

University of Diyala

College of Education for Pure Sciences

Department of Mathematics

English Language Handout

(Based on Headway Plus Course)

Prepared and Presented by:

Asst. Inst. Mohammed Qays Abdulraheem

Academic Year: 2025 – 2026

Lecture 1.

1: How to Introduce Yourself

1. The Greeting (التحية)

اختر التحية المناسبة للوقت:

- Good morning: (صباح الخير - تستخدم من الصباح حتى الساعة 12 ظهراً).
- Good afternoon: (مساء الخير - تستخدم من 12 ظهراً حتى 6 مساءً).
- Hello: (مرحباً - تحية عامة).

2. Name (الاسم)

- My name is [Your Name].
- Example: My name is Ali Ahmed.

3. Age (العمر)

- I am [Number] years old.
- Example: I am 19 years old.
- (Warning: Never say "I have 19 years").

4. Origin (الأصل/المنشأ)

- I am from [Country / City].
- Example: I am from Iraq. / I am from Baqubah.

5. Residence (السكن الحالي)

- I live in [Area / Street].
- Example: I live in Al-Yarmouk street. / I live in Baghdad.

6. Education & Major (الدراسة والتخصص)

- I am a student at [University Name].
- I study [Subject].
- Example: I am a student at Diyala University. I study Mathematics.

7. Hobbies (الهوايات)

- I like [Hobby].
- Example: I like playing football. / I like reading books.

8. Future Goal (الطموح)

- I want to be a [Job].
- Example: I want to be a teacher.

The Full Presentation (النص الكامل للحفظ)

"Good morning everyone. My name is [Ali]. I am [19] years old. I am from [Iraq], and I live in [Baqubah]. Currently, I am a first-year student at Diyala University, where I study [Mathematics]. In my free time, I like [reading] and [sports]. In the future, I want to be a [successful teacher]. Nice to meet you all."

2. : Personal Information

1. The Interview

(كيف تسأل زميلك عن معلوماته؟ مهم للمحادثة)

The Information	The Question (السؤال)	The Answer (الجواب)
Surname	What is your surname?	My surname is Al-Obaidi.

The Information	The Question (السؤال)	The Answer (الجواب)
First Name	What is your first name?	My name is Ahmed.
Country	Where are you from?	I am from Iraq.
Address	What is your address?	It is 14 Al-Quds St.
Job	What is your job?	I am a student.
Age	How old are you?	I am 19.
Marital Status	Are you married?	No, I'm single. / Yes, I'm married.

2. Grammar: Possessive Adjectives

- My name (اسمي).
- Your name (اسمك).
- His name (اسمه - للمذكر).
- Her name (اسمها - للمؤنث).

3: Numbers

Section 1: The Building Blocks (0 - 12)

Number	Spelling	Note
0	Zero / Oh	تستخدم في أرقام الهواتف.
1	One	
2	Two	لا يلفظ (w) حرف.
3	Three	(تلفظ ث (th)).

Number	Spelling	Note
4	Four	
5	Five	
8	Eight	لا تلفظ (gh).
11	Eleven	
12	Twelve	(f) وليس (ve) تنتهي بـ.

Section 2: The "Teens" vs. The "Tens" (أكثر خطأ شائع)

الطلاب يخلطون دائماً بين 15 و 50. إليك الفرق:

A. The Teens (13 - 19):

- (تشديد طويل) -teen تنتهي دائماً بالمقطع.
- 13: Thirteen
- 14: Fourteen
- 15: Fifteen (لا حظ: Fif وليس Five).
- 16: Sixteen
- 17: Seventeen
- 18: Eighteen (واحد فقط t حرف).
- 19: Nineteen

B. The Tens (20 - 90):

- (لفظ قصير) -ty تنتهي دائماً بالمقطع.
- 20: Twenty
- 30: Thirty
- 40: Forty (Four من كلمة u تحذف الـ: مهم جداً).
- 50: Fifty (Fif وليس Five: مهم جداً).
- 80: Eighty

Section 3: Compound Numbers (الأرقام المركبة)

(Hyphen) "عند كتابة أي رقم بين (21) و (99)، يجب وضع علامة "شريحة

بين الرقمين.

