

English

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Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

One-syllable adjectives.

Form the comparative and superlative forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding **-er** for the comparative form and **-est** for the superlative.

One-Syllable Adjective

tall
old
long

Comparative Form

taller
older
longer

Superlative Form

tallest
oldest
longest

- Mary is **taller than** Max.
- Mary is **the tallest of** all the students.
- Max is **older than** John.
- **Of** the three students, Max is **the oldest**.
- My hair is **longer than** your hair.
- Max's story is **the longest story I've ever heard**.

If the one-syllable adjective ends with an e, just add **-r** for the comparative form and **-st** for the superlative form.

One-Syllable Adjective with

Final -e

large
wise

Comparative Form

larger
wiser

Superlative Form

largest
wisest

- Mary's car is **larger than** Max's car.
- Mary's house is **the tallest of** all the houses on the block.
- Max is **wiser than** his brother.
- Max is **the wisest person I know**.

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant with a vowel before it, double the consonant and add **-er** for the comparative form; and double the consonant and add **-est** for the superlative form.



One-Syllable Adjective Ending with a Single Consonant with a Single Vowel before It

big

thin

fat

Comparative Form

bigger

thinner

fatter

Superlative Form

biggest

thinnest

fattest

- My dog is **bigger than** your dog.
- Max is **thinner than** John.
- **Of** all the students in the class, Max is **the thinnest**.
- My mother is **fatter than** your mother.
- Mary is **the fattest person I've ever seen**.

Two-syllable adjectives.

With most two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

Two-Syllable Adjective

peaceful
pleasant
careful

Comparative Form

more peaceful
more pleasant
more careful

Superlative Form

the most peaceful
the most pleasant
the most careful

- This morning is **more peaceful than** yesterday morning.
- Max's house in the mountains is **the most peaceful** in the world.
- Max is **more careful than** Mike.
- Of all the taxi drivers, Jack is **the most careful**.
- Jill is **more thoughtful than** your sister.
- Mary is **the most thoughtful person** I've ever met.

If the two-syllable adjectives ends with -y, change the y to i and add -er for the comparative form. For the superlative form change the y to i and add -est.

Two-Syllable Adjective Ending

with -y

happy
angry
busy

Comparative Form

happier
angrier
busier

Superlative Form

happiest
angriest
busiest

- John is **happier** today **than** he was yesterday.
- John is **the happiest** boy in the world.
- Max is **angrier** than Mary.
- Of all of John's victims, Max is **the angriest**.
- Mary is **busier** than Max.
- Mary is **the busiest person** I've ever met.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in -er, -le, or -ow take -er and -est to form the comparative and superlative forms.



Two-Syllable Adjective Ending with

-er, -le, or -ow

narrow

gentle

Comparative Form

narrower

gentler

Superlative Form

narrowest

gentlest

- The roads in this town are **narrower than** the roads in the city.
- This road is the **narrowest of** all the roads in California.
- Big dogs are **gentler than** small dogs.
- **Of** all the dogs in the world, English Mastiffs are the **gentlest**.

Adjectives with three or more syllables.

For adjectives with three syllables or more, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

Adjective with Three or More

Syllables

generous

important

intelligent

Comparative Form

more generous

more important

more intelligent

Superlative Form

most generous

most important

most intelligent



- John is **more generous than** Jack.
- John is **the most generous of** all the people I know.
- Health is **more important than** money.
- Of all the people I know, Max is **the most important**.
- Women are **more intelligent than** men.
- Mary is **the most intelligent person I've ever met**.

Exceptions.

Irregular adjectives.

Irregular Adjective

good

bad

far

little

many

Comparative Form

better

worse

farther/further

less

more

Superlative Form

the best

the worst

the farthest/furthest

the least

the most

Italian food is **better than** American food.

- My dog is **the best dog in** the world.
- My mother's cooking is **worse than** your mother's cooking.
- Of all the students in the class, Max is **the worst**.



