



Al-Mustaqbal University
second stage - second semester

Subject: English language

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Lecture 3 : It all went wrong

أدوات الربط Conjunctions

1- because بسبب / لأن

نستخدمها لإعطاء سبب معين. التركيب: جملة + because + السبب

I am happy because I passed the exam. (أنا سعيد لأنني نجحت بالامتحان)
She stayed at home because she was tired. (بقيت في البيت لأنها كانت متعبة)
The project was delayed because the materials did not arrive on time.
(تأخر المشروع لأن المواد لم تصل في الوقت المحدد)
The bridge design was changed because the soil was weak.
(تم تغيير تصميم الجسر لأن التربة كانت ضعيفة)

2- so (لذلك / ف)

نستخدمها لإعطاء النتيجة. التركيب: السبب + so + النتيجة. (نتيجة)

I was tired, so I went to bed early. (كنت متعبًا لذلك نمت مبكرًا)
It was raining, so we stayed at home. (كانت تمطر فبقينا في البيت)
The weather was very hot, so the workers stopped work at noon.
كان الطقس حارًا جدًا فتوقف العمال عن العمل وقت الظهيرة
The concrete was not strong enough, so the test was repeated.
(الخرسانة لم تكن قوية بما يكفي لذلك أعيد الفحص)

3- but (لكن)

نستخدمها عندما يكون هناك تناقض بين فكرتين. (للمقارنة أو الاعتراض). التركيب: فكرة + but + فكرة عكسها

I like coffee, but I don't like tea. (أحب القهوة لكن لا أحب الشاي)

She studied hard, but she failed. (درست بجد لكن رسبت)

The building design is modern, but it is expensive. (تصميم المبنى حديث لكنه مكلف)

The site is suitable, but it is far from the city center. (الموقع مناسب لكنه بعيد عن مركز المدينة)

4- and. (و)

نستخدمها لإضافة فكرة أو ربط شيئين. (إضافة معلومات) التركيب: فكرة + and + فكرة أخرى

I study English and French. (أدرس الإنجليزية والفرنسية)

He is kind and helpful. (هو طيب ومتعاون)

The engineer checked the drawings and approved the plan. (فحص المهندس المخططات ووافق على الخطة)

The project needs time and careful planning. (المشروع يحتاج وقتًا وتخطيطًا دقيقًا)

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

- 1- I broke a cup, **but** I mended it with glue. 2- I felt ill, **so** I went to bed.
- 3-I made a sandwich **because** I was hungry.
- 4-I had a shower, **and** washed my hair. 5-I lost my passport, **but** I found it.
- 6- I called the police **because** I heard a strange noise
- 7-I ran out of coffee, **so** I bought some more.
- 8-I forgot her birthday, **so** I said sorry. 9-The phone rang, **so** I answered it.
- 10-I told a joke, **but** nobody laughed.

Prepositions of Time: IN, ON, AT

1. IN ____ for longer periods of time. We use in for:

1. **Months.** in January, **in** May. Example: I was born in March.
2. **Years.** in 2020, **in** 1995. Example: She graduated in 2018.

3. Parts of the day

- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
 - Example: I usually study in the evening.
 - Do not use (**in**)with night, we use **at**. at night.
4. **Seasons.** in winter, in summer, in spring, in autumn. Example:
We go swimming in summer.

Summary for IN: in = months, years, parts of the day, seasons

2. ON – for specific days and dates. We use on for:

1. Days of the week. on Monday, on Friday

- Example: I usually go shopping on Saturday.

2. Specific dates. on January 1st, on December 25th

- Example: My birthday is on May 10th.

3. Special days. on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve,

- Example: We give gifts on Christmas Day.

4. Parts of specific days. on Friday evening, on Sunday morning

- Example: We often meet friends on Sunday afternoon.

Summary for ON: on = days, dates, special days, and parts of a specific day

3. AT – for precise times or points in time. We use at for:

1. Exact clock times

- at 7 o'clock, at 12:30, at midnight. Example: I wake up at 6 a.m.

- at night, at the weekend. Example: I like reading books at night.