- 21: Twenty**-**one
- 35: Thirty**-**five
- 68: Sixty**-**eight
- 99: Ninety**-**nine

Section 4: Large Numbers

Rule A: The "Hundred" Rule (المئات)

نستخدم كلمة [Number] Hundred + and + [Tens/Units] للربط بين المئات وبين ما بعدها (and).
التركيب: [Number] Hundred + and + [Tens/Units]

- 100: One hundred.
- 105: One hundred and five.
- 350: Three hundred and fifty.
- 415: Four hundred and fifteen.
- 999: Nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Rule B: The "Thousand" Rule (الآلاف)

(Comma) نستخدم الفارزة ... [Number] Thousand, + [Hundreds]... لفصل الآلاف عن المئات في الكتابة الرقمية.

- 1,000: One thousand.
- 2,000: Two thousand (الجمع s بدون).
- 1,200: One thousand, two hundred.
- 5,450: Five thousand, four hundred and fifty.
- 10,000: Ten thousand.
- 12,500: Twelve thousand, five hundred.

Rule C: The "Million" Rule (الملايين)

- 1,000,000: One million.

- 2,500,000: Two million, five hundred thousand.

Golden Rule (قاعدة ذهبية): لا نضع أبداً حرف (s) الجمع لكلمات (Hundred, Thousand, Million) إذا جاء قبلها رقم.

- (خطأ): Five thousands.
- (صح): Five thousand.

Section 5: Mathematics in English (الرياضيات بالإنجليزية)

1. The Symbols (الرموز):

- (+) Plus (زائد).
- (-) Minus (ناقص).
- (=) Equals (يساوي).
- (x) Multiplied by / Times (في).
- (/) Divided by (تقسيم).

Section 6: Ordinal Numbers (

Years) والمراحل الدراسية (Dates) نستخدمها للحديث عن التواريخ

- 1st: First (الأول).
- 2nd: Second (الثاني).
- 3rd: Third (الثالث).
- 4th: Fourth (الرابع).
- Example: I am in the first year. (أنا في المرحلة الأولى).

4: Jobs

1. Vocabulary List

Job	Place of Work
a Teacher	School
a Doctor	Hospital

Job	Place of Work
a Nurse	Hospital
a Student	University
a Shop assistant	Shop
a Police officer	Police station
a Builder	Building site
a Businessman	Office

2. Grammar: Indefinite Articles

- (a) + Consonant sound \rightarrow a student, a teacher.
- (an) + Vowel sound (a,e,i,o,u) \rightarrow an engineer, an architect.

3. Negatives (النفى)

(am/is/are) بعد الفعل المساعد (not) لنفي الوظيفة، نضع كلمة

- I am not a teacher.
- He is not (isn't) a doctor.
- They are not (aren't) nurses.

4. Questions (تكوين السؤال)

على الفاعل (Is / Are) لتحويل الجملة إلى سؤال، نقدم الفعل المساعد

- Statement: He is a doctor.
- Question: Is he a doctor?
 - Short Answer: Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- Statement: They are students.
- Question: Are they students?
 - Short Answer: Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

5: Days of the Week

1. The Days

1. Sunday (1st day).
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday ('d' is silent).
5. Thursday
6. Friday (Weekend).
7. Saturday (Weekend).

2. Prepositions

- ON: Always use 'on' with days. (On Sunday).

3. Writing Activity (نماذج إنشاء)

Model 1: My Academic Week (أسبوعي الدراسي)

"I am a student at the University of Diyala. My week starts on Sunday. I go to the university five days a week, from Sunday to Thursday. My favorite day is Tuesday because I study Mathematics. I usually wake up at 7:00 AM."

Model 2: My Weekend (العطلة)

"I love the weekend. In Iraq, the weekend is on Friday and Saturday. On Friday, I stay at home with my family and relax. On Saturday, I do my homework and prepare for the next week."

