



Answers



in-

accurate
capable
complete
evitable
secure

im-

mature
mortal
patient
perfect
possible

il-

legal
legible
liberal
literate
logical

ir-

rational
regular
reparable
resistible
responsibl

un-

cool
happy
known
pleasant
polpular

dis-

affected
agreeable
loyal
pleased
tasteful

Sad ≠ happy → Unhappy

1 حصص مباشرة

2 حصص مسجلة

3 دورات مكثفة

أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



Task 2: (I give the **antonym** of the **adjectives** between brackets by adding one of the following prefixes "dis; un; in; im; il; ir").

Yesterday, it was (**lucky**) ... **unlucky** ... day for me. As you know, I like practicing jogging in the park and (**like**) ... **dislike** ... staying at home. My father advised me to stay at home because the weather was cloudy and it could rain. I'm an (**patient**) ... **impatient** ... boy, so I quickly put on my sportswear and went out. Few minutes later, it started raining heavily and I felt (**happy**) ... **unhappy** ... I tried to speed up, but the rain was coming down (**usually**) ... **unusually** ... profusely and I became completely wet. When I came back home, I remembered that I had a lot of homework to do and it is (**possible**) ... **impossible** ... to complete it in one night. My mother asked me to help her but I screamed at her in an (**polite**) ... **impolite** ... way. My father punished me and he said: I agree you when you say that you are tired and you have many homework to do, but I (**agree**) ... **disagree** ... when you answer your mother in such way and (**obey**) ... **disobey** ... her order.

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك





like = love



Dislike = Hate

منطقة التعليم الإلكتروني دروسكم



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

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Similarity

①

Amy bought a new red car

②

Magda also bought a red car

Amy bought a new red car like Magda who also...

Like Magda, Amy bought a new red car.

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منصة التعليم الإلكتروني

ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

حصص مباشرة

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≠
Contrast
(unlike - whereas)

Sam enjoys playing chess

His friends love playing video games

Sam enjoys playing chess unlike his friends.

Unlike his friends, Sam enjoys playing chess.

Sam enjoys playing chess whereas his friends ^{verb} love playing ^{V. games}



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"All of my sisters are doctors, whereas I am a teacher.

Unlike my sisters, I am a teacher

noun or adjective

a sentence or clause

S + Verb

منظمة التعليم الإلكتروني دروسكم



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



To express differences between people or things, I can use: – The preposition: "like"

(= in the same way as ...) (**like** ≠ **unlike**)

Examples: - **Like** my friend Sarah, my dream job is to be a flight attendant.

- I want to be a flight attendant **like** my friend Sarah.

To express differences between people or things, I can use: – The preposition: "unlike" (= in contrast to ...) (**unlike** ≠ **like**). – The conjunction: "**whereas**" (= in contrast/ comparison with the fact that ...)

Examples:

1- "**Unlike** many wealthy children who live in villas, Dewi lives in a slum".

2- "Kateb Yacine's mother walked barefoot, **whereas** his French schoolteacher walked with high-heeled shoes.

NOTE: 1. I can use "**like/ unlike**" at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2. I use "**whereas**" in the middle of the sentence.



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



mike wqnts to be doctor unlike - his brother who
wqnts to be q teqcher

He is interested in wqatching qnime whereas his friend
enjoys plqying video gqmes

Verbs +0

likes / unlike / whereas + S + V

Noun (who - which -)



Jenny	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Tim	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Sue	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Sam	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Lily	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗

Like Jenny, Tim is interested in swimming.
 Tim is interested in swimming like Jenny.
Unlike Jenny, Tim enjoys playing football.
 Jenny enjoys reading books, whereas Tim loves playing basketball.

