

English Grammer

The simple present tense

Subject +main verb+ complement.

S + V + C.

The main use of simple present tense is to express habitual actions:

- **He smokes.**
- **Cat drinks milk.**

The simple present tense is often used with adverbs or adverbs phrases such as **always, never, often, sometimes, usually, every day...week, on Monday twice a year:**

- **How often do you wash your hair?**
- **It rains in winter.**
- **He goes to school on Sunday.**
- **Whenever it rains the roof leaks.**

It can be used for a planned future or series of actions.

- **We leave for London at 10.00 next Tuesday.**

It is used in time clauses.

- **As soon as he earns any money, he spends it.**
- It is used in condition sentences.

If I see Ali, I'll ask him.

Forms of the Simple Present Tense

- Affirmative: I work.
- Negative: I do not work.
- Interrogative: Do you work?
- Negative interrogative: Don't you work?

Spelling notes:

Verb ending in (ss-sh-ch-x-o) add (es), instead of (s).

The simple past tense

The simple past tense in regular verbs is formed by adding **-ed** to the infinitive:

- Work → Worked

For verbs ending in **-e**, add **-d** only:

- Love → Loved

Negative Forms:

The negative of regular and irregular verbs is formed with **did not (didn't)**:

- Affirmative: He worked.
- Negative: He did not work.
- Interrogative: Did he work?
- Negative interrogative: Didn't he work?

Spelling Notes:

- The rule about doubling the final consonant when adding **-ing** also applies when adding **-ed**:
 - Admit → Admitted
 - Stop → Stopped
 - Travel → Travelled (British English), Traveled (American English)
- For verbs ending in **-y** following a consonant, change the **-y** into **-i** before adding **-ed**:
 - Carry → Carried
 - Try → Tried
- If **-y** follows a vowel, do not change it:
 - Obey → Obeyed

Irregular Verbs Examples:

Put, read, rang, rode, (be → was/were), broke, built, caught, cut, did, drove, drew, fell, kept, gave, made, said, sold, took, wrote, etc.

Usage of the Simple Past Tense:

1. To relate past events:
 - I met him yesterday.
2. To describe a past habit:
 - He always carried an umbrella.
3. The simple past tense is often used with adverbs such as **last, ago, yesterday, always**:
 - I saw her last week.

The Past Continuous Tense

Subject + (was/were) + verb + -ing + complement
S + V (was, were) + main verb + -ing + C

Examples:

- Affirmative: I was working.
- Negative: I was not working.
- Interrogative: Was he working?
- Negative interrogative: Wasn't he working?

Usage of the Past Continuous Tense

1. **For actions that continued for some time in the past:**
 - I was reading a book when the phone rang.
2. **For descriptions in the past:**
 - The sun was shining, and the birds were singing.
3. **To show habitual actions in the past, often with "always":**
 - He was always working late.

The Present Continuous Tense

S + (is/am/are) + main verb + -ing + complement

Example: He is playing football.

Examples:

- Affirmative: I am writing the lesson.
- Negative: He isn't playing football.
- Interrogative: Is he playing football?
- Negative interrogative: Isn't he playing football?

Spelling Changes:

1. Drop the final **-e**:
 - Write → Writing
 - Drive → Driving
2. Double a final consonant after a single vowel (if the last syllable is stressed):
 - Begin → Beginning
 - Stop → Stopping
3. Make no change when the last syllable is unstressed:
 - Enter → Entering
4. Double a final **-l** after a single vowel (British English):
 - Travel → Travelling

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense:

1. **For actions happening now:**
 - Tom is watching TV.
2. **With "always" for frequently repeated actions (showing annoyance or emphasis):**
 - He is always taking exams.
3. **For definite arrangements in the near future:**
 - He is travelling next Sunday.

Adverbs Used with the Present Continuous Tense:

- Just now, nowadays, these days, while, so long as, as, at this time.

Preset perfect

S + have/has + past participle + complement

Example: I have lost my book.