Lecture 2.

زمن المضارع البسيط) (- The Present Simple :

يُستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن الروتين اليومي، العادات، والحقائق. سنقسمه هنا إلى نوعين:

(الجملة التي تحتوي على فعل حركي (و) الجملة التي تحتوي على فعل كينونة

Affirmative (الأفعال الرئيسية) Present Simple with Main Verbs (

الفاعل + فعل مجرد. (Group A (I / You / We / They) المثبت):

I like tennis.

They speak Arabic. Group B (He / She / It): (الفاعل + فعل ينتهي بـ s/es).

He gets up at 6:00.

She lives in London.

He has breakfast. (Have becomes Has)

Negative (النفى):

Group A: Subject + don't + Verb (infinitive).

I don't like coffee.

We don't live in Italy.

Group B: Subject + doesn't + Verb (infinitive - نحذف الـ s).

He doesn't work on Sundays.

She doesn't like pizza.

Questions (السؤال):

Group A: Do + Subject + Verb (infinitive)?

Do you play football? (Yes, I do / No, I don't).

Group B: Does + Subject + Verb (infinitive)?

Does he speak English? (Yes, he does / No, he doesn't).

تستخدم هذه القاعدة Present Simple with Verb to be (Am / Is / Are)

Negative (النفى) عندما لا يوجد فعل حركي (مثل نفي الصفة، المهنة، أو المكان).

Rule: Subject + (am/is/are) + not.

I'm not a student.

He isn't a doctor.

They aren't from Egypt.

2: Polite Requests & Offers (الطلب المؤدب والعروض)

:الطلب المؤدب له عدة صيغ تختلف حسب درجة الأدب والشخص الذي يقوم
Asking for yourself (بالفعل) (الطلب لنفسك - تطلب الإذن لتفعل شيئاً 1).

Can I...? (شائعة وعادية) Can I have a coffee, please?

Could I...? (أكثر رسمية وأدباً) Could I use your phone, please?

Asking someone else (من شخص آخر) Can you...? (تطلب فعل شيء من شخص آخر)

Can you open the window? (عادي)

Could you...? (مؤدب جداً) Could you help me with this bag?

Would you mind + (verb+ing)...? (الأكثر أدباً على الإطلاق) Would you mind opening the door?

Offering / Inviting (هل؟) Would you like...? (العرض أو الدعوة)

Would you like a cup of tea? / Would you like to watch a movie?
تود/ترغب):

3: Adverbs of Frequency (ظروف التكرار)

● always (100%), usually (80%), sometimes (50%), never (0%).

1. Always (دائماً): الفعل يحدث بنسبة 100% .

(عادةً): الفعل يحدث بنسبة تقريبية 80% (كثيراً ولكن ليس دائماً)

2. Usually

(أحياناً): الفعل يحدث بنسبة 50% (نصف الوقت نعم ونصفه لا).

3. Never (أبداً): الفعل يحدث بنسبة 0% (مستحيل أو لا يحدث مطلقاً)

4.

Position (موقعها في الجملة)

I always go to bed early. / Before main verbs (قبل الفعل الرئيسي):

She never eats meat.

He is usually late. / They are After am/is/are (بعد فعل الكينونة):

sometimes busy.

4: Pronouns (الضمائر)

Subject (فاعل)	Possessive (صفة ملكية)	Object (مفعول به)
I	My	Me
He	His	Him
She	Her	Her
It	Its	It
We	Our	Us
They	Their	Them
You	Your	You

(أمثلة تطبيقية على الضمائر) توضح كيفية استخدامها في الجمل:

(I / My / Me): * I play tennis. (فاعل - في بداية الجملة)

(مفعول به - يأتي) This is my book. (ملكية - يتبعها اسم الشيء المملوك

Give it to me. ((He / His / Him): بعد الفعل أو حرف الجر

He is a doctor.

His name is Ali.

I know him.

