

**Al-Mustaqbal University**

**second stage** - second semester

**Subject:** English language

**Lecturer:** Asst.lect. Nabaa Thamer Ali

**Lecture 2 : The Way We Live.**

**Email:** [nabaa.thamer.ali@uomus.edu.iq](mailto:nabaa.thamer.ali@uomus.edu.iq)



## Unit 2. The Way We Live. (أسلوب حياتنا)

### PEOPLE AND PLACES

These flags all belong to English-speaking countries.



Australia



New Zealand



South Africa



Scotland



The United States



Canada

**b**

favourite variety has only

This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of \_\_\_\_ 30 million. It is so big that there is a \_\_\_\_ of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes – it \_\_\_\_ more lakes than any other country. Their \_\_\_\_ sports are baseball and ice hockey.

Here, the text talks about the country of [Canada](#)

1- only. 2- variety. 3- has. 4- favourite.

favourite – المفضّل. variety – تنوّع. has – لديه / يملك. only – فقط.

population – عدد السكان. famous – مشهور. mountains – جبال. lakes – بحيرات

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a

exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is \_\_\_\_ . The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian \_\_\_\_ . People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and \_\_\_\_ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country \_\_\_\_ wool – it has more than 60 million sheep!

Here, the text talks about the country of [Australia](#).

1- huge. 2- immigrants 3- enjoy 4- exports

exports: يصدّر / صادرات. enjoy: يستمتع بـ. immigrants: مهاجرون. huge: ضخم / كبير جداً.

c

elephants grows black climate

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are \_\_\_\_ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm \_\_\_\_ . Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It \_\_\_\_ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, \_\_\_\_ , zebras, and giraffes.

Here, the text talks about the country of [South Africa](#)

1- black 2- climate 3- grows 4- elephants

elephants – فيلة. grows – ينمو / يزرع. black – أسود. climate – مناخ

## Present Tenses | أزمنة الحاضر

**1- Present Simple Tense.** The Present Simple tense is used to talk about daily routines, habits and facts.

**Daily routines |** I wake up at 6 a.m. I go to university every day.

**Habits |** I drink coffee every morning. I watch TV in the evening. They play football on Friday.

**Facts |** The sun rises in the east. Baghdad is the capital of Iraq.

## 1) Affirmative Sentences

**A) Form: [ Subject ( She - He -It ) + verb with s/es + Sentence Complement].**

**Examples:** He **goes** to University.  
It rains **a lot** in winter.

**B) Form: [ Subject ( They- we-you- I )+ base Verb ( فعل مجرد ) + Sentence Complement ].**

**Examples:** You **study** English at college . We **watch** TV in the evening.

### Notes

**1-We add -s or -es** to the verb with he / she / it. She works in a hospital

**2-If the verb ends in -ch, -sh, -s, -x, -o,** we add **-es**.

**Example:** watch → watches, go → goes, fix → fixes

**3-If the verb ends in a consonant + y,** change y → ies.

**Example:** study → studies, carry → carries. Party → parties.

**4- . If the verb ends with vowel ( a e o i u ) + y,** we do not change y just add s. play → plays. enjoy → enjoys

**5-. Have → has** (he . She . It). **Do → Does** (he . She . It)

## 2) Negative Sentences

Form: **Subject + do/does + not + base verb (without additions).**

She - He - It → **Does not.** They - We - You - I → **Do not**

**Examples;** You don't eat fast food. She doesn't like coffee.  
It does not (doesn't) work well. We do not (don't) study on Friday.  
I don't like chocolates.

## 3) Questions sentences

Form; **Do/Does + subject + base verb + ?**

Examples;

Do you understand this lesson? Do they read books every day?  
Do you remember his name? Does it work properly?

## Adverbs of Frequency ظروف التكرار تدل على زمن المضارع البسيط

**Always**. دائماً. **Usually** عادةً. **Sometimes** في بعض الأحيان. **Never** ابداً. **often** غالباً

### Q/1 Choose the correct answer:

1- It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in winter. a) rain. b) **rains** . c) raining

2- He \_\_\_\_\_ to university every day. a) go. b) **goes** . c) going

3- They \_\_\_\_\_ TV in the evening. a) watches. b) **watch** . c) watching

4- He \_\_\_\_\_ eat fast food. a) don't. b) **doesn't** c) isn't

5- \_\_\_\_\_ you understand this lesson? a) Does. b) **Do** . c) Are

## 2- Present Continuous Tense الزمن المضارع المستمر

The Present Continuous tense is used to talk about actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, or temporary situations.

### Uses | الاستخدامات

#### 1- Actions happening now. أفعال تحدث الآن

I am writing a lesson. أنا أكتب درساً الآن.  
He is talking on the phone. هو يتحدث على الهاتف الآن.

#### 2- Temporary situations. الحالات المؤقتة

She is living in Baghdad this year. (هي تعيش في بغداد هذه السنة مؤقتاً).  
I am working late this week. أنا أعمل لوقت متأخر هذا الأسبوع.

### Time Expressions كلمات تدل على زمن المضارع المستمر

now – الآن. at the moment – في هذه اللحظة. these days – هذه الأيام. today – اليوم.  
this week – هذا الأسبوع. In the future- في المستقبل

### Form | الصيغة. [Subject + am / is / are + verb + ing]

1- I → am. → I am studying English now. أنا أدرس الإنجليزية الآن

2- He / She / It → is → She is watching TV at the moment. هي تشاهد التلفاز حالياً

3- You / We / They → are → They are playing now. هم يلعبون الآن

## Negative Form | النفي. *Subject + am / is / are + not + verb + ing*

- **Examples.** I am not studying now. أنا لا أدرس الآن.  
She is not (isn't) working today. هي لا تعمل اليوم.  
They are not (aren't) playing football. هم لا يلعبون كرة القدم.
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## Question Form | السؤال. *Am / Is / Are + subject + verb + ing ?*

- **Examples.** Are you listening to me? هل أنت تستمع لي؟  
Is she studying English? هل هي تدرس الإنجليزية؟  
Are they watching TV? هل هم يشاهدون التلفاز؟
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## Spelling Rules (Verb + ing) قواعد اضافة ing

- 1- **Add -ing to the verb.** play → playing. watch → watching
- 2- **Drop final e and add -ing.** make → making. write → writing
- 3- **Double the last consonant.** (run → running, sit → sitting)

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف صوتي (a,e,u,i,o) يضاعف الحرف الأخير ويُضاف ing الى نهاية الفعل

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### Q/ Choose the correct sentence :

- 1- ✗ She studying now. ✓ She is studying now.
- 2- ✗ I am study English. ✓ I am studying English.
- 3- She \_\_\_\_\_ TV at the moment. a) watch. b) watches. c) is watching

**Q/ Look at the sentences.** Which refers to (present simple)? Which refers to (present continuous)?

She has three children. (present simple)

She is having a shower now . (present continuous)

**Have / Have Got** Both are used to show possession.

كلاهما يستخدمان للتعبير عن الملكية.

### 1- **Have** / (formal)

تستخدم بالكتابة الأكاديمية، المقالات، واللغة الرسمية

I have a car. They have a meeting today.

### 2- **Have got** / (informal)

تستخدم في المحادثات اليومية، الكلام العادي، صيغة غير رسمية.

- I have got a new phone.
- We have got two brothers.

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Question: Read the sentence, then choose True or False.

1- I **have** a meeting this afternoon.

This sentence is considered **formal**.

True.  False

2- I **have got** a new laptop.

This sentence is considered **informal**.

True.  False