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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

حصص مباشرة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك

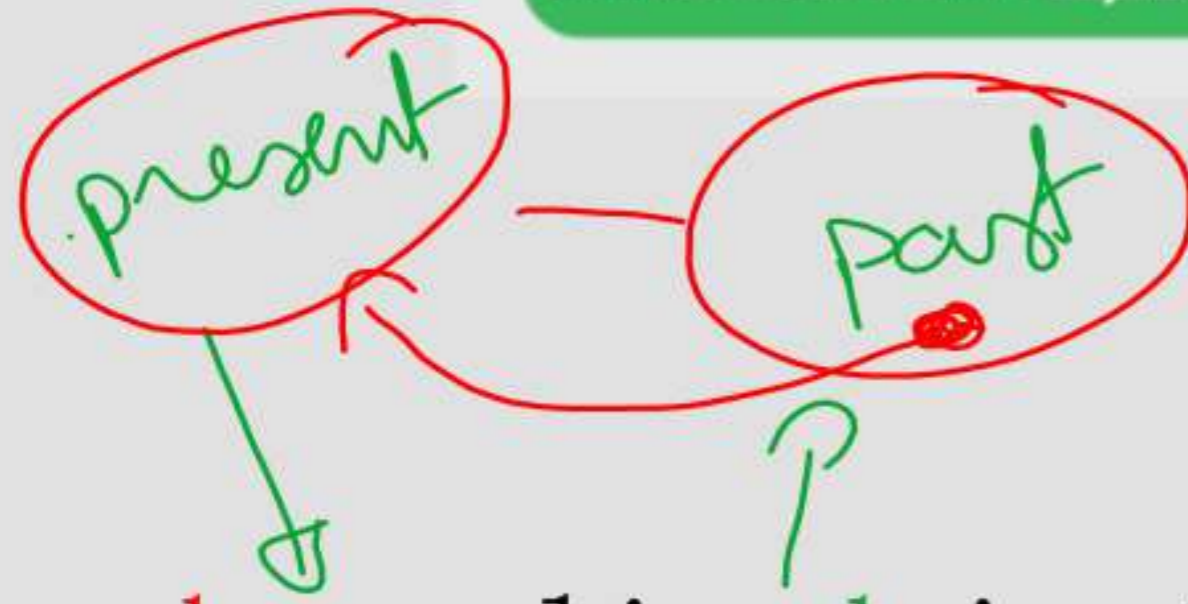


1 حصص مباشرة

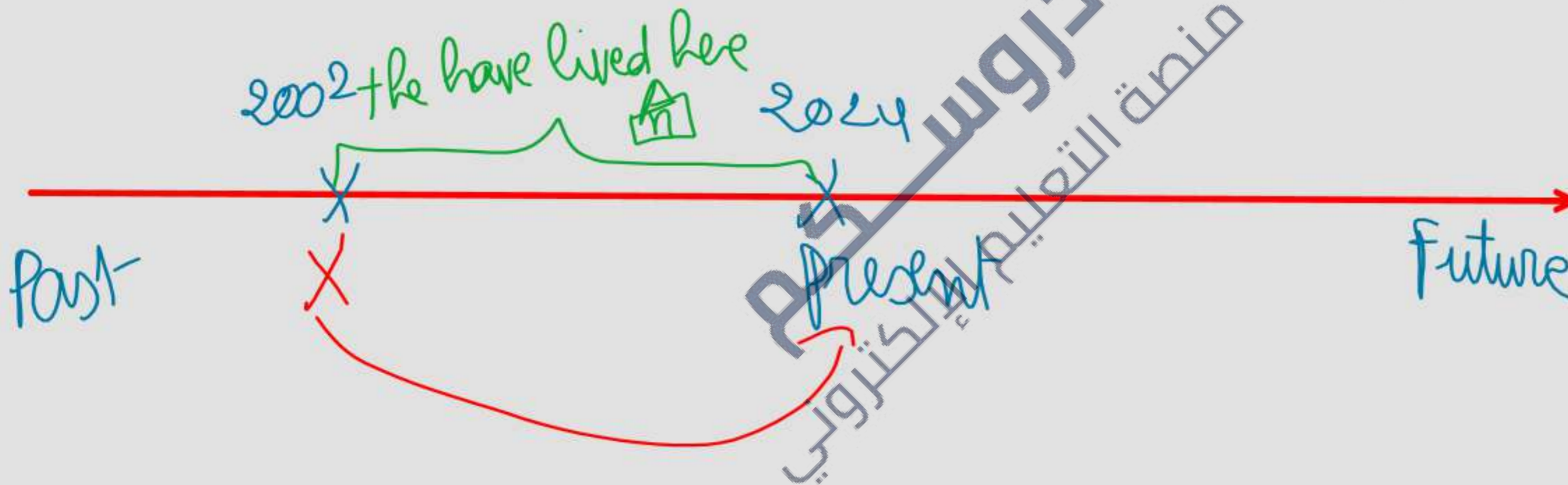
2 حصص مسجلة

3 دورات مكثفة

أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



They **have** lived in this house since 2002



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When do we use the Present Perfect?