(She / Her / Her):

She lives in London.

Her car is new.

Look at her.

(We / Our / Us):

We study English.

This is our class.

The teacher helps us.

(They / Their / Them):

They are my friends. Their house is big.

I love

them.

ما / ماذا (: تسأل عن الأشياء أو .) Question Words (أدوات السؤال 5:

1. What (المعلومات بشكل عام

أين (: تسأل عن المكان.) 2. Where (

Where do you live?

3. When (متى (: تسأل عن الزمان أو الوقت

4. Who (من (: تسأل عن الشخص (للعاقل فقط).

لماذا (: تسأل عن السبب) والجواب. (Because) Who is your teacher?
5. Why (غالباً يبدأ بكلمة

Why are you happy?

6. How (كيف (: تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة) وسيلة النقل مثلا

كم السعر / كم الكمية (: تسأل عن الثمن المادي

7. How much (أو عن الأشياء التي لا

تعد.

كم العمر (: تسأل عن السن/العمر.) 8. How old (

أي (: تستخدم للتخيير بين شيئين أو) 9. Which (

Which drink do you want: tea or coffee?

6: Adjectives (الصفات -)

الصفة في اللغة الإنجليزية (Adjective + noun مثل:) a big house منزل

(تسبق الاسم)

كبير).

• صفات إيجابية) Positive:

جميل / رائع () lovely

رائع جداً () fantastic

جميل () beautiful

مريح () comfortable

ودود () friendly

لذيذ () delicious

exciting () مثير / ممتع

great () عظيم

• Negative): (صفات سلبية)

terrible () فظيع / مريع

awful () • سيء جداً

• Nationalities): (الجنسيات كصفات)

a German car () سيارة ألمانية.

Spanish oranges () برتقال إسباني.

الصفات في اللغة الإنجليزية لا تُجمع ولا تتغير مع المذكر والمؤنث (كلمة واحدة للجمع)، ولها

قاعدتان أساسيتان من حيث موقعها في الجملة:

Adjective + Noun القاعدة 1: تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم الموصوف ()
a big house. (house big وليس)

They are new cars. (الجمع) لا نضع لها new الصفة)

The house is big. القاعدة 2: تأتي الصفة بعد فعل الكينونة (am/is/are).

The cars are new.

Opposites): Big × Small أهم الصفات المتعاكسة)

New × Old

Cheap × Expensive

Lovely × Terrible

Hot × Cold

Good × Bad

7: Prepositions (حروف الجر) (-

in, on, at) تأتي مع الوقت (Time) ومع المكان (Place) وهذا تفصيلها،

At: 1. حروف الجر للوقت

مع الساعات، ومع بعض الكلمات المحددة مثل عطلة نهاية الأسبوع أو الليل :

at 7:00 / at 10:30 at the weekend / at night مع الأماكن المحددة جداً

(نقطة معينة: للمكان).

at home / at work / at school

2. On:

● مع أيام الأسبوع والتواريخ المحددة بيوم: للوقت

on Monday / on Friday on Sunday morning

● للأشياء التي تقع "على" السطح: للمكان

on the table / on the wall

on holiday (في عطلة)

2. In:

in 1999 / مع الأشهر، السنوات، فصول السنة، وأوقات اليوم الطويلة: للوقت

in May / in Summer

in the morning / in the evening

in London مع المدن، الدول، والأشياء الموجودة "داخل" شيء آخر: للمكان.

/ in Iraq in my bag / in the office

(Prices (الأسعار - كيفية كتابتها وقراءتها:8:

ثم العملة الرقم، ولكن عند القراءة نطق الرقم أولاً في اللغة الإنجليزية، نكتب

رمز العملة قبل

الجنيه الإسترليني (£) والبنس (p):

○ £20 = Twenty pounds

○ 50p = Fifty p (or fifty pence)

○ £5.50 = Five pounds fifty ● (والسنت) \$ (الدولار / cents):

○ \$100 = A hundred dollars

○ \$10.99 = Ten dollars ninety-nine

● (€) اليورو:

○ €30 = Thirty euros

(أمثلة في جمل):

How much is the book? It is £12 (twelve pounds). ● Can I

have a coffee, please? That's €2.50 (two euros fifty).

