

English for Medical Physics Department

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1. Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech are the basic types of words that make up English grammar. Each word in a sentence belongs to a specific category depending on its role. Here are the eight traditional parts of speech, with definitions and examples:

1. Noun

Definition: A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

- *Doctor, Baghdad, table, freedom*

Usage: *The teacher is in the classroom.*

2. Pronoun

Definition: A word that replaces a noun.

Examples:

- *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

Usage: *She is my friend.*

3. Verb

Definition: A word that expresses an action or a state of being.

Examples:

- *run, write, push, seem*

Usage: *They play football every Friday.*

4. Adjective

Definition: A word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

- *beautiful, tall, happy, blue*

Usage: *It is a hot day.*

2. -Parts of Speech

5. Adverb

Definition: A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

Examples:

- *quickly, very, yesterday, here*

Usage: *She sings beautifully.*

6. Preposition

Definition: A word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in the sentence.

Examples:

- *in, on, under, between, through*

Usage: *The book is on the table.*

7. Conjunction

Definition: A word that connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Examples:

- *and, but, or, because, although*

Usage: *He is tired, but he keeps working.*

8. Interjection

Definition: A word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise.

Examples:

- *Wow!, Oh!, Oops!, Hey!*

Usage: *Wow! That was amazing!*

3. Indefinite Articles (A, An)

Use them when you talk about something for the first time, or when the thing is not specific.

◆ A

Used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

- Examples:

- a car
- a book
- a university (*“university” begins with a “you” sound, which is a consonant sound*)

◆ An

Used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

- Examples:
 - an apple
 - an engineer

4. Adjectives and Comparisons

◆ What is an Adjective?

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. It gives more information about the quality, size, shape, age, color, origin, or material of the noun.

Examples:

- The blue sky is beautiful.
- She has a new car.
- He is a smart student.

Comparison of Adjectives

Adjectives can be used to compare people, places, or things. There are two main forms of comparison:

1. Comparative Form

Used to compare two things or people.

◆ Formation Rules:

- For short adjectives (one syllable), add -er and use than:

- tall → taller than
- fast → faster than
- small → smaller than

Examples:

- Ali is taller than Sami.
- This car is faster than the old one.
- For long adjectives (two or more syllables), use more + adjective + than:
 - beautiful → more beautiful than
 - expensive → more expensive than

Examples:

- This book is more interesting than that one.
- Amal is more beautiful than her sister.

◆ Irregular Comparatives:

Some adjectives have irregular forms:

- good → better than
 - bad → worse than
 - far → farther than / further than
-

5.2. Superlative Form

Used to compare three or more things or people, showing the highest or lowest degree of the adjective.

◆ Formation Rules:

- For short adjectives, add -est and use the:
 - tall → the tallest
 - fast → the fastest

Examples:

- He is the tallest student in the class.
- That was the fastest car on the track.
- For long adjectives, use the most + adjective:
 - beautiful → the most beautiful
 - important → the most important

Examples:

- This is the most beautiful place I've ever seen.
- Education is the most important thing in life.

◆ Irregular Superlatives:

- good → the best
 - bad → the worst
 - far → the farthest / the furthest
-

Examples Summary:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
big	bigger than	the biggest
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst

6. -Past simple

Past simple

The past simple, is a tense in English used to describe completed actions or events that occurred at a specific point in the past.

Affirmative Form: **المثبت**

- For regular verbs, add "-ed" to the base form of the verb (e.g., play → played).
- For most irregular verbs, use the past tense form (e.g., go → went).

Examples:

- I played tennis yesterday.
- She went to the store last night.

7. Negative Form:

- Use the auxiliary verb "did" + "not" (didn't) + base form of the main verb.

Examples:

- I didn't finish the book.
- They didn't attend the meeting.

Interrogative Form:

- Use the auxiliary verb "did" + the base form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence.

Examples:

- Did you visit the museum?
- Did he complete the assignment?

Usage:

- Completed actions in the past: "I watched a movie last night."
- Past habits: "She always took a walk in the evening."
- Past facts or generalizations: "The Titanic sank in 1912."

8. Nominal and Verbal Sentences (Basic Sentence Structure)

1. Nominal Sentence

A nominal sentence is a sentence that begins with a noun or pronoun. It usually describes a state or condition and often includes a form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are, was, were).

Examples:

- The weather is nice.
- My brother is a teacher.

2. Verbal Sentence

A verbal sentence is a sentence that begins with a verb. It tells about an action done by someone or something.

Examples:

- He went to school.
- They play football every day.

Summary Table:

Type of Sentence	Starts With	Function	Example
Nominal	Noun/Pronoun	Describes state or identity	She is a doctor.
Verbal	Verb	Shows action or activity	They are studying English.