1.

To describe an experience

* I have travelled the world



* I have never been to space



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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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2.

To describe a change over a period of time



Andrew **has grown** since the last time I saw him

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منصة التعليم الإلكتروني

ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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3.

To describe
accomplishments

1/John **has** finished his homework 2 hours ago



2/ Doctors **have discovered** cures for many diseases



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

1

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



4.

A continuing action that started in the past

1/ Sam has worked here for 7 years



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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE
I / you / we / they	have	lived studied eaten
he / she / it	has	

1 حصص مباشرة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



I **have been** very busy this week.

We **have done** our homework.

She **has spoken** to a large audience many times.

Rob Woodward **has taught** English since 1997.

1997 Now

1 حصص مباشرة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



CONTRACTIONS - AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

SUBJECT

I / you / we / they

he / she / it

AUXILIARY

have

has

PAST PARTICIPLE

lived

studied

eaten

I have

I've

PAST PARTICIPLE

SUBJECT

AUXILIARY

I have → I've
She has → She's

sleep+t

Slept.

slept

weep

Wept

Wept

keep

Kept

Kept

feel

Felt

Felt

kneel

Kneelt

Kneelt

sing

past
sang

past participle
sung

ring

rang

Rung

drink

drank

drunk

sink

sank

sunk

begin

Began

Begun

swim

Swam

Swum

say

said

Said

pay

paid

paid

lay

laid

laid

let

hit

bet

cost

shut

cut

put

hurt

burst

set

upset

read

spread

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حصص مباشرة

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I **have** **finished** the report.

AUXILIARY **PAST PARTICIPLE**

I **have** **not** **finished** the report.

NEGATIVE

I **haven't** **finished** the report.

NEGATIVE CONTRACTION



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

حصص مباشرة

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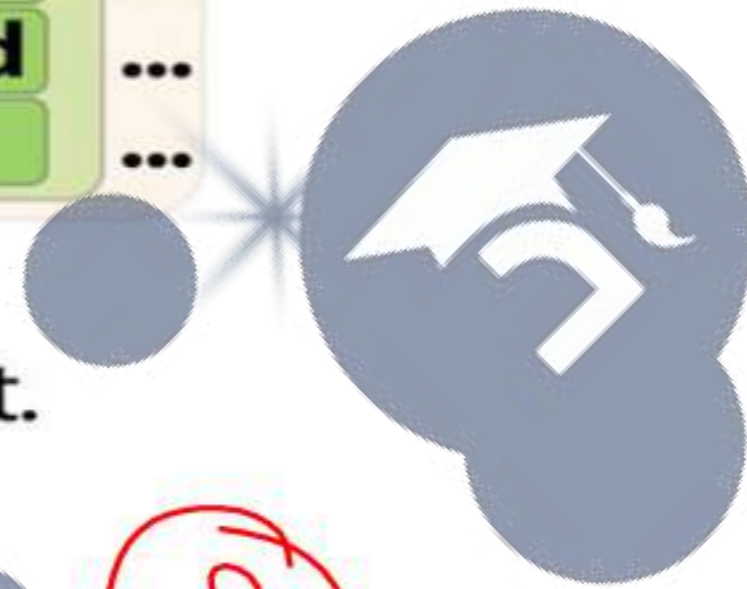
دورات مكثفة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE
I / you / we / they	haven't	lived
he / she / it	hasn't	studied
		eaten



+ Affirmative: They have studied for the test.

? Question: Have they studied for the test?

+ Affirmative: She has arrived early.