Examples:

- **Affirmative:** The plane has landed.
 - **Negative:** I haven't written the letter.
 - **Interrogative:** Have you written the letter?
 - **Negative interrogative:** Hasn't he worked?
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Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

1. **With "just" for a recently completed action:**
 - He has just gone out.
2. **For recent actions:**
 - I have spent my money.
3. **For actions that occurred some time ago but have relevance to the present:**
 - Bill has won a prize.
4. **With time expressions like "this morning, this week, today" (when the time period has not yet ended):**
 - I haven't seen Tom this morning.
5. **For repeated actions:**
 - I've written six letters this morning.
6. **With "ever, never, always":**
 - Have you ever fallen asleep while in control?
7. **With "for" and "since" to indicate duration or starting points:**
 - For two weeks, for two days, etc.
 - I haven't seen him since yesterday.

Past perfect

S + had + past participle + complement

Example: He had lost the key.

Examples:

- **Affirmative:** He had broken the key.
 - **Negative:** He had not broken the key.
 - **Interrogative:** Had he broken the key?
 - **Negative interrogative:** Hadn't he broken the key?
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Adverbs Used with the Past Perfect Tense

Common adverbs: **before, after, already, just, never**

1. **For an action completed before another action in the past:**
 - The plane landed after the passengers had seated.
 - She hadn't finished her work before leaving.
2. **With "already" for actions completed before a specific time in the past:**
 - She had already finished her homework.
3. **With "just" for an action completed shortly before another past action:**
 - When I got to the bus stop, the bus had just left.

Faiq Hassan

The artist Faiq Hassan began his life in the Al-Baqja district of Baghdad. His artistic life was an expression of nature, which he portrayed with academic realism, as seen in some paintings inspired by the modern school. He is considered one of the most realistic Iraqi artists due to his strong attachment to reality and the popular Iraqi environment. He was also an accomplished sculptor and painter. Faiq Hassan had a profound interest in color, and he did not neglect forms, as he viewed them as two complementary elements. For him, color and form functioned as an essential organic unit in the creation of his paintings.

Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

- 1. Where was Faiq Hassan born?**
- 2. What was the style of Faiq Hassan's art?**
- 3. Why is Faiq Hassan considered one of the most realistic Iraqi artists?**
- 4. What two elements did Faiq Hassan see as complementary in his art?**
- 5. What other skill did Faiq Hassan have besides painting?**
- 6. What kind of environment did Faiq Hassan's art reflect?**
- 7. What was Faiq Hassan's view on color and form in his paintings?**
- 8. What is the significance of color and form in Faiq Hassan's art?**

Vincent Van Gogh

Van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853, and died in 1890. Van Gogh's childhood was considered miserable and difficult, as his family suffered from financial difficulties, which led him to leave school at the age of 15. He is considered one of the most important painters in the Post-Impressionist movement. He is famous for his sunflowers, which seem to have given him strength in his paintings. During this period, he focused on merging with nature and reflecting his immersion in it through his art. He became very focused on one aspect of the surrounding countryside: the old, strong cypress trees. He described sunflowers as "complements" to his cypress trees, which represented endurance and eternity. He ended his life in July 1890. At his funeral, the artist's coffin was filled with sunflowers and cypress branches, the distinctive motifs of the Dutch artist's paintings.

Read this text carefully then answer (5) of questions that follow.

1. **When was Vincent Van Gogh born?**
2. **In which year did Vincent Van Gogh die?**
3. **What kind of childhood did Vincent Van Gogh have?**
4. **Why did Vincent Van Gogh leave school?**
5. **Which art movement is Van Gogh considered a part of?**
6. **What is Vincent Van Gogh famous for painting?**
7. **What did the cypress trees represent in his paintings?**
8. **What was Vincent Van Gogh's coffin filled with at his funeral?**