9. -The past continuous

Past continuous tense formula involves the past tense of to be (was or were) and the verb, the –ing form. While I was studying, my friends were playing.

The past continuous is made from the past tense of the verb be and the –ing form of a verb:

I was

He was

She was

It was

You were

We were

You were

They were working

playing

living + etc.

talking

We use the past continuous to talk about the past:

It was snowing yesterday.

They were eating at the restaurant.

You were working yesterday.

I was studying last night.

I was waiting for the cab when I met Raj.

The children were shouting when the teacher came in.

It was midnight when it was raining.

The children were doing their homework when I got home.

10. -The present simple

The present simple tense is used in English to express habitual actions, general truths, or facts that are always true.

Affirmative Form:

- For most verbs, use the base form of the verb.
- Add an "-s" or "-es" to the third person singular (he, she, it).

Examples:

- I eat lunch at 12:00 every day.
- She reads a book before bedtime.

Negative Form:

- Use the auxiliary verb "do" (does for third person singular) + "not" (do not/doesn't) + the base form of the main verb.

Examples:

- I do not (don't) like coffee.
- He doesn't (does not) play soccer.

Interrogative Form:

- Use the auxiliary verb "do" (does for third person singular) + the base form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence.

Examples:

- Do you speak Spanish?
- Does she work on weekends?

Usage:

- Habits or routines: "I usually go to the gym in the morning."
- General truths or facts: "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."
- Permanent situations: "She lives in New York."

11. The present continues tense

1. The definition of Present continues tense .

The present continuous verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.

The present continuous tense is one which is commonly used within the English language and often uses the)-ing(form of a verb, for example 'she is running.' We can see that the sentence is happening continuously in the present moment.

2. Present Continuous Tense Structure

Basically, the Present progressive tense is formed by adding (-ing) to the base verb.

The structure of the Present Continuous Tense is:

S + am/is/are + V-ing +....

Examples:

- I am going to school.
- He is playing GTA 5
- You are dancing on the Nagin song.
- She is watching a movie in the theatre.
- It is raining cats and dogs.
- We are playing in the park.

3.How we make negative sentences

In the present continuous tense, negative forms are made using NOT.

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +...

Examples about negative sentences

- She isn't cooking.
- he isn't watching TV at the moment.
- I'm not using the dictionary.
- I'm not working this weekend.
- She isn't going to school next week.

12. The present perfect

The present perfect is formed from the present tense of the verb have and the past participle of a verb.

الإثبات

التصريف الثالث to have الفاعل

She has visited.

النفي

التصريف الثالث to have + not الفاعل

She has not (hasn't) visited.

We use the present perfect:

for something that started in the past and continues in the present:

They've been married for nearly fifty years.

She has lived in Liverpool all her life.

when we are talking about our experience up to the present:

- I've seen that film before.

I've played the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

He has written three books and he is working on another one.

- They haven't lived here for years.
- She has worked in the bank for five years.
- We have had the same car for ten years.
- We haven't seen her today.

The present perfect continuous

What Is present perfect continuous Tense?

The present perfect continuous tense (also known as the present perfect progressive) just like the present perfect simple can be used to talk about past actions or states which are still connected to the present.

Their difference is that the present perfect simple normally focuses on the result of the activity, and the present perfect continuous normally focuses on the process of the activity. Let's compare these examples:

"Have been" مع الضمائر "I", "you", "we", "they".

"Has been" مع الضمائر "he", "she", "it".

- I have been studying for two hours.
- She has been working at that company since 2015.
- I've been painting the living room. It's been three hours.
- I have been waiting for an hour.
- She has been reading that book all day.
- It has been raining.

13. Simple Future

Simple Future (will + base verb)

- Form: *will + verb (base form)*
- Usage: To express a decision made at the moment, predictions, promises, offers.
- Examples:
 - I will study medicine.

- She will help you with your project.
- It will rain tomorrow.

8-If conditional zero

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

If clause (condition) Main clause (result)

If + simple present simple present

If this thing happens that thing happens.

- If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts when you heat it.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet if it rains.
- When it rains, the grass gets wet.

14. going to

Be going to + base verb

- Form: *am/is/are + going to + verb*
- Usage: For planned actions or intentions; for something we see is about to happen.
- Examples:
 - They are going to travel next week.
 - Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.

15. - First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

If + present simple, will/won't + verb

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.

If I pass this exam, I'll celebrate.

If I pass this exam, I won't have to do it again.

Like all conditionals we can also invert this structure:

Will + verb if + present simple.

I'll celebrate if I pass this exam.

I won't have to do this exam again if I pass it.