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EXERCISES

1. WRITE THE CORRECT COMPARATIVE FOR THESE SENTENCES

- 1 The Mississippi's longer than the Thames. (long)
- 2 This hotel's more comfortable than the other one. (comfortable)
- 3 I think this shop is _____ that one. (good)
- 4 The restaurant is _____ the café. (expensive)
- 5 Simon's _____ Mark. (old)
- 6 I think Scotland is _____ England. (beautiful)
- 7 My brother's _____ I am. (young)
- 8 I like this school because it's _____ the other one. (big)
- 9 Accommodation here is _____ in my country.
(expensive)
- 10 The weather here is _____ at home. (cold)
- 11 I think you're _____ your father now. (tall)
- 12 His homework was _____ mine, (bad)
- 13 This film is _____ the one you wanted to see.
(interesting)
- 14 The journey is _____ I thought. (long)
- 15 This lesson is _____ the last one. (difficult)



2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE COMPARATIVE FORM

- 1 It's hotter here than in London. (hot)
- 2 She's more imaginative than her brother. (imaginative)
- 3 He's _____ than all the other students. (old)
- 4 Do you think Pat is _____ than Brian? (intelligent)
- 5 This school is _____ than ours. (old-fashioned)
- 6 The computer was _____ than I thought. (expensive)
- 7 The rooms are _____ than they used to be. (clean)
- 8 He's _____ than he was a year ago. (healthy)
- 9 Do you think English is _____ than French. (difficult)
- 10 He eats a lot - he's getting _____ (fat)
- 11 His face was getting _____ (red)
- 12 He was _____ than I had ever seen him before. (angry)
- 13 Big cars are _____ than small ones. (comfortable)
- 14 My exam was _____ than I had thought. (bad)
- 15 The road becomes _____ after four or five miles. (narrow)
- 16 I'm sure I'll find New York _____ than Houston. (exciting)
- 17 I need to go to the doctor; this cough is getting _____ (bad)
- 18 He thinks Charlie Chaplin is _____ than Mr.Bean. (funny)
- 19 Their ticket was _____ than mine because they flew on Sunday. (cheap)
- 20 My son is a lot _____ now that he's a teenager. (lazy)



3. WRITE THE SUPERLATIVES OF THE WORDS GIVEN:

- 1 This is the biggest building in the world, (big building)
- 2 This is _____ here. (comfortable chair)
- 3 He bought _____ in the shop. (expensive flowers)
- 4 I think she's _____ of the group. (good singer)
- 5 He's _____ of the company. (careful driver)
- 6 Who's _____ in the class? (old student)
- 7 It's _____ I've ever seen. (bad film)
- 8 She's _____ of all the students. (intelligent)
- 9 It was _____ I had ever heard. (beautiful music)
- 10 He's _____ of all the assistants. (helpful)
- 11 He's _____ in his class. (young)
- 12 This is _____ in the world. (poor country)
- 13 She's _____ I've ever met. (strange person)
- 14 I didn't answer _____ questions. (difficult)
- 15 Peter's _____ of them all. (old)



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Parts of the Body

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1- Head | 8- Leg |
| 2- Neck | 9- Knee |
| 3- Shoulder | 10- Foot |
| 4- Chest | |
| 5- Arm | |
| 6- Elbow | |
| 7- Hand | |

Parts of the Head:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1- hair | 8- eye |
| 2- forehead | 9- eyebrow |
| 3- ear | 10- eyelash |
| 4- nose | 11- chin |
| 5- nostril | 12- jaw |
| 6- mouth | |
| 7- lip | |

Parts of the Mouth

1- teeth

2- tongue

3- lips



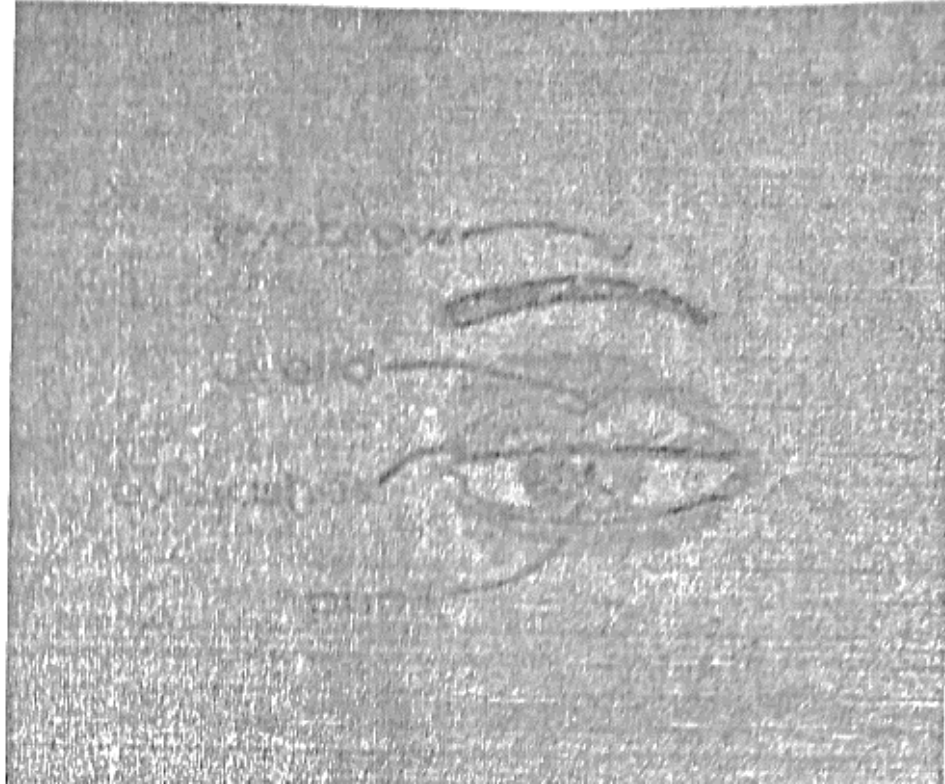
Parts of the Eye:

1- eyebrow

2- eyelash

3- eyelid حَفْس

4- pupil



Parts of the Hand:

1- thumb

6-finger nail

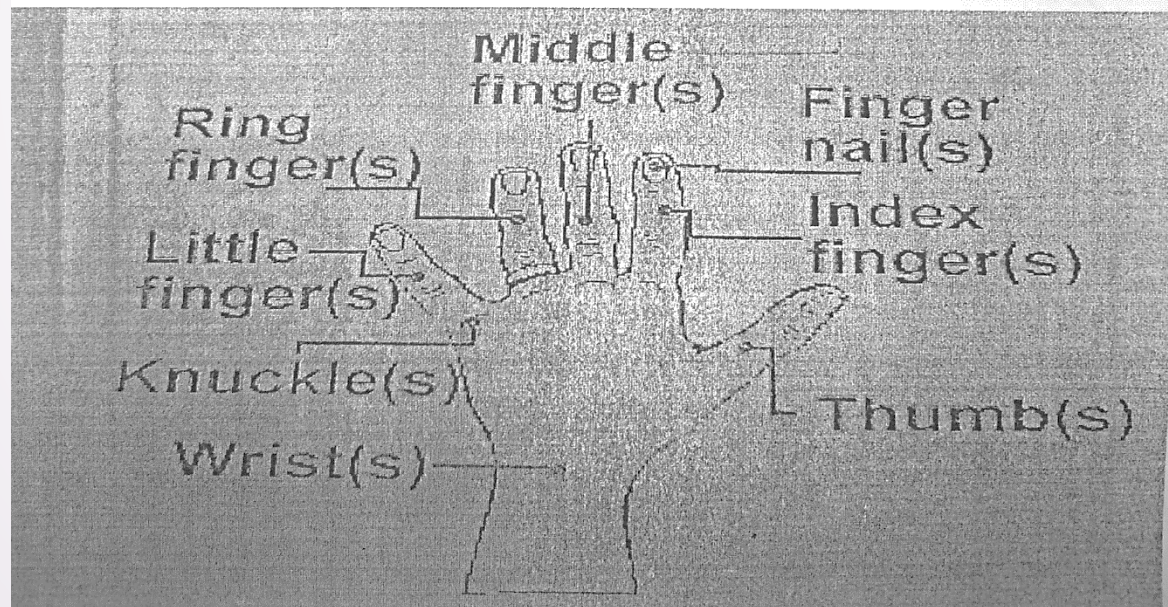
2- index finger

7- wrist

3- middle finger

4- ring finger

5- little finger



English Idioms

1-To be under the weather

To feel a little sick

2- Keep an eye on

To take care of

3-Break a leg

To wish someone good luck

4- Cost an arm and a leg

Be very expensive

5-Give a hand

To help someone do something

6- To eat like a horse

To eat a lot

7- To break someone's heart

To cause someone to feel bad

8- To hit the roof

To become very angry

9- Ball is in your court

To make the next decision

10- Not my cup of tea

You are not interested in

11- A piece of cake

Very easy to do

12- Burn the midnight oil

To work late at night

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Question Tags

1. A tag question is a short question (e.g. **have you?** / **haven't you?**) that follows a statement:

e.g. You haven't got a car, **have you?**
It was a good film, **wasn't it?**

2. Normally we use a positive question tag with a negative sentence:

negative sentence + positive tag

e.g. Tom **won't** be late, **will he?**
They **don't** like us, **do they?**
That **isn't** George over there, **is it?**