.9: The Indefinite Articles (a / an) • a: (قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ)

ساكن بحرف ساكن (consonant). • Examples: a waiter, a car, a big house.
• an: (علة يبدأ بحرف علة) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف علة (vowel: a, e, i, o, u). •
Examples: an engineer, an Italian restaurant, an apple

Lecture 3

Past Events (Full Detailed Version)

1. Introduction

This unit introduces students to the concept of talking about past events using the Past Simple tense. It focuses on describing completed actions, narrating events, and using time expressions related to the past.

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

Describe past activities clearly

Use regular and irregular verbs correctly

Ask and answer questions about the past

2. Grammar Section

2.1 The Past Simple Tense

The Past Simple tense is used to describe actions that started and finished in the past.

Form

Affirmative:

Subject + verb (past form)

Regular verbs → verb + ed

Irregular verbs → special form

Examples

I worked yesterday.

She visited her friend.

They watched a movie.

He went to school.

2.2 Regular Verbs

Most verbs follow a regular pattern by adding -ed.

Examples:

work → worked

play → played

clean → cleaned

Spelling Rules

Verbs ending in “e”: add -d

live → lived

Verbs ending in consonant + y → change y to i + ed

study → studied

Short verbs → double last letter

stop → stopped

2.3 Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs do not follow a fixed rule.

Examples:

Base	Past
go	went
see	saw
eat	ate
take	took
come	came

Students must memorize these forms.

2.4 Negative Form

Subject + did not (didn't) + base verb

Examples:

I did not go to work

She didn't study

2.5 Questions

Did + subject + base verb?

Examples:

Did you go to school?

Did she watch TV?

Wh- Questions

Where did you go?

What did you do?

When did they arrive?

3. Time Expressions

Common expressions used with Past Simple:

Yesterday

Last night

Last week

Last year

Two days ago

In 2020

Examples

I visited my friend yesterday

She traveled last week

They met two days ago

4. Vocabulary Section

Activities

travel

visit

watch

play

study

meet

Travel Vocabulary

airport

hotel

ticket

trip

journey

5. Functional Language

Asking About the Past

What did you do yesterday?

Where did you go?

Did you enjoy your trip?

Answering

I visited my family

I went to the market

Yes, I enjoyed it very much

6. Reading Skills

Students read texts about past experiences such as:

Trips

Holidays

Important events

They learn how to:

Identify sequence of events

Understand context

Recognize verb forms

7. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about your last weekend.

Include:

Where you went

What you did

Who you met

How you felt

Example

Last weekend, I visited my family. We had dinner together and talked about many things. After that, I watched a movie with my friends. It was a very enjoyable weekend, and I felt relaxed and happy.

8. Practice Section

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences:

I _____ (visit) my friend yesterday

She _____ (go) to the market

They _____ (watch) a movie

Exercise 2

Make questions:

(you / go / school)

(she / watch / TV)

(they / travel)

Exercise 3

Write 5 sentences about your last weekend.

9. Common Mistakes

Using	present	instead	of	past
X	I	go		yesterday

✓ I went yesterday

Using	past	form	after	“did”
X	Did	you		went?

✓ Did you go?

10. Summary

Students learned:

How to use Past Simple

Regular vs irregular verbs

How to ask questions about the past

How to describe past experiences

Lecture 4 Food and Drink (Full Detailed Version)

1. Introduction

This unit focuses on food, drinks, and countable and uncountable nouns. Students learn how to talk about quantities and use expressions like “some” and “any”.

2. Grammar Section

2.1 Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

Can be counted:

apple / apples

sandwich / sandwiches

Uncountable Nouns

Cannot be counted:

water

milk

rice

2.2 Some and Any

Some

Used in:

Positive sentences

Offers and requests

Examples:

I have some apples

Would you like some tea?