Summary for AT: at = exact times, night, weekend

Common Mistakes

- ✘ Don't say: I wake up at the morning.
✓ Correct: I wake up in the morning.
- ✘ Don't say: I go to school in Saturday.
✓ Correct: I go to school on Saturday.
- ✘ Don't say: I sleep in night. ✓ Correct: I sleep at night.

Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock

___ Saturday

___ 1995

___ last night

___ December

___ the weekend

___ Monday morning

___ summer

___ two weeks ago

___ the evening

___ yesterday evening

___ January 18

at six o'clock. on Saturday. in December

— last night (no preposition)

on Monday morning. in the evening

in summer. — yesterday evening (no preposition)

in 1995. at the weekend.— two weeks ago (no preposition)

on January 18

قواعد إضافة ed ; الأفعال المنتظمة/ القياسية Regular Verbs

Base verb	الماضي (Past)	المعنى
play	played	لعبَ
work	worked	عملَ
watch	watched	شاهد
clean	cleaned	نظفَ
open	opened	فتحَ
call	called	أتصلَ
ask	asked	سألَ
show	showed	عرض / أظهر
want	wanted	أرادَ
walk	walked	مشى

start started بدأ

help helped ساعدَ

الأفعال التي تنتهي ب e فقط نصيف d الى نهاية الفعل.

bake → baked → خبز. move → moved → تحرك.

Like → liked → . . Believe → believed →. Use → used →

إذا كان الحرف الأخير صحيح وقبله حرف علة صوتي (a.i.e.u.o) يكرر الحرف الأخير ويضاف -ed:

stop → stopped → أوقف. plan → planned → خطط

الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y مسبق بحرف صحيح نغير i → y ونضيف -ed:

Study → studied. Carry → carried

Irregular Verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة

be → were /was → كان / كانوا. see → saw → رأى
go → went → ذهب. tell → told → أخبر. say → said → قال
have → had → كان لديه. take → took → أخذ. give → gave → أعطى
get → got → حصل على. can → could → استطاع.
make → made → صنع. do → did → فعل. wake → woke → استيقظ
hear → heard → سمع. find → found → وجد. keep → kept → احتفظ
leave → left → ترك / غادر. hold → held → أمسك.
think → thought → فكر. catch → caught → أمسك / قبض على

Making negatives

3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	<i>un-</i>	<i>im-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>il-</i>
verbs	<i>un-</i>	<i>dis-</i>		

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack	possible	agree	tidy	fair	like
appear	employed	legal	polite		

يوافق – *agree* . ممكن – *possible* . يحزم / يعبئ – *pack*
يظهر – *appear* . يحب – *like* . عادل – *fair* . مرتب – *tidy*
مهذب – *polite* . قانوني – *legal* . موظف – *employed*

مستحيل – *impossible* . يفكّ الحزم / يفتح الأمتعة – *unpack*
غير عادل – *unfair* . غير مرتب – *untidy* . لا يوافق / يختلف – *disagree*
يختفي – *disappear* . لا يحب / يكره – *dislike*
غير قانوني – *illegal* . عاطل عن العمل – *unemployed*
غير مهذب – *impolite*

1- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really ***untidy***.

لا تدخل غرفتي. إنها غير مرتبة جدًا.

2- I can't do maths. For me, it's an ***impossible*** subject.

لا أستطيع حلّ الرياضيات. بالنسبة لي هو مادة مستحيلة.

3- I don't ***dislike*** fish. I just prefer meat.

أنا لا أكره السمك، أنا فقط أفضل اللحم.

4- In England it's very ***impolite*** to ask someone how much they earn. في إنجلترا من غير المهذب أن تسأل شخصًا عن مقدار راتبه.

5- When we arrived at the hotel, we ***unpacked*** our suitcases.

عندما وصلنا إلى الفندق، فككنا / فتحنا حقائبنا.

6- I was ***unemployed*** for two years. Then I got a job in an office.

كنت عاطلاً عن العمل لمدة سنتين، ثم حصلت على عمل في مكتب.

7- I think learning languages is stupid. ***I disagree***. I think it's a good idea. أعتقد أن تعلّم اللغات أمر غبي. أنا لا أوافق، أعتقد أنه فكرة جيدة.

8- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and

disappeared. I never saw him again. سرق اللص حقيبتي، وركض

داخل الحشد ثم اختفى. لم أراه مرة أخرى

9. *It's illegal to drive if you aren't insured.*

غير قانوني القيادة إذا لم يكن لديك تأمين .

10. *You gave her more money than me! That's unfair.*

لقد أعطيتها مالا أكثر مني! هذا غير عاد

Reading and listening.

((Who copied the exam questions?))

PART 1 ~ Who copied the exam questions?

Sherlock Holmes was staying in one of England's most famous university towns. One evening, he received a visit from an old friend, Mr. Henry Weaver, a tutor at one of the colleges. He seemed very nervous and excited. "I need your help, Holmes. Something very serious happened at my college this afternoon." Holmes was very busy. "Why didn't you call the police?" he said irritably. "No, no, that's impossible. We can't have a scandal at the college. Let me explain. You see, tomorrow is the first day of the university examinations, and this afternoon I received the Greek translation papers. I put them on the desk in my room while I went to have tea with a friend. When I returned, I saw immediately that the papers were lying on the floor by the window." "I see," said Holmes. "Please continue." Well, at first I thought that perhaps my servant, Bannister, was responsible, but of course he said no, and I believe him. He and I examined the room very carefully." "And what did you find?" asked Holmes impatiently. "On the table next to the window, we found a broken pencil. Also, on my desk there was a small ball of black mud. There were no signs of entry at the window. Please help me, Holmes. It's clear that someone copied the exam questions. If I don't find who did it, I will have to cancel the exam, and there will be a scandal." "I need to visit your room," said Holmes.

PART 2 ~ Looking for clues

They walked toward the tutor's room, which was on the ground floor. Holmes tried to peer through the window, but he wasn't tall enough. Above, three students lived, one on each floor. Holmes entered the room and inspected the carpet. "Nothing," he said. "Let me check the table by the window." "What can you see?" "Ah, yes, it's clear what happened. Someone took the papers one by one from your desk to the window table to copy them, because from there they could see when you were coming back." "But nobody could see me! I returned through the side door." "Ah, so you surprised him, and he had to leave in a hurry. Did you hear anyone running away as you entered?" "No." "Interesting. So, all we have is one small ball of black mud as a clue. Now, tell me— Where does this road go?" "My bedroom." "Can I examine it?" "Yes, of course! Holmes followed Weaver into his bedroom. 'Hello,' said Holmes, 'what's this? Another small ball of black mud, exactly like the one on the desk. Clearly your visitor came into the bedroom.' 'I don't understand. Why did he do that?' Well, when you came back so suddenly, he ran into your bedroom to hide. Look at the bedroom window, it's open. That is how he escaped.

PART 3~ The three suspects

'Now,' said Holmes, 'the three students who live above you. Are they all taking this examination?' 'Yes.' "Tell me about them'. Well, on the first floor is Gresham, an excellent student and an athlete, particularly good at the long jump. He's hard-working but poor. 'And the second floor?' 'Daulat Ras lives there. He is from India - very quiet and hard-working, but Greek translation is his weak subject. And finally there's Miles McLaren on the top floor. A very intelligent student, one of the best when he chooses to work - but he's very lazy and very worried about this exam.' Now tell me,' said Holmes, 'how tall are these young men?' 'How tall? What a strange question. Erm ... I think Miles is taller than the Indian, but Gresham is the tallest, over six feet.' 'Ah, that's important. Now, Weaver. I wish you goodnight. I'll return tomorrow.' Next morning Sherlock Holmes left his house very early before he returned to the tutor's rooms. Mr Weaver was waiting nervously for him.