- And normally we use a negative question tag with a positive sentence:

positive sentence + negative tag

e.g. Ann **will** be here soon, **won't she?**
Tom **should** pass his exam, **shouldn't he?**
They **were** very angry, **weren't they?**

3. How do we form QUESTION TAGS?



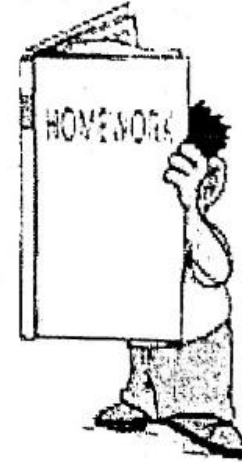
a) Auxiliaries like **be, have, can, may, must, should**, etc. used in the statement are reported at the end followed by the subject (always a pronoun):

John **was** annoyed, **wasn't** he?

auxiliary verb

He **wasn't** annoyed, **was** he?

I am late, **aren't** I? Notice that we say **aren't** I? (= am I not)



b) With all other verbs, tag questions are formed with **do/don't** and **does/doesn't** (Present Simple) and **did/didn't** (Past Simple):

e.g. You **like** fish, **don't** you? They **don't like** fish, **do** they?
He **likes** fish, **doesn't** he? She **liked** fish, **didn't** she?
This also applies to **have** and **do** as main verbs:
You **have** tea at 4, **don't** you? You **did** your homework, **didn't** you?

c) Tag questions are also possible with **there**:
e.g. **There will be a strike, won't there?**

Add a question-tag to these sentences:

1. He is late this morning, _____?
2. The hotel was quite good, _____?
3. She cooks well, _____?
4. You can't tell the difference, _____?
5. They always sleep after lunch, _____?
6. You're coming with us, _____?
7. Mary plays football, _____?
8. You didn't have any lessons this morning, _____?
9. Ann is on holiday, _____?
10. The students see it everyday, _____?
11. Mr Priestley doesn't know your father, _____?
12. There are lots of cars here, _____?



13. I am not disturbing you, _____?
14. Tom does his work very well, _____?
15. This isn't very pleasant, _____?
16. She likes quiet places, _____?
17. Tom doesn't play the piano, _____?
18. They didn't hurt the child, _____?
19. There were two car accidents yesterday, _____?
20. Tourists used to come here, _____?

21. You haven't got a computer, _____?
22. You don't have to follow him, _____?
23. He has to fill a form, _____?
24. He didn't have to choose one, _____?
25. He has your ticket, _____?
26. Everything is all right, _____?
27. He has got to leave, _____?
28. Smoking ruins our health, _____?
29. Most people cannot go to Africa, _____?
30. Finding a job isn't easy, _____?

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THE PASSIVE VOICE

It is used to when the focus is on the action not on who does it.
The object of an active sentence becomes the subject of a passive sentence.

Present Passive

Form: S + ^{am}is + V3
 are
e.g. Germany makes cars.
 Cars are made in Germany.

Past Passive

Form: S + (was - were) + V3
e.g. Tom wrote a letter.
 A letter was written by Tom.

- The news surprised me.
- I was surprised (by the news).

Active: *My grandfather planted this tree.*
Passive: *This tree was planted by my grandfather.*

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- a. English _____ (speak) in many countries.
- b. The post _____ (deliver) at about 7 o'clock every morning.
- c. _____ (the building/use) any more?
- d. How often _____ (the Olympic Games/hold)?
- e. How _____ (your name/spell)?
- f. My salary _____ (pay) every month.
- g. These cars _____ (not make) in Japan.
- h. The name of the people who committed the crime _____ (not know).
- i. His travel expenses _____ (not pay) by his company.

Complete with the passive. Use Present Simple.

- a. This programme _____ (watch) by millions of people.
- b. Paper _____ (make) from wood.
- c. Hundreds of people _____ (kill) in accidents every year.
- d. London _____ (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.
- e. The biology class _____ (teach) by Mr. Green.
- f. English _____ (speak) all over the world.
- g. Lunch _____ (serve) at twelve o'clock.
- h. Books _____ (write) by authors.



2. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- a. My car was repaired (repair) last week.
- b. This song wasn't written (not write) by John Lennon.
- c. Was it answered (the phone/answer) by a young girl?
- d. The film was made (make) ten years ago.
- e. When was it invented (tennis/invent)?
- f. The car wasn't damaged (not damaged) in the accident.
- g. The original building was pulled (pull) down in 1965.
- h. Where was it made (this pot/make)?
- i. When was it built (this bridge/build)?

Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

a. Someone built this house 200 years ago.

This house was built 200 years ago.

b. A thief stole my purse.

My purse was stolen by a thief.

c. The police will arrest the robbers.

The robbers will be arrested by the police.

d. They produce cars in this factory.

Cars are produced in this factory.

e. They serve breakfast at eight o'clock every day.

Breakfast is served at eight o'clock every day.

f. People throw away tones of rubbish every day.

Tons of rubbish are thrown away every day.

g. They make coffee in Brazil.

Coffee is made in Brazil.

h. Someone stole Jim's bike last night.

Jim's bike was stolen last night.

prepositions In -at -on

English

❖ In :

- Months : (in January - in October) .
- Season : (in summer -in spring) .
- Years : (in 2009 -in 1991) .
- Periods of the day : (in the morning) .

❖ On :

- **Days** : (on Monday – on Tuesday) .
- On the table – on the bus .

❖ At :

- **Time** : (At 06:00 - At half past three) .
- (At school – At work) .

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Countable and uncountable nouns

Count Nouns

What is a count noun?

Count nouns can be separated into individual units and counted. They usually have both a singular and a plural form.

Most English nouns are count nouns.

- one phone, two phones
- one dog, two dogs
- one shirt, two shirts

However, a few countable nouns only have a plural form in English. Here are a few examples:

- clothes
- pants
- jeans
- shorts
- pajamas

These are often used with some sort of quantifier, or [quantity word](#), to show how they are counted (e.g., *a pair of pants*, *two pairs of pants*, *some pants*).



How are count nouns made plural?

Count nouns are usually made plural by adding an *-s* or an *-es*.

- one boy, two boys
- one folder, two folders
- one box, two boxes
- one church, two churches

If the noun ends in *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ies* to make it plural.

- one family, two families
- one party, two parties

However, if a vowel proceeds the *-y*, add an *-s* to make it plural.

- one toy, two toys
- one donkey, two donkeys

If the noun ends in *-o*, add *-es* to make it plural.

- one potato, two potatoes
- one tomato, two tomatoes



If the noun ends in *-f* or *-fe*, change the *-f* to a *-v* and add *-es*.

- one thief, two thieves
- one hoof, two hooves

Some count nouns have irregular plural forms. Many of these forms come from earlier forms of English.

- one foot, two feet
- one person, two people
- one tooth, two teeth
- one criterion, two criteria

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Important: Singular count nouns must have a word in the determiner slot. This could be an article, a pronoun, or a possessive noun (i.e., *a/an*, *the*, *this*, or a possessive noun).



What is a UNCOUNTABLE noun?

UNCOUNTABLE (or uncountable) nouns exist as masses or abstract quantities that cannot be counted.

They have no plural form. Although most English nouns are count nouns, UNCOUNTABLE nouns frequently occur in academic writing.

Here are some common categories of UNCOUNTABLE nouns. Like all things in English (and language in general), there may be exceptions.

A mass: *work, equipment, homework, money, transportation, clothing, luggage, jewelry, traffic*

A natural substance: *air, ice, water, fire, wood, blood, hair, gold, silver*

Food: *milk, rice, coffee, bread, sugar, meat, water*

An abstract concept: *advice, happiness, health, education, research, knowledge, information, time*

A game: *soccer, tennis, basketball, hockey, football, chess, checkers*

A disease: *diabetes, measles, polio, influenza, malaria, hypothyroidism, arthritis*

A subject of study: *economics, physics, astronomy, biology, history, statistics*

A language: *Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, English*

An activity (in the -ing form): *swimming, dancing, reading, smoking, drinking, studying*

Important: UNCOUNTABLE nouns do not use the indefinite articles *a/an*. They can, however, use the definite article *the* if what is being referred to is specific.

They can also use no article if what is being referred to is general (generic) or nonspecific.