Any

Used in:

Negative sentences

Questions

Examples:

I don't have any milk

Do you have any bread?

2.3 How Much / How Many

How much → uncountable

How many → countable

Examples:

How much water do you drink?

How many apples do you have?

3. Vocabulary Section

Food

bread

rice

meat

chicken

vegetables

Drinks

water

tea

coffee

juice

4. Functional Language

Ordering Food

I would like a sandwich
Can I have some water?

Talking About Preferences
I like coffee
I don't like tea

5. Writing Task

Write about your favorite meal:

What it is

How it is prepared

Why you like it

Lecture 5: Free Time and Activities

1. Introduction

This unit focuses on how people spend their free time and introduces the use of verbs followed by -ing or to + infinitive. It also develops students' ability to talk about hobbies, interests, and preferences.

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Talk about hobbies and free-time activities

Use verbs followed by -ing or infinitive correctly

Express likes and dislikes clearly

2. Grammar Section

2.1 Verbs + -ing

Some verbs are followed by a verb ending in -ing.

Examples of common verbs:

like

love

enjoy

hate

Structure

Subject + verb + verb(-ing)

Examples:

I like reading books

She enjoys watching TV

They love playing football

2.2 Verbs + to + infinitive

Some verbs are followed by to + base verb.

Examples:

want

need
decide
plan

Structure

Subject + verb + to + verb

Examples:

I want to learn English

She plans to travel

They decided to stay

2.3 Difference Between -ing and Infinitive

I like reading → general preference

I want to read → specific intention

3. Vocabulary Section

Free Time Activities

reading

swimming

playing sports

watching TV

listening to music

traveling

Hobbies

photography

drawing

cooking

writing

4. Functional Language

Talking About Likes

I like reading

I love traveling

I enjoy playing football

Talking About Dislikes

I don't like watching TV

I hate waking up early

Asking About Interests

What do you do in your free time?

Do you like reading?

5. Reading Skills

Students read short texts about people's hobbies and interests.

They learn to:

Identify main ideas

Understand preferences

Recognize verb patterns

6. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about your free time activities.

Include:

What you like doing

What you don't like

How often you do these activities

Example

In my free time, I enjoy reading books and watching movies. I also like spending time with my friends. I don't like staying at home for long periods. On weekends, I usually go out and relax.

7. Practice Section

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences:

I enjoy _____ (read)

She wants _____ (travel)

They like _____ (play) football

Exercise 2

Write sentences about yourself using:

like

want

enjoy

8. Common Mistakes

Incorrect

		verb		form
X	I	enjoy	to	read

✓ I enjoy reading

Mixing

				structures
X	I	want		reading

✓ I want to read

9. Summary

Students learned:

Verbs followed by -ing

Verbs followed by infinitive

Talking about hobbies and free time

Lecture 6 Travel and Transport

1. Introduction

This unit focuses on travel, transportation, and introduces

comparative and superlative adjectives. Students learn how to compare places, means of transport, and travel experiences.

2. Grammar Section

2.1 Comparative Adjectives

Used to compare two things.

Structure

Adjective + er

or

more + adjective

Examples

fast → faster

cheap → cheaper

expensive → more expensive

Sentences

A car is faster than a bike

A train is cheaper than a plane

2.2 Superlative Adjectives

Used to compare more than two things.

Structure

the + adjective + est

or

the most + adjective

Examples

fast → the fastest

cheap → the cheapest

expensive → the most expensive

Sentences

This is the fastest train

It is the most comfortable hotel

3. Vocabulary Section

Means of Transport

car

bus

train

plane

taxi

Travel Words

journey

trip

ticket

airport

station

4. Functional Language

Asking About Travel

How do you travel?

Which is faster?

What is the best way to travel?

Giving Opinions

I think trains are better

Planes are more comfortable

5. Reading Skills

Students read texts about:

Travel experiences

Comparing transport

They learn:

Comparing ideas

Understanding descriptive language

6. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write a paragraph comparing two types of transport.