Part 4 – Finding out who the culprit is. The next morning, Sherlock Holmes returned to the tutor's room very early. Mr. Weaver was waiting nervously for him. Holmes carefully examined the desk, the carpet, and the window again. Then he asked about the three students who lived above. "Now, tell me," said Holmes, "who had the opportunity to see the papers and copy them?" Weaver thought for a moment. "Well, Gresham is very tall, and he is very clever. Daulat is quiet and careful, and Miles is intelligent but lazy." Holmes nodded. "The person who copied the exam knew exactly where the papers were and how to reach them without being noticed. That is important." Then Holmes turned to Gresham. "You are very tall and very strong. You also know this room and the habits of the tutor. Can you explain how a small ball of mud appeared on the desk and on the bedroom floor?" Gresham looked guilty. After a pause, he admitted, "Yes, I took the papers. I wanted to prepare for the exam. I didn't think I would be caught." Holmes smiled. "Now we understand. You were the only one who had the knowledge and ability to copy the papers. This is why the evidence points to you." Gresham felt ashamed. He promised to study honestly from now on and apologized to the tutor. Mr. Weaver was relieved. "Thank you, Mr. Holmes. You have solved the case clearly and quickly." Holmes packed his notebook. "Justice is served. Let's hope all the students learn from this experience."

Multiple Choice Questions / True / False Questions

1. Sherlock Holmes was free and relaxed when Mr. Henry Weaver came to see him. • True • False.

False. → Holmes was very busy, not free or relaxed.

2. Mr. Henry Weaver works as a professor responsible for setting all university exams. • True • False. False. → Mr. Henry Weaver is a tutor, not a professor responsible for all exams.

3. The Greek translation papers were already on the floor when Mr. Weaver returned to his room. False → The papers were on the desk before he left and were found on the floor after he returned.

4. Holmes suggested calling the police, but Mr. Weaver refused because he feared a scandal. **True** .

5. Bannister admitted that he might have moved the exam papers by mistake.

• True • False. **False** → Bannister denied responsibility, and Mr. Weaver believed him.

6. The broken pencil and the ball of black mud were found near the window area.

• True • False. **True** → The broken pencil was on the table next to the window, and the mud was on the desk.

7. There were clear signs that someone entered the room through the window.

• True • False. **False** → There were no signs of entry at the window.

8- Why did Mr. Weaver leave the exam papers unattended in his room?

A) He went to attend a university meeting

B) He went to have tea with a friend. C) He was called urgently by the dean D) He went to look for his servant

9. What was Holmes's initial reaction to Mr. Weaver's problem?

A) He immediately agreed to help B) He accused Bannister

C) He advised calling the police. D) He ignored the problem

10. Which detail most strongly suggests that the room was examined carefully?

A) The servant denied responsibility B) The exams were canceled

C) Small objects like a pencil and mud were noticed

D) Holmes became impatient

11. Why would canceling the exam cause serious consequences?

A) The students would protest

B) The university would lose money

C) It would lead to a scandal at the college

D) The police would get involved

12. Which of the following best describes Mr. Weaver's attitude toward Bannister?

A) Suspicious but uncertain

B) Completely distrustful

C) Trusting and confident

D) Indifferent

13. What made it clear that someone copied the exam questions?

A) The broken pencil

B) The open window

C) The papers being moved without explanation

D) Bannister's behavior

14. Sherlock Holmes was a A) doctor. B) scientist C) detective.

15. Where does Gresham live?

a) On the second floor

b) On the first floor

c) On the top floor

d) In the tutor's room

16. What is Daulat Ras's weak subject?

a) Sports

b) Greek translation

c) Discipline

d) Height

17- Why was Miles McLaren worried?

a) Because he is lazy and worried about the exam

b) Because he is very intelligent.

c) Because he is an excellent athlete.

d) Because he is not prepared for the exam

18. Who did Holmes discover had stolen the papers?

a) Daulat.

b) Gresham

c) Miles.

d) No one

19- What did Gresham do after being caught?

- a) He ran away from the institute
- b) He apologized and promised to study honestly
- c) He denied the accusation. d) He returned the papers without apologizing

20. Gresham was taller than Miles.

Answer: True

21. Daulat is quiet and hardworking, but weak in Mathematics.

Answer: False

22. Holmes used the students' height to help find out who stole the papers.

Answer: True

23. Miles was lazy but knew the location of the papers.

Answer: False

24. After solving the case, Mr. Weaver felt relieved.

Answer: True

The End
Thanks for your attention