Quantity Words

Quantity words are used to add information about the number or amount of the noun. Some quantity words can only be used with countable singular nouns (e.g., computer, pen, and crayon), some can only be used with countable plural nouns (e.g., printers, , and keyboards), some can only be used with uncountable nouns (i.e., paper, ink), and some can be used with both plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

With countable singular nouns (e.g., computer, pen, crayon):

- each
 - *each* computer
- every
 - *every* computer
- another
 - *another* computer



English

With countable plural nouns (e.g., printers, , and keyboards):

- **several**
 - *several* printers
- **a large/small number of**
 - *a large number of* printers
 - *a small number of* printers
- **(not/too) many**
 - *not many* printers
 - *too many* printers
 - *many* printers

- **a few***
 - *a few* printers
- **(very) few***
 - *very few* printers
 - *few* printers
- **fewer**
 - *fewer* printers

With uncountable nouns (e.g., paper or ink):

- **a great deal of**
 - *a great deal of* paper
- **a large/small amount of**
 - *a large amount of* paper
 - *a small amount of* paper

- **(not/too) much**
 - *not much* paper
 - *too much* paper
 - *much* paper
- **a little***
 - *a little* paper
- **(very) little***
 - *very little* paper
 - *little* paper
- **less**
 - *less* paper

With countable plural nouns and with uncountable nouns (e.g., printers, keyboards; paper, or ink):

- **some**
 - *some* printers
 - *some* ink
- **any**
 - *any* printers
 - *any* ink
- **a lot of**
 - *a lot of* printers
 - *a lot of* ink
- **hardly any**
 - *hardly any* printers
 - *hardly any* ink

- **(almost) all**
 - *(almost) all* printers
 - *(almost) all* ink
- **no**
 - *no* printers
 - *no* ink
- **none of**
 - *none of* the printers
 - *none of* the ink
- **not any**
 - *not any* printers
 - *not any* ink
- **other**
 - *other* printers
 - *other* ink



*Note the difference between **few/little** (*almost none*) and **a few/a little** (*some, but not many/much*). **Few/little** tend to have a negative connotation. **A few/a little** tend to be more positive.

- There are **few** solutions. (There are not many solutions.)
- There are **a few** solutions. (There are some solutions.)
- He received **little** education. (He did not receive much education.)
- He received **a little** education. (He received some education.)

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جامعة حماة

المعهد التقاني لطب الأسنان

قسم التعويضات - قسم مساعدات

السنة الأولى - الفصل الثاني

اللغة الإنكليزية

المحاضرة السابعة
الأزمة

40

الآنسة بسمة دعاس 2018-2017

ENGLISH
FOR EVERYONE

سنة ثانية - فصل ثاني - الآنسة بسمة دعاس

Learn
English



Present Simple (I do)

- ❖ We use the present simple to talk about

1 - Facts :

Example : The sun rises from the east .

2 - Habits and routines :

Example : 1. I usually help my mother (habit).

2. Every day she gets up at six o'clock (routine).

3 - In general things :

Example : I live in Homs

- ❖ Some words that are used with present simple
(usually-sometime – always – often –never) .
(Everyday – Every week – Every month – Every year) .

- ❖ Negative (don't - doesn't)
EX : she doesn't like apple .
I don't play football .

Present continuous (I am doing)

❖ We use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now :

- (he –she –it) → is
- I → am
- (We – They – You) → are

Some words That are used with present continuous :
(Now –right now – at the moment)

Examples :

1. I am watching T.V now
2. She is playing basketball at the moment

Negative :

- I am doing
- She is not playing

Past Simple (I did)

- ❖ We use the past simple to talk about action that happened and finished in the past :
 1. I ate an apple
 2. She played basketball
- ❖ Some words that used with the past simple :
(yesterday – ago – last week – last month) .
 - (I- he –she –it) → was → She was very happy
 - (We – They – You) → were → We were at school .
- ❖ In regular verbs we add (ed) in the past simple
- ❖ Negative : (didn't)
 - I didn't play
 - She didn't eat



Present continuous (I was doing)

We use the past continuous to talk about actions that were in progress at a particular time in the past

- (I- he –she –it) → was
- (We – They – You) → were

Example :

1. She was writing
2. You were talking

To talk about an action that was in progress when some thing else happened :

- Using (While – When)

Example :

1. While I was eating ,the telephone rang
2. We were having breakfast when she came

verbs

English

Present

Drink

Play

Write

Eat

Read

Open

Watch

watched

Talk

Study

Like

See

Past

drank

played

wrote

ate

read

opened

talked

studied

liked

saw



prepositions In -at -on

English

❖ In :

- Months : (in January - in October) .
- Season : (in summer -in spring) .
- Years : (in 2009 -in 1991) .
- Periods of the day : (in the morning) .

❖ On :

- **Days** : (on Monday – on Tuesday) .
- On the table – on the bus .

❖ At :

- **Time** : (At 06:00 - At half past three) .
- (At school – At work) .



THE END

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