Include:

Speed

Cost

Comfort

Example

Traveling by plane is faster than traveling by train, but it is more expensive. On the other hand, trains are cheaper and more comfortable for long journeys. In my opinion, trains are the best option for traveling.

7. Practice Section

Exercise 1

Complete:

A car is _____ (fast) than a bike

This is the _____ (cheap) ticket

A plane is _____ (expensive) than a bus

Exercise 2

Write 3 comparisons about transport.

8. Common Mistakes

Forgetting

X A car is faster a bike “than”

✓ A car is faster than a bike

Wrong superlative form

X the most fast

✓ the fastest

Lecture 7 Plans and Intentions

1. Introduction

This unit focuses on talking about future plans and intentions. Students learn how to use “going to” for future plans and predictions, and how to express intentions clearly in both speaking and writing.

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Talk about future plans

Make predictions

Use “going to” correctly

2. Grammar Section

2.1 “Going to” for Future

The structure “going to” is used to talk about:

Plans decided before speaking

Intentions

Predictions based on evidence

Structure

Subject + am / is / are + going to + base verb

Examples

I am going to travel next week

She is going to study English

They are going to visit their friends

2.2 Negative Form

Subject + am / is / are + not + going to + verb

Examples:

I am not going to stay at home

He isn't going to work tomorrow

2.3 Questions

Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + verb?

Examples:

Are you going to travel?

Is she going to study?

2.4 Short Answers

Yes, I am

No, I am not

2.5 “Going to” vs Present Continuous

Sometimes Present Continuous is also used for future arrangements.

Examples:

I am meeting my friend tomorrow

I am going to meet my friend

Both are correct, but:

Present Continuous → fixed arrangements

Going to → intentions

3. Time Expressions

tomorrow

next week

next month

soon

in the future

4. Vocabulary Section

Future Activities

travel

study

work

visit

learn

Life Plans

get a job

start a family

move to another city

continue studies

5. Functional Language

Talking About Plans

I am going to travel next year

I am going to study abroad

Asking About Plans

What are you going to do tomorrow?

Are you going to travel?

6. Reading Skills

Students read about:

People's future plans

Personal goals

They learn:

Identifying intentions

Understanding future expressions

7. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about your future plans.

Include:

What you are going to do

Where you are going

Your goals

Example

Next year, I am going to continue my studies. I am going to

improve my English and develop my teaching skills. I am also going to attend training courses to become a better teacher.

8. Practice Section

Exercise 1

Complete:

I _____ going to travel

She _____ going to study

They _____ going to visit

Exercise 2

Write 5 sentences about your future plans.

9. Common Mistakes

Missing

X	I	am	to	“going” travel
---	---	----	----	-------------------

✓ I am going to travel

Wrong

X	I	am	going	to	verb traveling	form
---	---	----	-------	----	-------------------	------

✓ I am going to travel

Lecture 8: Life Experiences

1. Introduction

This unit introduces the Present Perfect tense, which is used to talk about life experiences and actions that have happened at an unspecified time in the past.

2. Grammar Section

2.1 Present Perfect

Used for:

Life experiences

Actions without specific time

Structure

Subject + have / has + past participle

Examples

I have visited London

She has seen that movie

They have finished their work

2.2 Past Participle

Regular verbs → worked, played

Irregular verbs → gone, seen, eaten

2.3 Negative Form

I have not (haven't) visited

She has not (hasn't) finished

2.4 Questions

Have / Has + subject + past participle?

Examples:

Have you traveled abroad?

Has she finished her work?

2.5 Ever / Never

Used to talk about experiences.

Examples:

Have you ever traveled?

I have never visited Paris

3. Present Perfect vs Past Simple

Present Perfect → no time mentioned

Past Simple → specific time

Examples:

I have visited London

I visited London last year

4. Vocabulary Section

Experiences

travel

visit

try

see

meet

5. Functional Language

Asking About Experiences

Have you ever traveled abroad?