المفردات Vocabulary

1. **Art** – فن
2. **Drawing** - رسم
3. **Paint** - طلاء أو يرسم
4. **Canvas** - قماش الرسم
5. **Brush** - فرشاة
6. **Color** - لون
7. **Shape** - شكل
8. **Line** - خط
9. **Texture** - ملمس
10. **Shadow** - ظل
11. **Light** - ضوء
12. **Sketch** - رسم تخطيطي
13. **Style** - أسلوب
14. **Portrait** - لوحة لشخص (بورتريه)
15. **Landscape** - منظر طبيعي
16. **Abstract** - مجرد
17. **Realism** - واقعية
18. **Sculpture** - نحت
19. **Perspective** - منظور
20. **Frame** - إطار
21. **Gallery** – معرض
22. **Artist** - فنان
23. **Exhibit** - عرض فني
24. **Tone** - درجة اللون
25. **Balance** - توازن
26. **Collage** - فن القص واللصق
27. **Mural** - لوحة جدارية
28. **Graffiti** - فن الشارع
29. **Aesthetic** - جمالي
30. **Impression** - انطباع
31. **Symbol** – رمز
32. **Graphic Design** - تصميم جرافيكي
33. **Carving** - نحت (على الخشب أو الحجر)
34. **Question** - سؤال (للسؤال عن شيء)

Talk --- speak

تكلم

Article ____ مقال

Write me an article مقال لي اكتب

for Example ____ مثلاً

1- yourself about Talk تكلم عن نفسك

About My Work as an Art Student

As an art student, my work revolves around exploring creativity, mastering techniques, and expressing ideas through visual forms. Being part of an art college is both challenging and rewarding, as it allows me to combine my passion for art with structured learning and skill development.

نبذة عن عملي كطالب /ة فنون جميلة

كطالب/ة فنون، يدور عملي حول استكشاف الابداع وإتقان التقنيات والتعبير عن الافكار من خلال الاشكال المرئية. إن الالتحاق بكلية فنون يمثل تحدياً ومجزياً في الوقت نفسه، حيث يسمح لي بالجمع بين شغفي بالفن والتعلم المنظم وتنمية المهارات.

2- Talk about your family تكلم عن عائلتك

My family is the most important part of my life. They are my source of strength, love, and inspiration, and I am truly grateful for the bond we share .

عائلتي هي أهم جزء في حياتي. إنهم مصدر قوتي وحيبي وإلهامي، وأنا ممتن حقاً للرابطة التي نتقاسمها.

My Parents: They are the foundation of our family. Their guidance, hard work, and love have shaped who I am today. They have always supported me in pursuing my dreams while teaching me the values of kindness, respect, and perseverance .

والداي: إنهما أساس عائلتنا. لقد شكلت إرشاداتهما وعملهما الجاد وحبهما شخصيتي اليوم. لقد دعماني دائماً في متابعة أحلامي بينما علماني قيم اللطف والاحترام والمثابرة.

3- Talk about your hobbies تكلم عن هواياتك

Love for Travel

Travelling is one of my greatest passions. I enjoy discovering new cultures, meeting people from diverse backgrounds, and experiencing the beauty of different landscapes. Every journey offers a new story, a lesson, and unforgettable memories. For me, travel is more than just visiting places—it's about broadening my horizons and understanding the world in all its diversity .

حب السفر

السفر هو أحد أعظم شغفي. أستمتع باكتشاف ثقافات جديدة، ومقابلة أشخاص من خلفيات متنوعة، وتجربة جمال المناظر الطبيعية المختلفة. تقدم كل رحلة قصة جديدة، ودرؤسا، وذكريات لا تُنسى. بالنسبة لي، السفر أكثر من مجرد زيارة الاماكن - إنه يتعلق بتوسيع آفاقي وفهم العالم بكل تنوعه.

4- Talk about your work تكلم عن عملك

About My Work as a Student

As a student, I see my education as a key part of my personal and professional growth. My role involves not just attending classes but actively engaging in learning, developing skills, and preparing for a successful future.

نبذة عن عملي كطالب/ة

كطالب/ة، أرى أن تعليمي يشكل جزءاً أساسياً من نموي الشخصي والمهني. ولا يقتصر دوري على حضور الفصول الدراسية فحسب، بل يشمل أيضا المشاركة النشطة في التعلم وتطوير المهارات والاستعداد لمستقبل ناجح.