? Question: Has she arrived early?

Q-WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE
What	have	I / you / we / they	lived
Where	has	he / she / it	studied
Why			eaten

? Question: What have you done?

? Question: Where has he gone?

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



① (has / have) ② ③

POSITIVE SENTENCES

1. I have studied (study) French.
2. She has eaten (eat) octopus.
3. They have been (be) to Scotland.
4. We have read (read) that book.
5. He has lived (live) here for three years.
6. You have known (know) David for ten years.
7. We have been (be) here for two weeks.
8. I have lost (lose) my keys.
9. He has drunk (drink) too much coffee.
10. They have missed (miss) the train.



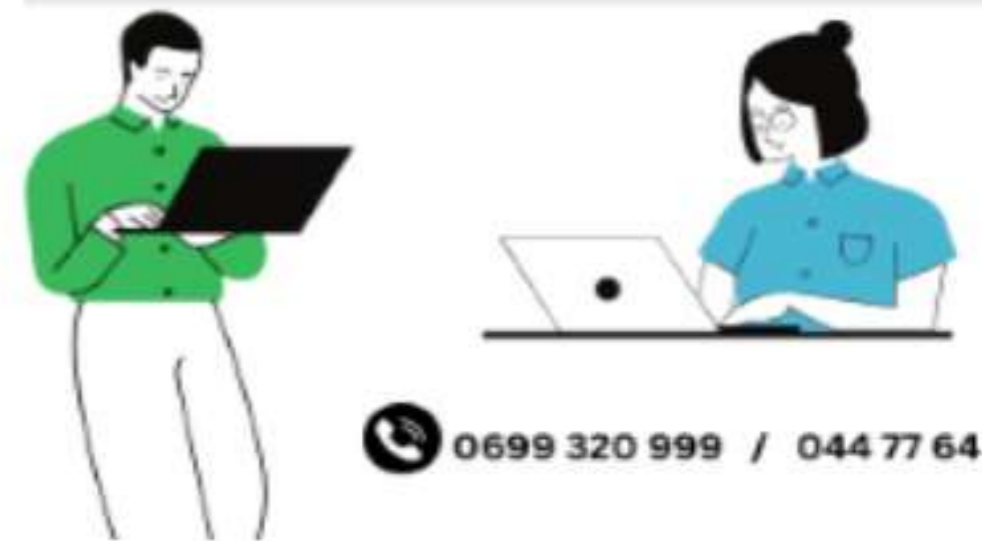
Handwritten notes in red ink:
V2 ate
V3 eaten
V3 been
OK was we



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

haven't

X



1. We have not been (be) to Paris.
2. She hasn't seen (see) 'The Lord of the Rings'.
5. I have not talked (talk) to him for three months.
6. You haven't studied (study) French for ten years.
7. They have not been (be) in London for six months.
8. He hasn't hurt (hurt) his leg.
9. She hasn't left (leave) her phone in a taxi.
10. We have not lost (lose) our tickets.

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I haven't been to Spain. ⑤

I have never been to Spain

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

I have just explained the present perfect
in a short p. I before now

Harry Potter is the best book I have ever read.

JUST

JUST = very recently, a short moment ago.
This is a recently completed action with a connection to now.
Have/Has + JUST + Past Participle

EVER / NEVER

EVER and NEVER refer to an event happening (or not happening) at some moment in your life - any time up to now.
NEVER = at no time in the past.

- I've **never** seen a UFO.
- She's **never** been to Argentina.

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Homework

Task 9. I choose the appropriate time marker between brackets and rewrite each sentence. I pay attention to the position of the time markers that are related to the underlined verbs.

- Samir is so kind and thoughtful! He's the best friend I have had. (*ever; never; just*)
- Have you been disappointed with a friend? (*ever; never; just*)
- I've thought that my best friend can cheat in the English test by copying from my paper. (*ever; never; just*)
- I can't really say we are friends. We've met! (*ever; never; just*)
- My partners and I have finished our term project about "the ideal friend". We'll present it tomorrow morning to our class. (*ever; never; just*)

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منصة التعليم الإلكتروني

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