Have you tried this food?

Answering

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

6. Reading Skills

Students read texts about:

Life experiences

Personal stories

7. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write about your experiences.

Include:

Places you have visited

Things you have done

New experiences

Example

I have visited many places in my country. I have also tried different types of food. However, I have never traveled abroad. I hope to do that in the future.

8. Practice Section

Exercise 1

Complete:

I have _____ (visit) London

She has _____ (finish) her work

They have _____ (see) that film

Exercise 2

Write 5 sentences using:

have

has
ever
never

9. Common Mistakes

Using	past	instead	of	participle
X	I	have		went

✓ I have gone

Using	time	with	Present	Perfect
X	I	have	visited	yesterday

✓ I visited yesterday

Lecture 9 Obligations and Advice

1. Introduction

This unit focuses on expressing obligation, necessity, and advice. Students learn how to use modal verbs such as must, have to, and should in real-life situations.

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Express rules and obligations

Give advice

Talk about responsibilities

2. Grammar Section

2.1 “Must”

Used for:

Strong obligation

Rules

Personal opinion

Structure

Subject + must + base verb

Examples

You must wear a uniform

Students must study hard

I must finish my work

Negative

You must not (mustn't) smoke here

2.2 “Have to”

Used for:

External obligation (rules, laws)

Structure

Subject + have/has to + verb

Examples

I have to go to work

She has to wake up early

Difference Between Must and Have to

Must → personal obligation

Have to → external obligation

2.3 “Should”

Used for:

Advice

Suggestions

Structure

Subject + should + base verb

Examples

You should study more

He should see a doctor

3. Vocabulary Section

Daily Responsibilities

study

work

help

clean

attend

4. Functional Language

Giving Advice

You should rest

You should try again

Talking About Rules

You must wear a seatbelt

You have to follow the rules

5. Writing Task

Write about your responsibilities:

At home

At work

At university

6. Practice

Write sentences using must / have to / should

Give advice for different situations

7. Common Mistakes

Using	“to”	after	must
X	must	to	go
✓	must go		

Lecture 10 : Conditions and Possibilities

1. Introduction

This unit introduces conditional sentences, especially the first conditional, which is used to talk about possible future situations and their results.

2. Grammar Section

2.1 First Conditional

Used for:

Real future possibilities

Structure

If + present simple, will + base verb

Examples

If it rains, I will stay at home

If you study, you will pass

Important Notes

“If” clause → present

Main clause → will

2.2 Negative

If you don't study, you will fail

2.3 Questions

What will you do if it rains?

3. Vocabulary Section

Situations

rain

study

work

travel

4. Functional Language

Talking About Possibilities

If I have time, I will visit you

If it rains, we will cancel the trip

5. Writing Task

Write about possible future situations:

What will you do if...

6. Practice

Complete conditional sentences

Write your own examples

7. Common Mistakes

Using		“will”		after		if
✗	If	it		will		rain
✓	If it rains					

8. Summary

Students learned:

First conditional

Talking about possibilities

Lecture 11: Review and Communication

1. Introduction

This unit reviews all the grammar and vocabulary learned throughout the course and focuses on improving communication skills.

2. Grammar Review

Students revise:

Present Simple

Present Continuous

Past Simple

Present Perfect

Future (going to)

Modal verbs

Conditionals

3. Vocabulary Review

Jobs

Travel

Food

Daily activities

Experiences

4. Communication Skills

Students practice:

Speaking fluently

Asking and answering questions

Expressing opinions

Participating in discussions

5. Writing Skills

Writing Task

Write a full essay about yourself:

Include:

Your background

Your daily life

Your experiences

Your future plans

Example (Short Model)

I am an English teacher working in a secondary school. I teach different language skills and help my students improve their abilities. In my free time, I enjoy reading and traveling. I have visited many places, and I hope to travel abroad in the future. I am going to continue developing my teaching skills.

6. Practice Section

Mixed grammar exercises

Speaking activities

Writing tasks