eye. Making eye contact indicates engagement and focus. ...

Smile (and the World Smiles With You) ...

Take the Initiative With a Handshake. ...

Say Who You Are. ...

Observe the Hierarchy. ...

Get the Name Game Right.

Greetings and Introductions Vocabulary

There are different ways to greet people in English, we usually categorize greeting into formal and informal situations.

This is an example of greetings used in formal situations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | How are you? |
| B | I am fine thanks |

This is an example of greetings used in informal situations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | How are you guys doing? |
| B | We are doing great |

1. **Your world, countries**

 By most accounts, 197. There are 193 members of the United Nations (and 2 non-member observer states: the Holy See (Vatican City) and Palestine). Therefore the number 195 is too often used to represent the number of countries in the world.

The term “first world” originally applied to countries that were aligned with the United States and other Western nations in opposition to the former Soviet Union. First world countries are often characterized by prosperity, democracy, and stability—both political and economic.

Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Country or region | Adjective | Noun |
| India | Indian | an Indian |
| Indonesia | Indonesian | an Indonesian |
| Iran | Iranian | an Iranian |
| Iraq | Iraqi | an Iraqi |

1. **Numbers up to twenty/reading comprehension**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Counting to twenty with words: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

The smallest 2-digit number is 10 which is written as ten. After this, the numbers from 11 to 20 are written as 11 - eleven,12 - twelve, 13 - thirteen, 14 - fourteen, 15 - fifteen, 16 - sixteen, 17 - seventeen, 18 - eighteen, 19 - nineteen, and 20 - twenty.

Counting skills is a widely used term and include three main sets of skills: knowledge of number words and symbols, number word sequence skills and enumeration (Aunio & Räsänen, 2015).

1. **Present simple**

It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. ( he takes, she takes)

We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite). Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding s or es to the end. I feel great!

Why do we use present simple?

We use the present simple to talk about regular or habitual events. We often use always, often, usually, sometimes, never and other frequency adverbs for regular and habitual events: How do you get to work? Do you get the bus?

1. **All about you/jobs**

Job types provide a way to categorize your work and processes. Although all jobs differ in some ways, there are usually commonalities that can be extracted and standardized. Job types allow you to group similar types of work together.

What is the job of work?

What is job work? Job work means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person. The person who is treating or processing the goods belonging to other person is called 'job worker' and the person to whom the goods belongs is called 'principal'.

1. **Present simple (negative and question)**

How do you make a negative question in simple present?

Simple Present: Negatives and Questions

Forming a negative. Negatives in the simple present are formed by adding don't or doesn't before the simple form of the verb: ...

Forming a yes/no question. Yes/no questions are also created using the auxiliary do. ...

Forming a WH- question.

Questions and negatives

1. Level: beginner.
2. We make Yes/No questions by putting the first part of the verb in front of the subject:
3. We make negatives by putting not after the first part of the verb:
4. In spoken English, we often reduce not to n't:
5. **Reading passage:**

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.

1. **Writing skill (writing composition)**

Writing gives you the ability to record your ideas so that you and others can read them, now and in the future. You can organize your thoughts and string words together in a way that makes sense. Clarity. Without strong writing skills, what you have to say may be confusing or unclear

n today’s fast-paced world, effective communication is more important than ever. Writing skills are critical in helping people convey their thoughts, ideas, and information efficiently and accurately. The importance of these skills can be found in various aspects of life, from professional settings to personal relationships.

Strong writing skills enable individuals to communicate their ideas and opinions clearly and concisely, making it easier for readers to understand and absorb the intended message. This is particularly important in the workplace, where employers seek candidates with excellent written communication abilities for various job roles. Furthermore, in the digital age, written communication has become the primary avenue for obtaining information and interacting with others, emphasizing the need for continuous improvement in this area.

By developing and refining one’s writing skills, individuals can enhance their personal and professional growth and contribute positively to their surroundings by facilitating better understanding and collaboration with others. Ultimately, the significance of writing skills cannot be overstated, as they are instrumental in achieving success in various aspects of life.

**10-Present continuous**

This lecture is about a grammatical tense in English. For its use in other languages, see Continuous and progressive aspects.

The present continuous, also called the present progressive or present imperfect, is a verb form used in modern English that combines the present tense with the continuous aspect. It is formed by the present tense form of be and the present participle of a verb. The present continuous is generally used to describe something that is taking place at the present moment and can be employed in both the indicative and subjunctive moods. It accounts for approximately 5% of verbs in spoken English.

The present continuous is formed by the present tense form of [be](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/To_be) and the [present participle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Present_participle) ([-ing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/-ing) form) of the verb

For example, you would write the verb *work* in the present continuous form by adding the -ing suffix to the verb and placing a present tense form of be (am, are, is) in front of it:

* I am working.
* You are working.
* She is working.
* We are working.
* They are working